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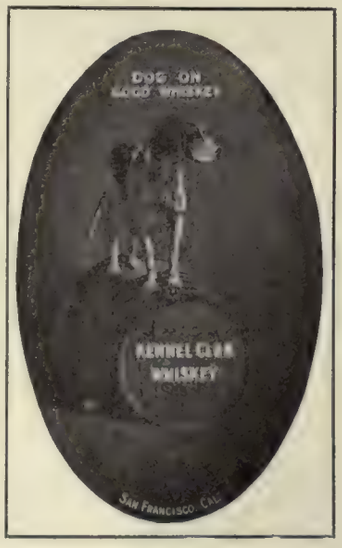
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LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, November 20, 1909:—The vintage season is now passed. The big wineries all finished their crushing operations about the 15th of the month. All are now engaged in distilling, and considerable brandy will be made this month. From reports generally there was less wine made this year than last, in the smaller wineries especially. Some of the larger concerns, owning their own vineyards, have, because of new areas coming into bearing this season, made a little more than last, but theirs have been exceptional cases. It has been found, now that the vintage is over, that the crop was not as large as was anticipated earlier in the season, by 20 per cent; in many of the vineyards the yield being exceptionally light. The quality has been very satisfactory, there not being any rain during the crushing season worth noting and the grapes were as a whole in excellent condition, and the quality of the wines of 1909 vintage promises to be higher than the average of excellence.

All the large wineries are now shipping quite freely to Eastern points, to meet the demands of the Eastern trade for the holiday season. Local demand is showing a very satisfactory increase, and while prices still rule very low, there is quite a movement in wines.

Among the wholesale liquor trade business is showing satisfactory evidences of revival and orders are coming from both local and outside trade in the usual Fall volume.

Joseph M. Meehan, the proprietor of the Columbia Bar, one of Redondo's popular cafes, was in Los Angeles this week, laying in a stock of goods for his place.

Norman Rich of the old Laurel Cafe is standing watch and watch with his assistants behind the mahogany these days, and judging from appearances the Laurel has lost none of its popularity.

Theo. Suter, Southern California agent for the well known house of C. Schilling & Co. of San Francisco, is meeting with very good success in placing the excellent wines of this house in this section.

John Davin, of the Faust Cafe, is back from the Springs and has gotten his enemy, rheumatism, under control. John reports business as picking up and the trade of his locality keeps the men behind the bar quite busy.

C. B. Baker, traveling representative of the Mellwood Distillery Company of Cincinnati, was visiting the Southern California trade the past week and succeeded in placing some hefty orders for this famous old whisky.

M. M. Summerfield, formerly the local agent of Guckenheim Whiskies, has changed his house and is now the Southern California representative of the Jordan Whisky, put out by the Live Oak Distillery of Cincinnati.

Geo. P. Arnerich, proprietor of the Good Fellows Grotto, who is charged with attempting to bribe the police during a recent raid of his place, for violation of the liquor licenses ordinances, will be tried for the offense charged Jan. 25th.

Rol King's Hollenbeck Bar continues to hold its own with the Angelenos. Being first in the affections of the mining contingent from Nevada and Arizona, the days that the boys behind the bar are not kept hustling are mighty few.

Generally speaking business is good along the Cafe Route, although the winter influx of tourists has not yet begun, but signs of revival from the usual summer quiet is apparent and all report business as picking up in a satisfactory manner.

The licenses of Sam Heller who conducted a cafe at 517 West Seventh street, was revoked by the Police Commissioners for violation of the ordinances, also that of the Shanghai Cafe was revoked because of the selling of liquor to minors.

Secundo Gausti, president of the Italian Vineyard Company, and Henry Baer, president of the Los Angeles Wine Company, are in Fresno at this writing in the interests of the proposed organization of the independent sweet wine makers of the State for the purpose of securing better prices and improving trade conditions.

The new restaurant annex to the Hoffman Cafe, just recently opened in connection with the Hoffman Bar, is proving successful and is commanding a fine patronage from those appreciating the good things to eat. The proprietors spared no expense in its furnishings and fittings and it is one of the finest appointed Cafes in the city.

Joseph Melczer & Company have transformed the old Lagomarsino store into a thoroughly modern, up-to-date wholesale store, carrying an immense stock of all the popular brands of liquors, tastefully displayed in the big show windows. The retail annex located in the adjoining store is making a feature of Schlitz beer and is commanding a good and growing trade.

The liquor men have lost in their fight for the delivery of goods to the residents of Alhambra, one of the suburbs of Los Angeles, which recently adopted a prohibition ordinance. Nelson C. Means who was delivering for one of the local breweries was arrested and fined $300, by the Alhambra City Recorder. Upon appeal to the Superior Court the decision of the Recorder was affirmed, but the amount of the fine reduced to $50.

Extensive alterations are being made in the store formerly occupied by Siegel the Hatter in the Nadeau Hotel frontage. When the alterations are completed it will be occupied by the Nadeau Buffet, R. L. Knowles & Co., proprietors, Court Perry being the Co. in the new firm. No expense is being spared in the fittings, which are being installed by the Brunswicke, Balke Co., and it will be up to date in every particular. The space formerly used as a bar in the Nadeau will be now used by the hotel people.

To Boost Sweet Wine Prices

DURING the month an organization has been formed at Fresno to boost the prices of sweet wines. At a recent meeting W. A. Mattei of the Mattei Winery, Arthur Lachman of San Francisco, W. Rennie of the Barton Vineyard, W. A. Veith of the Eisen-Veith Co., Lindsay R. Rogers of the Las Palmos Winery Co., Secundo Guasti of Los Angeles and H. S. Baer of the Glendale Wine Company of Los Angeles. The two latter gentlemen represented the Southern California sweet wine makers, who will abide by the action of their representatives. These men represent the leading independent sweet wine makers of the State and should get results.

New York Correspondence

NEW YORK, November, 1909.

NEW YORK wholesale houses have had a busy time for the past month. Many of them are importers and as the new duties on French goods went into effect November 1st there was a rush to get in all the wines and spirits by the end of October. The 31st being Sunday, arrangements were made by which the Custom House remained open on that day and advantage was taken of this by a number of houses who had goods which arrived at the port of New York as late as 10 o'clock that night. It is a wonder that our prohibition friends have not remonstrated against this concession, but, so far nothing has been heard from them on the subject. Ship after ship came in all the week, loaded to the guards. One ship, the Louisiane, alone had 6500 tons, mainly brandies and champagnes. It is thought a year's supply, at least, has been brought in, and it is indeed a poor house that has not stocked itself.



A. M. HIRSCHFELD

of A. M. Hirschfeld & Co., New York, whose fiftieth anniversary in business was announced in the REVIEW of October 31.

Importing houses look for a dull business from now on, but they have all done enough to last them for the present, and here and there they expect to find buyers who will need a few more goods.

Outside of importations, local conditions also show improvements and business is reported good by nearly all our dealers. Profits are said to be small though, there being tremendous competition. Whilst prohibition is not a direct factor in this section, indirectly operates quite severely. Houses formerly doing a big business South, have sought fields and pastures new, for their men who formerly "travelled South" and, they seek it in New York. Some of them are doing very well here, but, their lack of knowledge of credits, better known to the old established houses, will probably, later on, result in more conservatism.

Withdrawals of whiskies from distilleries in all whisky producing States indicate increased consumption, all over the country. For the first two months of the fiscal year, July and August, Kentucky is 360,000 gallons ahead of last year. Pennsylvania nearly 100,000, and Maryland 70,000 gallons. Whisky bottled in bond for the two months, shows an increase of 285, gallons, being a nearly 50 per cent increase over last year. A still the anti-saloon people are not happy. Figures cut no fig with them. Even the Internal Revenue records do not l a depressing effect upon them. These records show that w drawals for the fiscal year of 1909 were close to 135 million lons, the largest quantity of whisky withdrawn in the histor the department. This is an increase of more than 15 million lons over the withdrawals of 1908—and more than 22 mil gallons over the average for the past eleven years.

What excellent material these indisputable figures fur for argument against the fulminations of the Anti-Saloon gue, and could they be brought to the attention of the voter dry States, might they not prove a potent argument in favo license. The States, famishing for license money, are floo with liquor anyway. These figures absolutely prove it. nished by the Government, they must be accepted as auth tative.

It is often asked, why, if the consumption of liquor is creased because of prohibition, the liquor men oppose it. seems paradoxical, but, it can be proved that this is so.

While from the standard of grape yield and conseq production of wines, this year will be recorded as a banner in the history of California, it is likely to go down to poste as one of the very worst on record for all European wines the possible exception of sherry. Not alone is there a g shortage in quantity, but there is a further paucity of qua This is mainly attributed to the unfavorable weather which prevailed in all the European wine growing countries.

According to experts, at no time in the past fifty years there been such poor quality of burgundy. At the same t the yield is about one-sixth of the average of former ye Champagne, likewise, shows reduction of quantity and qua While the yield of claret will be only about one-third the ave quantity, it is expected that the better weather conditions w marked the end of September, will tend to improve the qua Port promises to be far below the average in quality, while production of Hock and Moselle will be about half the u quantity.

Frank M. Evans, who represents the California Wine A ciation, has been coming to Boston so many years that l looked upon as one of the resident trade here. Usually l very reticent about times gone by, but occasionally when closeted with a friend or two he becomes reminiscent. caught him in this frame of mind last week in the private o of T. E. Riley & Co., and with a smile he related some of experiences in New York and while spending his vacation Narragansett Pier, but not for publication. He spoke of times when he got orders for several carloads of goods in city and scarcely ever called on a customer without bookin order. Now he says he calls and has a little business chat, goes off and calls again, repeating this till his custo may remember that he is out of a certain line which Fra asked to supply. "But it comes out all right in the end," he, "and I am keeping well up with my sales this year, notw standing the peculiar conditions which have existed in the fornia wine trade for some time past. I generally keep and let the other fellow do the loud talking."—Boston C spondence, *Bonfort's*, Nov. 10, '09.

A. Rossi, as assignee of A. Rossi & Company of San F cisco, the well known makers of winery machinery, has the Beaulieu Vineyard, at Rutherford, Cal., a corporation $800 balance due for machinery recently installed in that poration's winery.

CALIFORNIA WINES ARE GOOD ENOUGH FOR CALIFORNIANS

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW: Dear Sir—Victor Reiter, Maitre d'Hotel of the Fairmont Hotel, has recently sent out letters to all the fortunate individuals who are to be present at the opening of the Palace Hotel, on Thursday evening, December 16th, asking them to fill out an order blank marking off the cocktails, wines and mineral waters they desire served on this occasion, for evidently only the food is included in the $5 each one is to pay per plate.

This list of drinkables is enough to arouse a spirit of resentment in the breast of every loyal Californian, for among the 13 brands of champagne mentioned, not a single Californian or American vintage is represented. Even the two mineral waters suggested are imported.

It seems rather in poor taste that on such an auspicious occasion as the opening of the Palace Hotel, the most beautiful caravansary on the Pacific Coast, California's products should not even be mentioned. While the management and Maitre Reiter may believe that foreign wines lend distinction to an affair of this kind, there are others who would be glad to drink the less expensive yet equally choice California product, if it were put within their reach. And I venture to say that, since the bottle of champagne is served with a napkin around it, not one in twenty who order foreign brands would know the difference if our native product were poured instead. Might it not be that an explanation for this preference on the part of the hotel management for foreign wines is the well-known fact that on the French champagne they will serve, there is a profit of about $2.50 a bottle, while if the California article were used, the hotel could expect to make only $1.25.

As for strangers coming to San Francisco, I am sure they would like to have an opportunity of sampling our California wines, and they should have it called to their atention. I am told that it was planned to serve nothing but foreign wines at the banquet given in honor of the officers of the American Fleet, when they visited San Francisco last year, after their memorable voyage around the Horn. At the last moment a protest was raised and California wines were added to the menu. One of the officers, in commenting on our wines, said:

"It is good to have an opportunity to taste your California wines in your own State. I always like to form my opinion of a country's wines in this way; that is, when I am visiting a port in Italy, I would not care to have American or French wines served with my meals. I prefer some choice Italian wines, for I am satisfied that I am tasting it under the best possible conditions. When I am in France, I want French wines, and when I am in Germany, the wines produced from the grapes grown along the Rhine and Moselle appeal to me most."

This logical explanation seemed to me to hit the nail on the head. Why, therefore, must we on all occasions serve French wines? Why not, since we are now able to produce as fine wines as are made in any country on the face of the globe, serve our own California product and give our grape growers and wine makers an opportunity to create a demand for our own choice vintages, instead of putting every obstacle in the way of the public having a chance to taste our native product.

An idea of the vast quantities of foreign wines consumed in the United States may be gathered from the statement in a recent issue of the New York *Sun*, that during the week ending October 30th, the Custom House took in from champagne and other wines alone, duties amounting to $2,457,063. In addition, on Sunday, October 31st, three large French ships landed cargoes containing principally brandy, champagne and other wines, in order to avail themselves of the tariff rates which ceased that day at midnight. By taking their champagne from the bonded warehouse before the new tariff became effective, it is estimated that the importers escaped an additional tax of $540,000 or $3.60 on each of the 150,000 cases.

It may be remarked that since the new tariff has gone into effect the price of French champagne has been raised 50c. a bottle or $6 a case by several of the our largest restaurants and cafes.

The object of the United States Government in increasing the tariff on foreign wines was to protect our home product. The hotels and restaurants, however, seem determined to keep down the sale of our California wines, because they have also raised the price of our sparkling wines 50c a bottle or $6 a case, although they have not been called upon to pay a cent extra on the native product. Evidently they fear that, since the California sparkling wines are so much cheaper than the foreign brands and just as good, the home product will enjoy a greater sale. They do not seem to realize that if the sale were greater, they would in the long run reap richer harvests.

Some time ago the King of Italy decided that at state dinners nothing but Italian wines (including, of course, champagne) should be served at table. Emperor William, of Germany, also prohibits the use of any but German wines at court functions. Why, therefore, should we not follow the example of these progressive nations and show our loyalty to our State by using California wines in the home, on festive occasions, and at public functions like the opening of the Palace Hotel?

I hope that all loyal Californians who intend to be present at the opening of the Palace Hotel will ignore the wine list suggested by Maitre Reiter and demand our best California wines instead.

Respectfully yours,

HORATIO F. STOLL,
Secretary Grape Growers of California.

San Francisco, Nov. 30, 1909.

Illinois State Federation of Labor Condemns Local Option

AT Belleville, Ill., on the 22d ult., after one of the stormiest sessions in the history of Illinois, the State Federation of Labor convention adopted a resolution denouncing the local option movement as "fanatical and one which has dealt a death blow to many of the labor organizations of the State."

Foes of the liquor traffic among the delegates lined up solidly against the resolution, which was recommended favorably by the resolutions committee, but on the final test of strength the "wets" won by a vote of 109 to 68.

A remarkable feature of the fight was the lining up in favor of the liquor traffic of practically all the women delegates in the convention. The five women delegates from the Chicago women's trade unions voted in favor of liquor.

After several delegates had denounced the liquor traffic and urged the defeat of the resolution, Miss Willard obtained the floor and attacked those who stand for local option and temperance as "insincere and fanatical bigots."

"It is all well enough to say that you want a local option spot to live in," she said. "I have noticed, however, that those men who shout most for a quiet, local option district in which to live are those who go to drug stores and order a drink with a stick in it.

"The next you know the ministers and other temperance fanatics will demand the closing of theaters, just because a few young girls and men go to hell. We all know that theaters are necessary and just as much educational institutions as schools. I want to tell you that the men working in breweries and distilleries are as much entitled to living as workers in any other trade."—*Criterion.*

Vineyard and Cellar

End of Lodi Grape Season

LODI, (San Joaquin Co.), Nov. 12:—Tomorrow will practically close for the season the shipments of table grapes from this district. There may be a few straggling cars of black grapes forwarded during the coming week, but these shipments are problematical on account of present unfavorable weather conditions. Last year shipments for this district closed November 18, or a week later than the probable closing of the present season. Unfavorable weather during the past month is the cause of the earlier closing of the present season. But notwithstanding the spasmodic termination of shipments on account of the rain, the season of 1909 will show a material increase over 1908 in the number of carloads of table grapes forwarded from this district. In fact, there are thousands of tons of Tokays still clinging to the vines which under favorable weather conditions would have extended the shipping season throughout the month of November. Many vineyardists have taken advantage of the situation by the purchase of hogs, which they will turn into their vineyards and fatten on the surplus crop of Tokays.

All the saloons have closed in Menlo Park and that town is now "dry." This result has been brought about by the continued persectuion exercised by Stanford University authorities, who get fat on the proceeds of the sale of wines and liquors while they continue to preach prohibition!

The Fresno *Republican* is our authority for saying that the general opinion among the winemen in that locality seems to be that this year marks the turning point in the low price for wine grapes, and that next year will find the price climbing upward.

"It is preposterous to think that the dry wave will serve to keep the price of wine grapes down," said one of the large buyers yesterday morning. "There will always be a demand for wine and the price has attained just as low a point as it will ever get. I am satisfied that next year conditions will have been adjusted and that the farmer will no longer be allowed to leave his grapes unpicked."

News from Sebastopol that the vintage season closed early and that no second crop of grapes was crushed this year. The local winery handled about 1650 tons of grapes and growers will receive $14, $15 and $16 per ton, according to variety of grapes, in three installments—after crushing, next February and next June.

The steamer Pennsylvania sailed on October 29th, with 3,000 barrels of wine consigned to New York and Europe.

The American-Hawaiian Company's steamer Mexican, which sailed for Salina Cruz on November 13th, took in her hold 5,000 barrels of California wine consigned to New York, via Tehauntepec railroad.

At the close of the vintage season at Healdsburg, Sonoma County, news was received that the season turned out, as to amount of wine made, far better than was expected; the grape crop, taking it as a whole, proved a larger yield than expected. Prices were good and the vineyardist, compared to those in many districts, has done well.

Rebuilding West Winery

PLANS have been already formed for the immediate rebu ing of the West Winery at Stockton, and a 20,000-gallon tillery has been ordered to complete the new plant. Mr. W estimates his losses at $400,000. Some 1,250,000 gallons choice wines were destroyed, and the loss of wine alone reac 300,000. The buildings were valued at $75,000 and the chinery destroyed was worth $20,000. The insurance co about 75 per cent of the losses.

THE annual meeting of the California Vineyards and provement Company was held during the present mo and the following officers were elected: A. A. Baird, Geo W. Baird, A. T. Galloway, Benton Ballou, R. E. Gilbert, F. Van Fleet and H. J. Prentice, directors. A. A. Baird, preside R. E. Gilbert, vice-president; Benton Ballou, secretary George W. Baird, treasurer.

The company, besides wine, manufactures grape juice its Cucamonga plant, and has determined to spare no trou or cost to produce the best on the market. It is underst that a Los Angeles chemist has demonstrated his ability clarify the juice and blend the tart with the sweet and obt any desired result. It is intended to test his process in or to improve the output.

During the season a very large amount of grapes, principa Zinfandels, aliente bouschet Malaga and grandasche variet were shipped from Turlock. Most of the grapes went to West Winery at Stockton and the others to Winehaven. average price paid was $7.50 per ton.

The Roseville winery has closed a very successful season. is owned by the growers themselves, and contracts to pay a ton for grapes for 15 years. One hundred thousand gallon cooperage were added to the winery at the beginning of season.

Frank Passalacqua, of Healdsburg, Sonoma County, has d so large a business this season that he has been forced to bu a 45x60 addition to his winery, the capacity of which has b more than doubled. Through Eastern connections he ha sale for all the wine he can make.

Geo. C. Husman, in charge of viticultural investigation, partment of Agriculture, recently visited the Livermore Va to make the usual autumn readings in the Government Exp mental Vineyard. Nothing new is reported but the pres season being a peculiar one from a climatic standpoint, P Husman has taken occasion to thoroughly examine the frui direct producers in order to establish saccharine and acid te A comparison at the various stations, taken with an accu record of rainfall and temperature, will tend to show the ef of climatic conditions on these varieties in various soils. investigation is certain to prove of value.

Angelo Lencioni of Healdsburg has had a busy season. leased the Bagley winery, which he has operated during past vintage in addition to his Sunnyside Dry Creek Win Mr. Lencioni states that his total output of wine this y will exceed 125,000 gallons.

Offers have been made to Oregon hop-growers to advance them 20 cents a pound on consignments to London, England, but holders believe when the English buying sets in prices will advance and 26 to 28 cents be realized on spot sales.

According to reports from Tehama County, the wine-making season on the Vina Vineyard, the largest in the world, came to an end November 17th, after having produced one of the largest crops in its history.

The Yolo Winery of the California Wine Association has closed a limited season. The output was nothing like so large as in previous years. Only 1,800 tons of grapes were crushed, producing 163,000 gallons of wine and brandy enough to fortify the wine.

There are over 700,000 grape vines in bearing in Napa county. The vintage of the country this year is estimated at 3,128,250 gallons. When all the grapes set out come into bearing the vintage will be still larger as will the crop of table grapes. The acreage set out is 14,900 acres, of which only 9480 acres were bearing.

The officers of the Italian cruiser Calabria, which took part in the Portola festival, paid a visit to Asti and inspected the wine-making plant of the Italian-Swiss Colony. They were taught the true nature of California hospitality by P. E. Rossi and Andrea Sbarboro and sumptuously entertained.

The attempt to "boost" the San Leandro district by a banquet held by the San Leandro Board of Trade, proved a dismal failure, because California wines were ruled out. Now there is a free fight on the board in regard to the committee's action in substituting coffee for the juice of the grape.

Ohio Lutheran Synod Favors Separation from Politics

AT the recent annual convention, in Toledo, of the northern district of the joint Lutheran Synod of Ohio the question of "How can the church combat the drink evil?" was debated. The Rev. H. Doescher presented a thesis on the question, and held that the church could not condemn what the Word of God commanded. That the question of temperance could not be made the principal one in the church, putting religion into the background, was one of the arguments presented in the thesis.

Dr. C. H. L. Schuette, president-general of the synod, declared that the church could not enter into political or municipal questions as a church, and that its part was to teach men to do their duty.

The convention accepted the thesis of Mr. Doescher, which practically discourages any radical temperance action on the part of the district.

The above position is in exact line with that of this journal, and the stand of the president-general of the synod is almost in the same language as we have used in treating of the correct position of the church. The Lutheran Synod defined its first and foremost duty to be to teach men religion, and to reform not by stopping the use, but attack the abuse only, and in this that body showed itself eminently sensible.—*Mida's.*

Jobbers all Stocked Up on Wine

ON account of the big reduction in the price of California wines, the jobbers of this city have been stocking up pretty freely, and a good many carloads have already been received. To look over the warehouses now would lead one to believe that this was not only a great whisky distributing point, but also a great wine center of distribution.—*Bonfort's,* Nov. 10, Kansas City Correspondence.

The Johnson-Lock Mercantile Co.

210 CALIFORNIA STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

AND THEIR BRANCH HOUSES:

Johnson-Carvell & Murphy, Los Angeles, Cal.
Johnson-Carvell & Murphy, San Diego, Cal.
Johnson-Lieber & Co., Portland, Oregon.
Johnson-Lieber & Co., Spokane, Wash.
Johnson-Lieber & Van Bokkelen, Seattle, Wash.
Johnson-Lieber & Van Bokkelen, Tacoma, Wash.
Johnson-Henrici Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

ANNOUNCE THEIR APPOINTMENT AS SOLE AGENTS OF THE PACIFIC COAST FOR THE FOLLOWING FOREIGN HOUSES:

Charles Duval & Co. (Champagnes),	Vertus près Epernay, France
Mansart Pere & Fils (Champagnes to Buyers' Brands),	Epernay, France
Veuve Amiot (French Sparkling Wines),	St. Hilaire-St. Florent, France
Mouchotte & Fils (Saint Jacobin de Toulouse and other Liqueurs),	Saint Mandè (Seine), France
Maire & Fils (Burgundies),	Beaune (Côte d'Or), France
The United Vineyard Proprietors of Cognac (Brandies),	J. G. Monnet & Co., Cognac, France
Boutelleau Fils (Olive Oils),	Nice & Barbezieuz, France
Joh. Bapt. Sturm (Still Hocks and Moselles),	Rudesheim a/Rh., Germany
Burgeff & Co. (German Sparkling Wines),	Hocheim a/Main, Germany
Charles Teyssonneau, Jne. (Conserves Alimentaires),	Bordeaux, France
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Sherries),	Jerez de la Frontera, Spain
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Ports),	"Rebello Valente" Brand, Oporto, Portugal
A. M. Hirschfeld & Co. (Clarets and Sauternes and Château Bottled Wines),	29 Rue Poyenne, Bordeaux-les-Chartrons, France
James Leslie & Co. (Ginger Ales, etc.),	Belfast, Ireland

Luxus Beer Agency Transferred

WE are informed by The Fred Krug Brewing Company, of Omaha, that a transference has been effected of their Coast agency, and hereafter Ami Vignier, Inc., No. 605-611 Battery Street, San Francisco, will be Pacific Coast distributers, controlling the sale of "Luxus" in the States of California, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and the territory of Arizona.

The popularity obtained by Luxus on the Coast, next to its own superior merits as a beverage, was stimulated by the activity of Messrs. A. P. Hotaling & Co., the former agents, in bringing it before the trade and consumers. This activity was of course largely promoted my Mr. Fred E. Ball, the Coast representative of The Fred Krug Brewing Co. Mr. Ball, who will continue as resident representative in San Francisco, and whose portrait appears herewith, is one of the most active and successful young men in his line of business on the Pacific Coast. He has certainly made a fine record in his work of introducing Luxus Beer—one that any high class salesman could well be proud of.



FRED. E. BALL
Coast Representative of The Fred. Krug Brewing Co., and successful promoter of "Luxus" Beer

Messrs. A. P. Hotaling & Co. voluntarily relinquished the agency of The Krug Brewing Co., having decided to devote their entire attention to the selling of whiskies and liqueurs. Any order sent to A. P. Hotaling & Co., because of lack of knowledge on the part of the sender regarding transference of agency, will receive A. P. Hotaling & Co.'s best attention.

Messrs. Ami Vigner, Inc., the new agents, are one of the oldest and best known houses on the coast, and we have no doubt they will have good success in further popularizing Luxus, "the beer you like." Luxus is one of the most expensive brewed and most painstakingly brewed beers on the American market, a fact which largely accounts for its success.

Mr. F. E. Ball's headquarters will be with Messrs. Ami Vignier, Inc., 605-11 Battery street, San Francisco.

Theodore Gier Talks of the Future

MR. THEODORE GIER, the well known grape grower, maker and general liquor merchant of Oakland, wa cently interviewed by a representative of the REVIEW in tion to his connection, as president, with the California V yard Development Company, which has recently moved extensive new premises on Eighteenth street in that city. Gier stated that from the time he commenced business he had strong faith in the future of the wine industry in State. So much so, that upon every opportunity he bough vineyard property until his holdings amounted to 1000 a of bearing vines in the very best parts of Napa, Sonoma Alameda counties. To properly handle the output from t vines it became necessary to incorporate the company wi $2,000,000 capital and to erect large premises equipped the most modern machinery, at a cost of $250,000. He said a lutely:

"I believe, in spite of the present depression and antago to the wine trade, in its future success. In my opinion g growing and wine making are at present only in their inf in California, and I feel certain that the future of the indu is assured in spite of prohibition."

One thing is certain, that should Mr. Giers' belief be veri as we believe it will, he will have the satisfaction of kno that no man in the State has done more personally to pro the industry than himself.

California Brewers Organize

DURING the month the California State Brewers' Ass tion was organized, 90 per cent of the brewing inte of the State being represented. It is formed to foster and courage the brewing industry in the State and protect its i ests, more especially to guard against hostile Federal State legislation; to protect the members against oppressive unjust administration of the internal revenue laws; to re the aspersions of so called temperance societies; to prove by the popular use of fermented beverages the cause of rati temperance is advanced, and to secure co-operation and fur the general interests of the brewing and malting trade.

The officers elected were: President, Thomas Alton, Gen Manager San Francisco Breweries, Ltd., San Francisco; V President, Col. I. H. Seymour, Manager of The Buffalo B ing Co., Sacramento; and J. H. Zitt of The San Diego Brew Co.; Treasurer, Henning Thode, San Francisco, Presiden The Union Brewing Co., and Secretary William Schultz, Francisco.

During their stay in this city the visiting brewers were pitably entertained by the Brewers' Protective Associatio San Francisco.

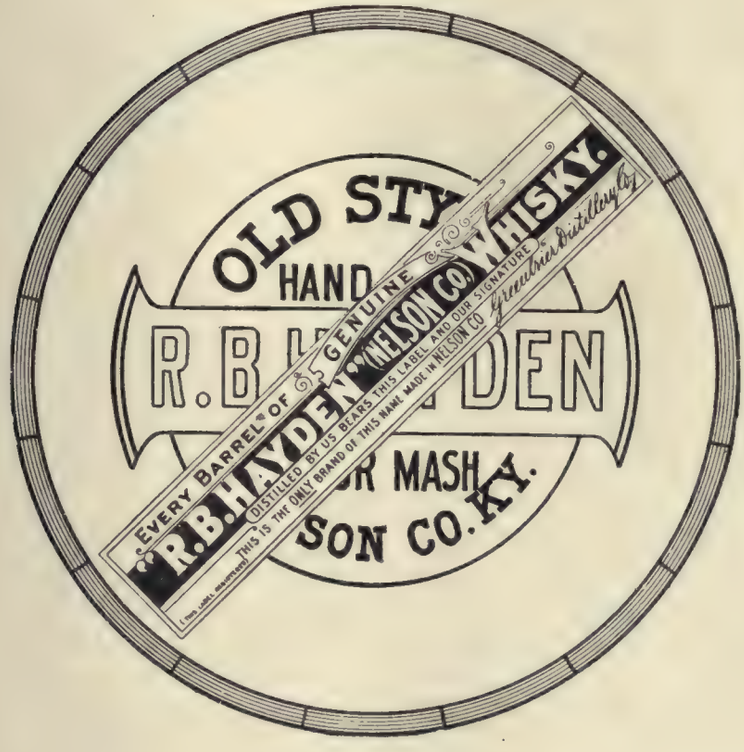
One of the absurdities of the new Alabama prohibition law showing the spirit of persecution developed when the Alab Brewing Co. at Birmingham was ordered to paint out the w "Brewing" from its smokestack, which showed the name of company, the law forbidding the advertising of alcoholic be ages. The company replied the stacks were of no value in idle plant and it would not pay to paint them, but the po might take them down themselves.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE



SCOTCH SAMPLING IN THE EARLY DAYS.
"WHATEVER."







CHAS. MEINECKE & CO.

Agents P. C. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of Oct., 1909.	Tax
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in 6th (new) district	94,5
Received from other Districts, California	6,4
Received from special bonded warehouse, other District, California	8
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	61,9
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	12,8
Exported	
Tax paid	65,9
Used in Fortification of Wines	99,7
Remaining in bond, Oct. 31, 1909	1,050,6

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of Oct., 1909.	Tax
Produced and bonded in this district	4,6
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	7,1
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	3,7
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	8
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	8,9
Exported	
Tax paid	15,6
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, Oct. 31, 1909	635,1

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of Oct., 1909.	Tax
Produced and bonded in this district	14,6
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District	4,8
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District	2,9
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	8,8
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	3,5
Tax paid	1,2
Used in Fortification of Wines	376,1
Remaining in bond, Oct. 31, 1909	229,0

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of Oct., 1909.	Pkgs.	Tax
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	7,561	1,828,6
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	1,101	99,7
Brandy actually used for fortification	8,694	1,906,2
		Wine
Port produced		3,794,0
Sherry produced		2,211,1
Angelica produced		570,4
Muscat produced		692,6
Tokay		
Malaga		
Madera		
Total sweet wine produced in Oct., 1909		7,292,2

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of Oct., 1909.	Pkgs.	Tax
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	1,045	369,
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	12	
Brandy actually used for fortification	1,057	370,
		Wine
Port produced		856,2
Sherry produced		399,9
Angelica produced		87,5
Muscat produced		127,6
Tokay		
Malaga		
Madera		
Total sweet wine produced in Oct., 1909		1,471,3

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of October, 1909.	Pkgs.	Tax
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	2,692	388,0
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	57	4,6
Brandy actually used for fortification		376,0
		Wine
Port produced		602,8
Sherry produced		378,2
Angelica produced		231,6
Muscat produced		227,8
Total sweet wine produced, month of October, 1909		1,440,6

Enterprise Brewery

YOSEMITE BEER has become so well known and appreciated in this city that a short sketch of the Enterprise Brewery which produces it is of interest. It was started in 1873 by C. Hildebrand & Company and for many years supplied some of the best steam beer in California. In 1891 Ulrick Remensperger bought C. Hildebrand's interest. In 1892 the company incorporated with U. Remensperger as president and P. Windeler as secretary. Mr. Remensperger, a first class German brewer, was originally brought over to brew lager beer for the John Wieland Brewery, one of the first to turn out lager beer on this coast. His advent in the management of the Enterprise naturally resulted in the brewing of first class lager beer in that establishment.

With the active assistance of Secretary Windeler, President Remensperger soon worked up the industry from 2300 barrels per year, to the full capacity of the brewery, 135,000 barrels having been produced during the past year. Both owners are well liked among the leading business men, and the great industry they have built up employs 180 men, all the year round, at an outlay of $200,000 per annum.

Naturally the success met with led to further investment of capital and the enlargement of the plant, which now covers two blocks square. The bottling department cannot be excelled on the coast, with its modern and up to date machinery, bottling daily 150 barrels of 30 gallons each.

We understand that if the prohibition wave does not too far undermine business it is intended to invest another $200,000 in an up-to-date malting plant, the only new addition required to make this great brewery second to none in the United States in every respect. This entire industry is certainly a credit, not only to the men who by enterprise, economy and business acumen have built it up, but to the State of California and city of San Francisco. The merits of the product manufactured cannot be improved upon, and taking into account the large number of first class saloons drawing Enterprise beer it will be seen at once that its true merits are appreciated throughout the trade.

Adolphus Busch Sees Fewer "Drys"

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Declaring that prohibition had reached its top wave of popularity and that the more intelligent of the American people had come to recognize that moderation is far better than prohibition. Adolphus Busch, the millionaire brewer of St. Louis, returned on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, after an absence of six months at the health resorts of Europe. Mr. Busch announced that he would spend a week in New York and then go to St. Louis to remain until December 1, when he would go to his estate at Pasadena, Cal., for the winter.

Calwa Distributing Co.

THE Calwa Distributing Company has taken that handsome large store on the corner of the ground floor of the Balboa Building, at Second and Market Streets. It is intended to utilize this fine location for the purpose of bringing the best brands of the California Wine Association in glass, directly under the observation of the consumer. Carpenters are now busy fitting up offices, etc., and the Calwa Distributing Company expects to take possession in time for the holiday trade, early in December.

California Wines Go World Around

THE wines of California have attained a world-wide distribution. They are exported to many European countries. They are sent to Central and South America, India, China, and Japan; to the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines and they may even be found along the Nile.

In 1880 the consumption and export of California wines had grown to about 5,000,000 gallons; in 1890 to about 20,000,000 gallons; in 1900 to about 30,000,000, and at this time the average annual production of wines in California exceeds 40,000,000 gallons.

The region around the Bay of San Francisco, consisting of the counties of Sonoma, Napa, Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz, is admirably adapted to the growing of wines similar to those of the Bordeaux and Burgundy types of France; the Rhine and Moselle types of Germany, and the red and white wines of Italy.

The area in California planted to vineyards is in the neighborhood of 270,000 acres, and the establishments for the care of wine are among the most extensive and complete in the world.—Percy T. Morgan, President California Wine Association, in *S. F. Examiner.*

Western Distilleries Improvement

WE understand that in addition to their big plant the Western Distilleries Company are now erecting a large grain distillery, which they have been working on for some time, and hope to have ready on or about the 31st of December. They are very enterprising people, and as such are entitled to good patronage from all well-wishers of Pacific Coast Home Industry, who believe in keeping home money at home.

Topazor
The White Wine

Nectarubi
The Red Wine

The Perfection of California Table Wines



ESTABLISHED IN 1880 INCORPORATED IN 1906

CONTRA COSTA WINERY, MARTINEZ
WINDSOR WINERY, SONOMA CO.

Office and Salesrooms:
549 WASHINGTON STREET
San Francisco

WINE AND BRANDY EXPORTS BY SEA

FROM OCTOBER 20TH TO NOVEMBER 20TH, 1909.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	143	1,357	$1,393
" British Columbia	42	4,490	1,611
" Central America	63	9,494	3,576
" China	....	322	188
" Hawaiian Islands	138	63,405	26,513
" Japan	42	3,255	1,640
" Mexico	8	6,893	2,186
" New York	84	822,992	230,843
" South America	1	1,977	865
" Samoan Islands	....	352	178
" France	2	.....	12
" Dutch East Indies	....	330	249
" Germany	....	10	13
Total	523	914,877	$269,267

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	86	3,151	$9,085
" British Columbia	5	.....	73
" Central America	88	274	1,603
" Hawaiian Islands	180	1,395	4,307
" Japan	10	120	460
Total	369	4,940	$15,528

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	18	50	$289
" British Columbia	....	27	41
" Central America	....	193	413
" Hawaiian Islands	25	28	232
" New York	....	466	1,004
Total	43	764	$1,979

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	42	.....	$320
" Central America	20	.....	119
" Hawaiian Islands	201	241	2,782
" Samoan Islands	1	.....	16
" Australia	1	.....	10
Total	265	241	$3,247

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	2 cs Alcohol, 1 cs Liquors, 27 cs Bitters, 112 cs Mineral Water, 10 bls Ginger Ale, 2 cs Rum, 22 cs 1 bbl Gin, 5 cs Porter, 20 cs Vermouth, 2 cs Grape Juice
" British Columbia	7 cs Rum, 3 cs Bitters, 10 cs Vermouth, 40 gals Blackberry Brandy, 28 gals Cognac, 4 cs Alcohol
" Central America	1 cs China Wine, 1 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs Cider, 5 cs Mineral Water
" China	9 cs Grape Juice, 15 cs Liquors
" Hawaiian Islands	138 cs Mineral Water, 60 cs Ginger Ale, 8 cs Bitters, 27 cs 5 bbls Cider, 268 cs Liquors, 33 cs Vermouth, 30 cs Grape Juice, 5 cs Kirsch, 3 cs Creme de Menthe, 10 cs 1 bbl Syrup, 22 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 10 cs Cordials, 12 cs Absinthe, 12 cs 11 bbls Gin, 57 cs Champagne, 8 cs 1 bbl Alcohol, 2 bbls Coco Cola, 1 bbl Caromel, 5 cs Cocktails, 5 cs Fernet, 25 bbls Spirits, 1 cs Grenadine
" Japan	1 cs Grape Juice, 29 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Mexico	48 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs Grape Juice, 8 cs 7 bbls Spirits
" New York	12 cs Mineral Water, 10 cs Sake
" South America	10 cs Mineral Water
" Samoan Islands	25 cs Liquors
" Australia	5 cs Grape Juice, 2 cs Apple Cider, 4 cs Bitters, 3 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 6 cs Syrups
" British East Indies	3 cs Grape Juice
Total	1130 cs 64 bls 68 gals
Value	$18,706

IMPORTS BY SEA

FROM OCTOBER 20TH TO NOVEMBER 20TH, 1909.

Domestic.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer City of Puebla, Oct. 20.

12 cs Wine — A. Repsold.
6 cs Wine — E. G. Lyons & Raas Co.
7 cs Wine — A. Finke's Widow.
1 bbl Beer — P. Riegan & Co.
10 cs Liquors — J. Warwack.
10 cs Bitters — W. Wolff & Co.
5 bbls Cider — Lewis Packing Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, Oct. 21.

30 hhds Beer — Tacoma Bottling Co.
30 hf bbls Beer — Tacoma Bottling Co.
45 qr bbls Beer — Tacoma Bottling Co.

FROM HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—Per steamer Enterprise, Oct. 23.

1 bbl Whisky — Crown Distilleries Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, Oct. 25.

60 bbls Beer — Tacoma Bottling Co.
50 hf bbls Beer — Tacoma Bottling Co.
80 qr bbls Beer — Tacoma Bottling Co.
80 bbls Beer — D. Mencke & Co.
40 qr bbls Beer — D. Mencke & Co.
50 cs Gin — Borgfeldt, Propfe Co.
2 bbls Wine — Cal. Wine and Cordial Co.
5 cs Absinthe — Golderg, Bowen & Co.
10 cs Absinthe — St. Francis Importing Co.
200 hhds Beer — J. Rapp & Son.
300 hf bbls Beer — J. Rapp & Son.
200 qr bbls Beer — J. Rapp & Son.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer President, Nov. 1.

1 bbl Whisky — W. Wolff & Co.
78 bbls Beer — John Garber.
2 cs Wine — Italian-Swiss Colony.
1 kg Brandy — E. G. Lyon & Raas Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, Nov. 4.

2 bbls Wine — Gaffney Draying Co.
130 hhds Beer — J. Rapp & Son.
50 hhds Beer — Kirschner & Meinke.
40 hf bbls Beer — Kirschner & Meinke.
30 qr bbls Beer — Kirschner & Meinke.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer City of Puebla, Nov. 6

2 cs Wine — Cal. Wine & Cordial Co.
1 kg Wine — C. E. Hyde.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer President, Nov. 15.

2 kgs Wine — Rosenblatt Co.
1 bbl Beer — B. Arnhold & Co.
10 cs Whisky — W. A. Osgood.

FROM OCTOBER 20TH TO NOVEMBER 20TH, 1909.

Foreign.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Alaskan, Oct. 31

100 cs Wine — Durkin Liquor Co., Seattle.
50 cs Cordials — S. Hyde, Seattle.
50 cs Brandy — Continental Distillery Co., Sea
1 csk Gin — Continental Distillery Co., Sea
1 cs Cordials — Kreilshimer Bros., Seattle.

FROM ANTWERP—Same Vessel.

57 cs Wine — G. S. Bush & Co., Seattle.
11 cs Brandy — C. L. Christy, Seattle.
165 cs Porter — Order, Seattle.
20 cs Wine — G. S. Bush & Co., Tacoma.
6 cs Mineral Water — Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu.
20 cs Mineral Water — S. Hoffman & Co., Honolulu.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Missourian, Nov. 4.

1005 cs Cordials — A. Guirlani & Bro., San Franci
775 cs Whisky — C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisc
98 cs Cordials — Delsol Bros., San Francisco.
4125 cs Champagne — C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Fra
50 crates Champagne — C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Fra
400 cs Benedictine — De Fremery & Co., San Franci
66 bls Whisky — Sherwood & Sherwood, San Fra

E. A. GROEZINGER Established 1864 E. O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW
SPARKLING AND VINTAGE WINES
CHAMPAGNES
809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TELEPHONE KEARNY 709 HOME C 3322 CABLE ADDRESS: FINKE

17 cs Whisky .....E. D. Henry, San Francisco.
10 cs Wine .....A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
6 bbls Sherry .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
2 cs Vermouth .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
1 cs Brandy .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Liquors .....Ebner Bros., San Francisco.
25 cs Liquors .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Cordials .....E. Marre & Bro., Oakland.
8 cs Liquors .....H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
66 bbls Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, Los Angeles.
200 cs Vermouth .....Kiefer & Co., Los Angeles.
20 cs Champagne .....H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
50 cs Champagne .....Roth Bros., Los Angeles.

FROM HAMBURG—Same Vessel.

77 cs Wine .....Swayne, Hoyt & Co., San Francisco.
30 cs Wine .....Golderg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Liquors .....C. W. Craig & Co., San Franicsco.
75 cs Mineral Water .....A. H. Post & Co., San Francisco.
6 cs Wine .....Whittier, Coburn & Co., San Francisco.
180 bbls Ale .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
5 cs Ale .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
165 bbls Stout .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
148 bbls Ginger Ale .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
150 cs Porter .....J. W. Peterson, San Francisco.
5 csks Whisky .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
50 bbls Ale .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
345 bbls Stout .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
75 cs Gin .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
5 octs Brandy .....Swayne & Hoyt, San Francisco.
82 cs Wine .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
30 csks Mineral Water .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
200 cs Mineral Water .....Apollinaris Agency Co., S. F.
84 cs Wine .....Order, Los Angeles.
1 hhd Whisky .....California Club, Los Angeles.
65 cs Wine .....G. Barham & Co., Los Angeles.
13 cs Wine .....M. Martinez, San Diego.
300 cs Absinthe .....De Fremery & Co., Los Angeles
100 cs Bitters .....Order, Los Angeles.
66 cs Wine .....Descampo & Marco, Portland.
10 cs Cognac .....Descampo & Marco, Portland.
55 cs Wine .....G. S. Bush & Co., Portland.
165 cs Porter .....Order, Portland.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Amiral Duperre, Nov. 4.

100 cs Wine .....Delsol Bros. & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Amer Picon .....Delsol Bros. & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Absinthe .....A. Cora, San Francisco.
75 cs Wine .....Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
304 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
60 cs Gin .....Crown Distilleries Co., San Francisco.
150 cs Beer .....Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin .....A. Vignier, San Francisco.
50 cs Gin .....H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
270 cs Mineral Water .....Jas. de Fremery & Co., San Francisco.

FROM LA PALLICE—Same Vessel.

25 cs Cognac .....Crown Distilleries Co., San Francisco.
350 cs Brandy .....Wm. Wofff & Co., San Francisco.
94 cs Wine .....F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
8 cs Champagne .....F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Cognac .....Hanley Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
8 csks Wine .....A. Pottet, San Francisco.
97 cs Wine .....A. Pottet, San Francisco.
2 cs Brandy .....A. Pottet, San Francisco.
6 csks Brandy .....A. Pottet, San Francisco.
14 cs Champagne .....A. Pottet, San Francisco.
105 cs Liquors .....Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
265 cs Wine .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
140 cs Liquors .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
30 cs Brandy .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Wine .....The Hofbrau, Portland.
123 cs Wine .....Silver Grill Wine Cellars, Tacoma.
5 csks Wine .....Silver Grill Wine Cellars, Tacoma.

FROM MARSEILLES—Same Vessel.

8 csks Vermouth .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Vermouth .....Levaggi, Granucci & Co., S. F.
250 cs Vermouth .....A. Cora, San Francisco.
321 cs Vermouth .....Tomanovich & Co., San Francisco.
1 cs Liquors .....Tomanovich & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Vermouth .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
550 cs Mineral Water .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
6 butts Sherry .....C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
3 hhds Sherry .....Henderson Bros., Vancouver.

FROM GENOA—Same Vessel.

250 cs Fernet .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Fernet .....Levaggi, Granucci & Co., S. F.
550 cs Bitters .....Levaggi, Granucci & Co., S. F.
200 cs Effervescent .....Levaggi, Granucci & Co., S. F.
40 csks Wine .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.

301 cs Fernet .....Consalvo Arvedi, San Francisco.
200 cs Vermouth .....Levaggi Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Wine .....Levaggi Co., San Francisco.
5 csks Vermouth .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Vermouth .....A. Cora, San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Same Vessel.

20 csks Sake .....Order, San Francisco.
20 cs Sake .....Order, San Francisco.
50 cs Sake .....N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
40 csks Sake .....Order, San Francisco.
50 csks Sake .....Order, San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Nippon Maru, Oct. 22.

28 csks Sake .....J. Tawara, San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Siberia, Oct. 28.

80 csks Sake .....Order, San Francisco.
50 csks Sake .....N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Manchuria, Nov. 12.

50 csks Sake .....N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
60 csks Sake .....T. Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
6 cs Sake .....T. Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
100 csks Sake .....Order, San Francisco.
50 csks Sake .....Aki Co., San Francisco.

FROM VICTORIA—Per City of Puebla, Oct. 22.

50 cs Kummel .....Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
6 cs Wine .....A. Repsold & Co., San Francisco.

FROM VANCOUVER—Per Queen, Oct. 29.

572 cs Vermouth .....A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK—Per City of Sydney, Nov. 14.

118 cs Wine .....Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Tacoma)—Per Watson, Nov. 11.

50 cs Whisky .....Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco
500 cs Gin .....Jas. Buchanan & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Whisky .....Jas. Buchanan & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky .....Roth & Co., San Francisco.
2 octs Whisky .....Order, San Francisco.

FROM HAMBURG—Per Rameses, Nov. 15.

200 cs Stout .....Swedish-American Mer. Co., S. F.
101 cs Spirits .....American Mercantile Co., S. F.

FROM GENOA—Same Vessel.

188 cs Wine .....Order, San Francisco.
500 cs Fernet .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
30 cs Wine .....M. Milani & Co., San Francisco.
3 demijohns Liquors .....M. Milani & Co., San Francisco.
1000 cs Vermouth .....C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.

FROM LONDON—Same Vessel.

5 csks Gin .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Same Vessel.

81 cs Wine .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
55 cs Wine .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL—Same Vessel.

50 csks Stout .....American Mercantile Co., S. F.
80 bbls Beer .....W. A. Ross & Bro., San Francisco.
50 cs Beer .....H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Arizonan, Nov. 13.

10 cs Whisky .....S Hyde, Seattle.
3 bbls Whisky .....J. L. Shutte Co., Seattle.
27 cs Whisky .....J. L. Shutte Co., Seattle.
5 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, Seattle.
10 bbls Mineral Water .....Continental Distillery Co., Seattle.
10 cs Cordials .....S. Hyde, Seattle.
5 cs Wine .....Continental Distillery Co., Seattle.
49 cs Brandy .....J. Aronson, Seattle.
100 cs Cordials .....Jaafe & Co., Seattle.
950 cs Bitters .....Johnson, Lieber & Co., Seattle.
25 cs Brandy .....A. J. Wolf, Tacoma.
10 bbls Whisky .....Peacock & Co., Honolulu.
25 cs Whisky .....Peacock & Co., Honolulu.
120 bbls Beer .....Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu.

FROM LIVERPOOL—Same Vessel.

20 cs Wine .....Silver Grill Cellars, Tacoma.
32 cs Wine .....Hotel Co., Tacoma.
10 csks Whisky .....Kentucky Liquor Co., Tacoma.
10 cs Whisky .....Kentucky Liquor Co., Tacoma.
9 cs Mineral Water .....Order, Honolulu.
11 cs Stout .....Order, Honolulu.
20 cs Gin .....Order, Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE (via Salina Cruz)—Per Ella, Nov. 18.

30 cs Whisky .....Order, Vancouver, B. C.
3 csks Brandy .....Gold Seal Liquor Co., Vancouver, B. C.
20 cs Brandy .....Gold Seal Liquor Co., Vancouver, B. C.



Guinness' Extra Stout
Bass' Foreign Ale
Boar's Head Brand

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T. B. HALL & CO., Ltd. - - Liverpool

American Mercantile Co.

AGENTS

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AMERICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY
514 Battery St., San Francisco

SOLE PACIFIC COAST REPRESENTATIVES

Julius Wile, Sons & Co.
Imported Wines and Liquors — New York
Fratelli Branca
Italian Vermouth — Milan, Italy
Legler Pernod
Absinthe and Kirsch — Couvet and Pontarlier
T. B. Hall & Co., Ltd.
Ale and Stout — Liverpool, England
R. Beziers & Co.
Sardines — Lorient, France
Dandicolle & Gaudin
Conserves — Bordeaux
Fcois, Lecourt
Mushrooms — Sevres pres Paris
Vve. Goiran & Fils
Olive Oil — Nice, France

IMPORTERS OF PRUNE AND CHERRY JUICE



30 cs Ale .....Colcutt & Co., Vancouver, B. C.
65 cs Wine .....Order, Vancouver, B. C.
30 cs Beer .....J. Robertson & Co., Vancouver, B. C.
29 csks Whisky .....J. Robertson & Co., Vancouver, B. C.
5 cs Rum .....J. Robertson & Co., Vancouver, B. C.
31 cs Beer .....Order, Victoria.

Imports by Rail in Bond

FROM OCTOBER 20TH TO NOVEMBER 20TH, 1909.

Via New York—

32 cs Mastic .....From Piraeus.
15 cs Wine ..... " Rotterdam.
2 csks Wine ..... " "
50 cs Wine ..... " Naples.
2 bbls Wine ..... " "
10 cs Mineral Water ..... " Hamburg.
5 cs Wine ..... " Antwerp.

Via New Orleans—

249 cs Wine .....From Liverpool.
24 cs Whisky ..... " "
25 cs Brandy ..... " "
10 csks Brandy ..... " "
125 cs Wine ..... " Hamburg.
30 cs Champagne ..... " Bordeaux.

Via Philadelphia—

62 cs Wine .....From Rotterdam.

Production of Kentucky Whiskies

THE efforts that are being made to limit the output in Kentucky whisky during the current season to the output for last season, which was 27,409,516 gallons, do not promise at the present time to be successful, as a good many of the larger houses have stated emphatically that they would not go into a limitation agreement.

The idea of an agreement was started by some of the biggest producers in Kentucky, and it was intended to cover a period of three years, and there is little doubt that if it could be carried through, it would bring great prosperity to the fine whisky interests, but agreements in the past, for one reason or another, have proved unsatisfactory to a great many houses, and some five or six of the biggest concerns say they will not go into a movement of this kind again.

Furthermore, it is held by a good many distillers that the demand for Kentucky whisky is increasing with such tremendous rapidity, and that the demand for goods bottled in bond promises in the future to absorb such a large proportion of each crop, as to practically remove any reason for apprehension that the output this season will be greater than the demand for 1910s during the next six or seven years.

The average distiller in Kentucky seems to think that the consumption of Kentucky whiskies will aggregate 35,000,000 gallons per annum during the next five years, and some hold that it will run as high as 40,000,000 gallons if the goods are on hand to meet the requirements of trade.

Certainly the taxpayments in the last few years from the State of Kentucky would seem to justify the most optimistic ideas as to the future, and this we think is shown very conclusively by the following table showing production, withdra and stocks remaining in bond from 1904 to 1909 inclusive:

Year end. June 30.	Production	Withdrawals	Stock rema in bond
1904	23,070,162 gal.	20,631,281 gal.	112,543,366
1905	30,748,036 gal.	20,335,788 gal.	122,955,614
1906	29,592,472 gal.	22,881,164 gal.	129,666,922
1907	38,155,918 gal.	27,774,472 gal.	140,048,368
1908	16,958,903 gal	26,074,012 gal.	130,933,259
1909	27,407,516 gal.	32,457,182 gal.	125,885,443

—*Bonfort's*, Nov. 10, 19

Will Get In To Get Out

MR. MORRIS F. WESTHEIMER, President of The tional Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, and o Susquemac Distilling Company of Cincinnati, delivered a n speech before the New York State Wholesale Liquor Dea Association recently. In the course of his remarks he "The liquor people are getting into politics for the purpo ultimately getting out of them." It seems plain that Westheimer means that the representative men in the will pursue a different course in the future from that w they have held in the past in making their fight for their ri The unceasing activity of the enemies of the wine and li traffic to secure laws to wipe out the business, makes the about the wine and spirit trade keeping "out of politics" sensical. If the trade do not find means by which to meet inimical element among the voters and beat them at their game, it will be mighty hard for the traffic.

Whiskey Decision Rumors Revived

ACCORDING to reports circulated by whisky agents and resentatives in Washington, D. C., the chances now action by President Taft merely accepting the Bowers repo the whisky controversy and leaving the contested issue rel to the branding of neutral spirits to be settled by the co should the interests affected by that question be disinclined t cept the terms of the Bowers report. The Bowers report was pared by Solicitor General Bowers of the Department of Jus after lengthy hearings undertaken at the request of Presi Taft for the purpose of settling the controversy between straight and rectified whisky interests.

Messrs. L. Gàndolfi & Co., the great importing house of York, and who do one of the largest businesses in their li the United States, report trade exceptionally active for time past. One of their greatest specialties is Fernet Br the famous Italian bitters. This article has attained a sale on the Pacific Coast and the demand for it is steadil creasing. This is another proof that merit will tell.

Wine Machinery

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Crushers, Stemmers
and Must Pumps

Toulouse & Delorieux

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—MARKET— CONDITIONS

DRY WINES:—The vintage in the dry wine counties this year is somewhat in excess of that of 1908. In some sections adverse conditions in the shape of October rains, materially reduced the sugar in the grapes and the resultant wines are lighter and have more acidity than usual. In other districts where the rainfall was much lighter the quality promises well.

The export business in wines by sea as well as rail has been quite good during November. The records of the movement by rail are unavailable, but sea exports show 522 cases and 914,877 gallons valued at $269,267. During the same month last year the exports were 468 cases and 610,113 gallons, valued at $356,036.

Imports in bond were 456 cases, 52 casks, 2 barrels. Imports by sea 2278 cases, 12 barrels, 53 casks, 6 butts, 3 hogsheads, 3 kegs.

SWEET WINES:—The only new features in the sweet wine situation are the figures of production and the organization of independent sweet wine makers into a State body, the aim of which is to secure better prices for their products. They are representative men and will certainly be heard from later.

The production of sweet wines in the State was comparatively heavy, the total aggregating 10,204,623 gallons for the month of October. During the same month of 1908 the product was 3,688,319 gallons. In each district Port had a long lead in the production.

The new Internal Revenue District which includes Southern California, produced 1,471,388 gallons, of which there was Port 856,000 gallons. The fourth district produced 1,440,640 gallons and the first district 7,292,295 gallons, of sweets.

BRANDIES:—The market is jogging along in the same old way. Production in the three districts aggregated 113,866 tax gallons. There remained in bond October 31st, 1909, 1,914,878 tax gallons. The bonded stocks on the same date in 1908 totaled 1,493,694 tax gallons.

Exports by sea were nominal, the totals being 43 cases and 466 gallons valued at $1,004. Imports in bond were 25 cases and 10 casks and by sea 578 cases, 5 octaves, 23 casks, 1 keg.

WHISKY:—November business in the whisky trade has been of good volume, notwithstanding an unseasonable quietness locally. The country is prosperous and this fact offsets the reaction which followed the Portola festival week. In this connection it should be stated that the quietness extends to all lines of business, barring that portion of the community which caters to the traveling public. Representative houses anticipate an active demand during the holiday month.

Exports by sea were of fair volume, the totals being 369 cases and 4,940 gallons valued at $15,528. Imports in bond were 24 cases and by sea 2,163 cases, 148 barrels, 44 casks, 2 octaves, 1 hhd.

The value of exports by sea during the same month of 1908, totaled $9,725.

Miscellaneous exports in November of wines and liquors aggregated 1,130 cases, 64 barrels and 68 gallons, valued at $18,706.

IMPORTATIONS:—The importers had a satisfactory month and feel that they were very well treated, notwithstanding local conditions. The outlook for December is regarded as quite promising. Imports by sea were of good volume in all leading lines. The arrivals of Champagne totaled 4,247 cases. The details of the imports follow:

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND:—Champagne, 30 cases; Wine, 456 cases, 52 casks, 2 barrels; Mineral Water, 10 cases; Whisky, 24 cases; Brandy, 25 cases, 10 casks.

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Wine, 2278 cases, 12 barrels, 53 casks, 6 butts, 3 hhds., 3 kegs; Whisky, 2163 cases, 148 barrels, 44 casks, 2 octaves, 1 hhd.; Champagne, 4217 cases; Cordials, 1076 cases; Porter, 430 cases; Brandy, 578 cases, 5 octaves, 23 casks, 1 keg; Gin, 855 cases, 6 casks; Rum, 5 casks; Mineral Water, 2135 cases, 10 barrels; Spirits, 101 cases; Benedictine, 400 cases; Cider, 5 barrels; Beer, 311 cases, 290 barrels, 410 hhds, 420 half barrels, 395 quarter barrels; Sake, 96 cases, 508 casks; Absinthe, 415 cases; Amer Picon, 50 cases; Bitters, 1610 cases; Kummel, 50 cases; Cognac, 85 cases; Effervescence, 200 cases; Ginger Ale, 148 cases, 13 casks; Liquors, 839 cases, 3 demijohns; Ale, 35 cases, 230 barrels.

BEER:—Business remains unchanged, being seasonal, but local business quieter than usual at this time of the year. Exports were of ordinary volume, the figures being 265 packages bottled and 241 bulk, valued at $3,247. Imports by sea were 311 cases, 290 barrels, 410 hhds., 420 half barrels and 395 quarter barrels; Ale 35 cases, 230 barrels, 430 quarter cases; Sake, 96 cases, 580 casks.

Mayor Rowell of Fresno Somersaults

CHESTER ROWELL, editor of the Fresno *Republican,* and Chester Rowell as Mayor of the city of Fresno, are two entirely different persons—a Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde. As an editor he preached reform and denounced the saloons, until he had aroused the prejudice of the Fresnoites against him to such an extent that they voted in favor of an ordinance to have the saloons closed at the same election at which Mr. Rowell was elected Mayor.

Fortunately for all concerned the ruling of the courts defeated the ordinance, and when another and similar enactment was passed by the Council, the Mayor vetoed it on the ground that the financial welfare of the city demanded the money paid for saloon licenses.

Here is a fine example of preaching and practicing! As an emotional writer the editor produces a condition of things, which as an executive officer he is forced by business needs to condemn. For this action he only gives one reason of importance, viz.: "We need the money."

It is really very funny when you come to look at it, but Chester Rowell is not the only preacher who, when it comes to practice, turns a somersault.

The New Internal Revenue District

ELSEWHERE in the regular statistical columns will be found the figures of production of sweet wines and brandies in the Sixth (new) District. This district comprises that part of California south of Tehachapi Pass and the figures show that the wine men in that section cut a whole lot of ice when it comes to the matter of production, as for instance, they made in October, 1,440,640 gallons of sweet wines, 14,610 gallons of brandy for bonding, and used 376,110 gallons in the fortification of sweet wines. These tables will be published each month in the future.

PERSONAL MENTION AND NOTES.

The Walter Distilling Company who have been located in the Western Addition since the fire, are now at 144 Clay Street, where they have a permanent home and where they will be glad to meet their many friends.

A. P. Hotaling & Co. transacted a very successful month's business in November, trade showing a steady improvement over the preceding month, with the promise of an excellent business in December. While things are somewhat quiet in the city, country trade is all right, and "Old Kirk" is in full demand.

To procure good water the Bellingham Bay Brewery intends to sink a well, if necessary to the depth of 1,500 feet, for which the expense would amount to $10,000. The Company has already spent $20,000 in similar attempts without having obtained desired results.

A. Overholt & Co. report that their bottling in bond for October, 1909, amounted to 939 barrels, and would have exceeded this by 200 barrels but for the fact that they could not get the cases. They tell us that the demand for pints and half pints is steadily increasing.

We have recently learned that our friend John Renner, formerly with the James Force Company, is now with Lang & Stroh Company, Inc. Mr. Renner is so popular and well known to the trade that the business of the above firm of wholesale commission merchants could not be in better hands.

According to the daily press Mr. Julius Kessler is to retire from the whisky business and will hunt big game in Alaska and elsewhere, and we have no doubt that the report is partly true. Mr. Kessler loves big game or a big game and he tells us he is going to take a long trip; perhaps he will go around the world, but—we do not believe that he will retire, because we do not think he can retire. When one's interests become so great as Mr. Kessler's he must stay with them whether he will or no.—*Bonfort's,* Nov. 10, '09.

Chas. Meinecke & Co., the well known importers of this city, report November business of good volume. They, like others, noticed a slacking off after Portola week, a reaction was generally expected. December promises well, the country business being in fine shape. Messrs. Meinecke & Co. who have taken the Coast agency for the famous Finch's Golden Wedding Rye, are doing nicely with this high class whisky. Its fine quality recommends it to every lover of a rich flavored and delicate rye.

Sir Thomas Dewar of the famous Dewar Scotch Distilleries, had the honor of officiating at the presentation of Harvard House at Stratford-on-Avon, England (the birthplace of William Shakespeare and home of John Harvard) last month to Harvard University, thus further cementing the ties between our country and the mother country. On this auspicious occasion many notables were present, among them were Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador.

A seven-story steel and brick building will be erected b Gambrinus Brewing Company just west of their present on Cornell street, Portland, Oregon. It is to be finished w the next four months and will cost $50,000, the machiner included. The dimensions are 49x35 feet, and when comp it will be used as refrigerating plant and store house, the t three floors being devoted to cooling purposes, the lower being destined as storage rooms. The refrigerating mach will be installed in the basement.

The principal members of the Lombardi & Pardini Company of San Francisco, Guiseppe Pardini and Pas Lombardi have quarreled and are now appealing to the cou settle their differences. Recently Pardini has been enjoine Judge Mogan of the Superior Court of this city from colle any of the bills owing the company or interfering with th lection of these accounts by the corporation or the peaceful duct of the same Pasquale Lombardi. The order is a tempo one, to hold until the case brought by Lombardi against Pa can be fully determined.

The members of the Hanley Mercantile Company report they are jubilant over the election of their secretary, T. I. M han as a member of the Board of Supervisors. Mr. Minn is a very popular man, a native son and member of Pr Parlor. The company finds business improving and has reason to expect to do a large trade during the coming as Hanley Rye Whisky is becoming more popular every We are requested to inform the trade that while the secre has been very busy in politics lately, he hopes soon to call his friends and customers. So those retailers, and they many, who handle Hanley Rye Whisky are notified to their orders ready.

Old Ripy

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH
IN BULK AND BOTTLED IN BOND

T. B. RIPY DISTILLERY
112-8th District
TYRONE, KENTUCKY

ALBERT DALLEMAND & COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILL.

Advices from Yreka, Siskiyou County, in this State, state that the writ of mandamus petitioned for by the Royal Arch to prohibit the County Clerk from issuing supplies for an election to decide the saloon question in Siskiyou County, was denied today by Judge Lodge. The election will therefore be held as appointed by the Supervisors.

At the beginning of the month Creston, Washington, went dry by a vote of 52 to 29. Out of 21 recent elections in that State 16 resulted fatally for the liquor interests. Local option elections will be held in December at Walla Walla, North Yakima and Davenport. It is said that the anti-saloon party received a cold reception in Adams County where there is a large German population.

Advices received by the REVIEW from wholesale liquor merchants doing business on the North Pacific Coast, goes to prove that the tidal wave of local option which has swamped the States of Oregon and Washington is on the ebb. They quote as a proof of this, that out of six Oregon towns holding local option elections at the beginning of this month, four voted for a continuance of the sale of liquor; while in Washington two out of four went "wet." Those voting for saloons in Oregon are Scappoose, St. Helens, Houlton and Rainier. The two voting dry are Nehalem and Oswego. In Washington, Vancouver and Yacolt the vote continues the sale of liquor. Camas and Washougal went dry.

The City Trustees of Yreka have passed the most drastic saloon ordinance ever in effect here. It raises the licenses to $250 a year and provides that all saloons must close from midnight to 6 a. m. and on Sundays from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. Monday.

The Gridley, California, City Trustees are credited with having passed an odd and unique liquor ordinance, making $3000 the fixed asset to be obtained from the saloons irrespective of number. At present there are five saloons in Gridley paying $600 a year; four would be taxed $750 each. Should the number be reduced to three it will cost $1000 a year to get a license, two would pay $1500, and only one the whole $3000. The City Council of Gridley are by no means anti-saloon, but see in them properly conducted a source of revenue to be used for the benefits of the town.

Vancouver having had the audacity to refuse to bear the tyrannical yoke of prohibition, an ordinance has been adopted as drastic as could be made, by which to persecute and terrorize the saloonkeeper. The license is raised from $800 yearly to $1000 for retail, and $500 for wholesale, or $1400 for both. Treating, music, chairs, tables, free lunches, shows of any kind and phonographs in saloons are prohibited. The saloons will be open from 7 a. m. until 10 p. m. and closed all day Sunday.

Sonoma County advices tell us that a movement is on foot to form a new company, to be known as the Sonoma Brewing Association, with $50,000 capital stock, for the purpose of buying the Sonoma brewery, enlarging the business, etc.

Mayor Simon, of Portland, Oregon, recently gave his views on the liquor question. He favors local option as giving the people the right to determine the question as to whether they will allow the sale of intoxicants in their district. He would also, if possible, have a change in the law so that the Police Commissioners would control the saloons in Portland, and he would not allow more than 100 to be licensed. He does not believe in prohibition, however.

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COAST NEWS OF THE TRAFFIC

We learn from an Olympia, Washington, dispatch that notices have been sent out by the State tax commission calling the attention of about 2500 druggists, saloonmen and others holding government liquor licenses, to their failure to pay the State tax of $25 a year for the years 1908 and 1909. It is estimated that $100,000 is due to the State from these delinquents, principally druggists.

Another Washington law connected with the liquor traffic has resulted in a great farce—that making it illegal for the breweries to hold licenses. A dummy company, while not connected apparently with the breweries, yet controlled by them, has been organized, and the brewing companies are now petitioning to have the licenses held by them transferred to it. What fools wear the legislative toga and make the laws! This new organization is known as the Mercer Investment Company and will take over the brewing company's property to the extent of thousands of dollars worth of saloon property.

Columbia County, Oregon, at the late local option election, defeated prohibition by 82 votes. Owing to stormy weather the vote was very light, and it is hinted that many of the "drys," afraid of getting wet, did not come to the polls.

The open front saloon ordinance is held by the court to be invalid, at Phoenix, Arizona. Judge Kent decided that the City Council exceeded its powers when it undertook last spring to direct the architecture and interior appointment of saloons.

We hear from Spokane, Wash., that the Palouse local branch of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union, unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the liquor traffic, and putting the Union on record as favoring local option. It will be well for brewers and distillers buying hops or barley, to remember this action of the farmers and treat them as they deserve. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways.

A measure has been passed in Bakersfield, Kern County, which is expected to weed out undesirables who have infested the city. All saloons, pool rooms, cigar stands, etc., now have to close from 12:30 a. m. to 5 a. m.

The people of North Yakima, Washington, have come to senses. The discovery that the voting of the saloons o business at the approaching local option election would $37,000 crimp in the city finances and necessitate the ab ment of street sprinkling and extension, has dealt a body to the prohibition movement at that place.

The press of Sacramento seems to be bitter at the defe the Capital Home Rule League Saloon Ordinance, which are pleased to attribute entirely to the efforts of the liquor In this they show bad judgment, for without a very large tion of the business vote of that city it could not have beaten. It must be remembered that while it may be con that Sacramento has been partially "Bristolized," there ar many independent and sensible voters left who will fight ag the business suicide of the city and prevent it if they can.

The Whatcom County, Washington, court, sitting in has decided that druggists may not sell alcoholic liquors cut a physician's prescription, regardless of any regulatio a different tenor contained on the statutes for the regulati the pharmacy business passed by the recent legislature.

From a dispatch from Wenatchee, Washington, we learn alcoholic stimulation is being sought through the mediu various "bitters" and patent medicines. Anything, the p say, to beat the law they themselves advocated.

The present liquor ordinance of Oakland city limit number of saloons to 350, and will therefore have to be am to provide for the necessary saloons in the large newly an district. The proprietors of saloons in the new territory w equitably dealt with, and there is no danger of them losing licenses. It is understood that the Council will recogniz saloon licenses which were granted by the Supervisors b the territory was annexed and that when they have expired the existing ordinance must be amended to include the nu of saloons which were in actual operation at the time o nexation.

After a very bitter fight Vancouver, Washington, succe in preventing prohibition intolerance ruling that city.

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43 Front Street, NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS OF

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Blending Cordial

Guaranteed under the Foods and Drugs Act. GUARANTEE No. 49

the local option election, held at the beginning of the month, the party in favor of personal freedom and proper regulation of the liquor traffic, won by a majority of 130, in spite of the hysterical prayers of those much mistaken women who held services at the corner of the streets all day. The country precincts of Clarke County went dry by a light vote.

Stevens County, Washington, was carried by the prohibitionists during the month by 600 majority. Thirty-nine saloons are affected by this vote. Hamilton, in the same State, voted to retain the saloons and gave the "wets" a good majority, 56 votes for license and 24 against.

The Board of Supervisors of Sonoma County have adopted a new liquor ordinance increasing the saloon license from $100 to $160 a year. This will net the county $9480 per annum and pay for the new court house. This looks a little better than closing saloons and having no revenue.

Mayor Miller, of Seattle, Washington, has, basing his action upon the Supreme Court decision in the case of the Spokane Club against the City of Spokane, ordered all club bars closed until licenses have been obtained. As all the saloon licenses allowed by law have been granted, it is a bad lookout for the club. More litigation is threatened and the insane prohibition legislation will, at least, put a little more money in the lawyers' pockets.

The termination of our reciprocal agreement with Switzerland on October 31st, last, did not cause a ripple of excitement in the liquor trade, as less than $20,000 of wines and spirits were imported from that country last year. The articles affected are: Argols, or wine lees brandies and other distilled spirits, still wines, vermouth and oil paintings. These goods make up only a very small part of the entire import trade.

The President No Crank

SOME time ago President Taft, like many another good man, decided for reasons of his own that he would abstain from the use of alcoholic stimulants and great was the rejoicing in the so-called temperance camps throughout the country. Resolutions were adopted by the Women's Christian Temperance Union and kindred organizations commending the President for the position he had taken on this all important question (to them). Because the President had refused on several occasions to drink wine in public these various temperance societies immediately jumped to the conclusion that he had joined their ranks and they were correspondingly joyful.

As a matter of fact, President Taft most probably made his resolution to abstain from the use of wine on account of its well known tendency to increase one's avoirdupois rather than from any idea of setting an example of total abstinence for others to follow. That he reserved to himself the privilege of stepping off the water wagon at any time was demonstrated last week in St. Louis, when, at a breakfast given the President by the Commercial Club, a Martini cocktail was placed at each plate as an appetizer and Mr. Taft drank his in company with his entertainers. In the course of the breakfast President Hanford Crawford proposed a toast "To the President of the United States." The President and his hosts, standing, drank what looked like water but it was Moselle wine.

Many a good man has given up the use of alcoholic stimulants because he felt they were injurious in his particular case and some have even gone so far as to exploit their necessity as a virtue and tried to force their compulsory action down the throats of all others by legal enactment. We are glad that President Taft is not one of them.—*Bonfort's*, Nov. 10.

The Wine Muddle in Georgia

WHEN governments go outside of their proper sphere and intermeddle with the religious views of the people, they invariably make a mess of it.

A recent instance of this is the action of the Georgia Legislature in striking out the clauses in the prohibition bill that permitted the sale of wines for sacramental purposes in the churches, and also allowed the manufacture of wine for this purpose but not for general sale. As the legislators voted down these churches by decided majorities it is evident that the exclusion of such wines was done designedly and of set purpose, and they are under the penal ban in Georgia.

Some denominations it seems were not affected by this legislation, as they made use of a certain wine called "raisin wine," but now has come the United States Government to pronounce raisin wine an alcoholic beverage on the same level as whisky.

By orders which took effect October 1, 1909, the Treasury Department, after describing the process of making the article, says: "The mash herein described is not a wine mash, as indicated, neither is the product of the same a genuine wine." This order goes on to say that it is "spirits or alcohol." This is bad enough, but worse follows:

The ruling is that, being "spirits or alcohol," it cannot be made in any other place or by any other person than in "a distillery duly authorized according to law" and by "an authorized distiller," under a penalty of "not less than $500 nor more than $5000 and imprisonment not less than six months nor more than two years."

These are hard lines. The State law forbids the manufacture or sale of wine for sacramental purposes, and the United States law stigmatizes "raisin wine" as an alcoholic liquor, which none but a regular distiller can manufacture or vend.—*Mida's.*

Illinois Labor Unions Opposed to Prohibition

THE Illinois State Federation of Labor held its convention in Belleville on the 22d. At this convention a resolution was adopted which denounced the local option movement as "fanatical, and one that has dealt a death blow to many labor organizations of the State."

Speaking of local option one of the women delegates had the following to say:

"It is all well enough to say that you want a local option spot to live in. I have noticed, however, that those men who shout most for a quiet, local option district in which to live are those who go to drug stores and order a drink with a stick in it."

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PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

R. M. WOOD.....EDITOR
Office: No. 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.
Room 304

The Review Has a Birthday

WITH this issue the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW enters its 32d year—the paper having been established in 1878. Considering the conditions and catastrophies of the past few years, the paper must be congratulated upon its present prosperous condition. It is steadily growing in circulation and its advertising field is developing on lines which are very satisfactory to the publisher.

In these days of fanatical prohibition and local option movements, everybody identified with the wine industry or the wine and liquor trade, should feel it their duty to give material encouragement and assistance to THE WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, which has been fighting their battles for nearly a third of a century. Those who do not see their way clear to carry an advertisement and who are not subscribers, should show their good will and good sense by ordering the paper at once.

Alabama Shatters Prohibition Wave

AS we go to press a dispatch from Birmingham, Alabama, announces an overwhelming victory for personal liberty and the utter routing of the Prohibitionists in that State. Complete returns show that the Prohibition Constitutional Amendment was defeated by a majority of twenty-three thousand. Out of sixty-seven counties, six only gave a majority for the amendment.

United States Senator Johnston, of Alabama, in commenting upon the result of the election said: "The election determined that the men of Alabama did not wish to write into their constitution police measures nor surrender rights they have expressly reserved."

It might also be observed that the people of Alabama have had nearly a year's experience gained from the effort to prohibit the consumption of liquor in that State, and which has not only proved an utter failure, but has lead the Commonwealth to the verge of bankruptcy.

The result of this election in Alabama will go far to influence the people of other States and communities who will later have to vote upon the same proposition. Finally the result indicates that the reaction of public sentiment against so called State-wide prohibition has actively set in.

Hawaii Rejects Prohibition

WHATEVER may be the result of prohibition on this side of the Pacific, the people of the Hawaiian Islands will have none of it. A recent dispatch states that a joint resolution, endorsed by 26 votes to 2 in the House, and carried unanimously in the Senate, was passed by the Territorial Legislature, voicing an earnest protest against an attempt to secure a federal enactment extending prohibition to the Hawaian territory, and the delegate at Washington is instructed to oppose the act.

Well Deserved Call Down

ACCORDING to the Sacramento *Bee* three hundred a more enthusiastic Californians celebrated the Port festival by a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, which one McGowan, who spoke for New York, thus roasted t enthusiastic feasters:

"You do so love California's products that you give us i ported wines to drink this evening. You do so love San Fra cisco that you come to live in New York."

The *Bee* most justly says that while they may not be able help living in New York, "most certainly no excuse of any cha acter can be offered why, at a banquet given by California to honor and glorify California, the vintage of this State shou be scorned, and the guests be asked to drink wine with forei labels." We say the *Bee* is all right and that true California should always practice what they preach and drink the win of this State on public festive occasions.

Why Is This Thus?

WE thought that the Philippine Islands belonged to Ameri now and not to Spain, and that they were to recei liberal treatment in the way of tariff—Manila cigars and oth productions of the islands being admitted into this count duty free. Nevertheless Spain seems to dominate the mark and when recently a mail steamer, the Isla de Luzon, from th country arrived in Manila, she brought 7,899 cases of whis and gin, 770 barrels of Spanish wine, and much other freigh Under the circumstances it would appear only fair reciproci if California wines took the place of those of Spain, and the business of supplying liquor of all sorts was transferred this coast and formed part of the business of the near American port to these American islands. It would also appe that in all fairness the inhabitants of these islands shou deal with their friends and not with their ancient enemies a tyrannical oppressors.

Inconsistency Here

AT a recent meeting of the Grand Lodge of California Fr and Accepted Masons, a drastic resolution was introduc which if adopted will bar liquor dealers from joining th Order. It is to the effect that hereafter no one engaged in t retail or wholesale liquor business shall be eligible to membe ship in the fraternity, and that any one who is now a memb who shall after the adoption of the resolution engage in th business must sever his connection with the fraternity.

The grand body reaffirmed its action in the matter of pr hibiting the use of liquor at Masonic functions.

THE Nebraska *News* is credited with saying that "The ma issue in Nebraska for 1910 will be the outlawing of t saloon in this State, and the campaign to this end is starting If so, Nebraska is another State on the road to bankrupt and misery. It means for that State endless and expensive li gation, lawless duplicity, and above all a want of funds. T only part of the community who will be benefitted is the leg profession, while the producer and wage earner may look heavy taxation, lack of employment and rural financial d pression.

WE are glad to learn that California wines and fru formed part of the grand banquet given to the Nation Farm Lands Congress in Chicago. The wines were furnished the Wetmore-Bowen Company and the Italian-Swiss Colon About 1,000 guests were present and each was presented wi a sample bottle, which we feel sure will be prized as a memen of the occasion and California's hospitality.

In Memoriam

ONE of the most worthy members of the wine and spirit trade upon the Pacific Coast, Fritz Habenicht, has joined the great majority. He was born in Germany some 72 years ago and died during October last. By his death the German-American colony of San Francisco lost one of its most prominent and esteemed members. The deceased was connected for many years with the firm of Rodgers, Meyer & Company, now Meyer, Wilson & Company, and afterwards entered the firm of N. Van Bergen & Company, in which position he died. . A correspondent writing of him says that he was one of the best known and best beloved men in the German-American colony. The whole time he could spare from his business he devoted to the service of the charitable and beneficial institution, and was deeply interested in the German Old Peoples' Home, the Deutschs Altenheim. Many charitable associations will miss his open hand and wise counsels.

THAT the resignation of Rufus P. Jennings, a chairman of the Executive Committee of the California Promotion Committee, is to be deeply regretted there can be no doubt. The California Promotion Committee has since its inception done great service in settling up and developing the State. Very much of this good work must be attributed to its Executive Committee, of which Mr. Jennings proved himself an excellent and acceptable chairman.

Professor George Hussman, the viticultural expert from the Department of Agriculture of Washington, D. C., paid a visit to the REVIEW offices on his way to Washington during the middle of the month. The Professor reports fine success with commercial sorts adapted to resistants, and the congeniality of grafts for soils, etc., at the various experimental stations. He will reach Washington the latter part of the month. Professor Hussman has now in press a valuable bulletin on experimental station work which will be in circulation within a few weeks and which the wine makers and grape growers of California are awaiting with great interest.

While Chairman Charles R. Jones of the Prohibition National Committee may be correct in his statement that "Although the full returns of the Prohibition vote throughout the country are not yet known, the general results of the election are very encouraging to party prohibitionists" it is noticeable that in his boastful report he says nothing about the bankruptcy of Alabama for a million dollars or more, and the general disgust at its effects by those districts which are now enjoying (?) prohibition. With the liquor interest it is only a case of waiting until the turn of tide, which is to be expected very soon.

THE State of Alabama is broke, and liable to remain so. The treasury is not only empty, but a deficit of $1,000,000 is staring that commonwealth in the face. The State is a shining example of the effect of prohibition, which if carried as far as the aqua-maniacs desire is bound to bankrupt the United States—the richest nation upon the Earth!

A gallon of denatured alcohol can be made to do the same amount of work in an engine as a gallon of gasoline; moreover the alcohol does not produce smoke and is less liable to yield obnoxious odors, but the lower price of gasoline makes it the cheaper fuel. These conclusions, based on the results of 2000 comparative tests of the two substances as engine fuels, are given in Bulletin 392 of the United States Geological Survey.

A Mighty Bad Showing

THE utter worthlessness of all the prohibition legislation that has ever been passed in the United States is clearly demonstrated by the following figures which conclusively show the great increase in the amount of whisky consumed in spite of it.

The Distilleries Security Company has issued its annual report. Gross profits increased $228,000, nearly 10 per cent, and expenses were cut so that the balance for dividends was $734,206, or $390,000 more that the previous year. During the past year, when the prohibition wave has been at its highest since its inception, the net earning of the Distillery Security Company was $390,000 more than in 1908!

The same report gives figures relating to the withdrawal of whisky for consumption. According to the commissioner of internal revenue, the average withdrawals for the past 11 years were 112,332,110 gallons. During the year 1909 the withdrawals were 134,901,408, the largest yet recorded. Withdrawals in 1908 fell to 119,703,594 gallons, as compared with 134,631,066 in 1907.

The lesson plainly taught by the foregoing figures is that the consumption of whisky instead of being diminished is largely increased, and that the prohibition party has, while causing a great injury to the business of the country, not only done nothing in the cause of temperance but increased the consumption of liquor. Light wines and beers and other less intoxicating drinks were, with the abolishment of the saloon, inaccessible to the public, while illegally sold whisky has taken their place. Hence the increase in the withdrawals for consumption. Rather a bad showing for a so-called temperance movement!

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San Francisco

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Local Liquor Trade Upheld by Voters

THE liquor ordinance, prepared by the liquor interests in this city and endorsed at the last election by a vote of 22,966 ayes against 16,256 noes, fixes the license to be paid by the saloonkeepers and other retailers at $500 per annum payable in quarterly installments. Section three provides that if the application to the Police Commissioners for a license be accompanied by written consent of a majority of the property owners on the same side of the street and in the same block and the applicant is a citizen and of good moral character he shall be entitled to a license. But if the written consent of property owners is not obtained, the Board shall post a notice for not less than ten days upon the premises containing the name of the applicant and the date upon which the application will be heard. Licenses shall entitle the holder to keep open without restriction as to hours during the entire calendar day.

It appears to us that the overwhelming decision of the voters of this city is a just victory for the liquor interests. As the REVIEW has often stated the present Police Commission has shown itself extremely adverse to this important traffic and has followed a "nagging" policy wherever possible. It is evident by the strong endorsement of the ordinance in question that the voters of San Francisco believe in a fair deal all round, and, while in favor of the proper regulation of the liquor traffic, are strongly opposed to injustice by the city government, as represented by many of the acts of the present police commission.

Walla Walla Stagnant Through Fear

SO much depends upon the headlines of an article that in a well-edited paper almost as much can be learned from them as from the article itself. The Portland, Oregon, *Oregonian*, may be cited as an example, and when it speaks of a "City Stagnant in Prohibition Fight" and follows it up with "Walla Walla Paralyzed With Promise of Worse if the Town Goes Dry," there is little more needed to show the result of the water wagon upon that hitherto flourishing Washington city. The coming campaign there promises to be one of the most bitter in local Washington politics, and much capital will be withdrawn from circulation if the election goes against the liquor interests. Meanwhile the city is "stagnant."

Better Get Together

AT Stockton there are three different factions among saloonmen and although the election giving them the r to open on Sundays is two months old, they cannot agree, not a move has been made to repeal the old liquor ordinance pass a new one. From the inside comes the report that saloonmen, who hoped to act as a steering committee to Council, cannot agree on the form of ordinance that shoul adopted to take the place of the one now in effect.

Robert Kern, a well known San Francisco saloonkee failed during the month with liabilities placed at $13,526 assets $100 worth of wearing apparel, exempt from seizur

L. H. Rosenow, the well known salesman, has been appoi agent for "Old Forrester" whisky at Bakersfield by J. W. P manager of the Brown-Forman distributing department on Pacific Coast.

L. Taussig & Co. have been giving some artistic popula to "Carroll Rye," in the shape of a striking poster. It not calls attention to this well known popular brand of whi but also to the fact that the company is now in perma quarters at 200 Mission Street.

The host of friends of the clever little Italian "Baci one of the most expert mixologists in the city, will be gla know that he is again on deck, in his old position with James Raggi in the Montgomery Block. He has his same skill. Go and see him.

It is stated on very good authority that probably the re business done by any bar in the city during Portola week, that transacted over the mahogany of William Roeder, 834 ket Street. This house has an ideal location and one that increase in value for years to come. Mr. Roeder knew he was about when he became a pioneer in that section of city, after the fire.

The famous Gibb Whisky, for which the house of James is sole agent, is not only an old brand, but continues to n friends like the proverbial new broom that sweeps clean. to be found in every first class bar not only in the cities towns, but in the out-of-the-way bars where quality is also preciated. Of course quality is the big percentage in the manent placing of a brand of this kind, but much of the suc is due to the able efforts of Messrs. Gibb & Shawhan, who stitute the firm.

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: : Wedding Rye Whiskeys : :

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A Disgrace to Oregon

THE low-down cunning of those who framed the local option law passed by the Oregon legislature is clearly shown by a recent dispatch from Olympia. This says that the law provides that when a town votes "dry" that no liquor shall be sold, but there is no law on the statute books that can compel a City Council or Board of County Commissioners to issue a license in case the town votes "wet." The Supreme Court has held time and time again that the City Council has the sole power of regulating the sale of liquor and it is agreed that no law can make them issue a license in case they decide not to.

This is evidently a renewal of that well known game of "heads I win and tails you lose." Perhaps the reverend (?) gentleman who concocted this "just" and "fair" law never played that game. but they evidently understand its principle —viz., robbery. The shameful local option law of Oregon robs every man of his rights, except the cunning aqua-maniacs who framed it. It is a disgrace to the State.

Drunkenness in "Prohibition" Stronghold

DAVID S. ROSE, Mayor of Milwaukee, in a remarkably strong and able argument, urges the people of these United States to sweep back the dry wave which has been flooding the country, with humbug, hypocrisy and dissimulation. He strikes the keynote of his argument in the caption of his lecture, "Strict Regulation of the Liquor Traffic as Against Prohibition." He produced a mass of statistics, all of which showed that cities under the prohibition laws registered more arrests for drunkenness than those where the liquor trade was properly regulated by the authorities. In regard to Portland, Maine, he asks his hearers to "note 3049 arrests for drunkenness in Portland in a short twelvemonth, an average of eight per day, or one every three hours of every day, and this in the boasted citadel of prohibition's strength."

From the above quotation our leaders can judge the trend and strength of Mr. Rose's argument, which proves conclusively that prohibition not only does not prohibit but increases drunkenness.

Argument Is Falsely Based

THE Portland, Oregon, *Oregonian,* calls attention to the worthless prohibition argument made by the *Oregon Mist.* The latter paper states that the money expended for liquors in Columbia County is $200,000 a year and for roads and bridges $80,000. The *Oregonian* most correctly says that if this county votes for prohibition the $200,000 would not be spent in roads or bridges, nor would the county by such enactment stop the consumption of liquor within its borders, but as the *Oregonian* puts it, "it would, however, lose the liquor tax—a considerable sum, paid in an indirect way by men who seldom pay any tax other than that charged upon the sale and consumption of liquors and tobacco."

Under these circumstances the *Mist's* argument is simply ridiculous.

Fall Into Line

HERE is a fact that every licensed liquor dealer in the St should never forget: The foes of the licensed liquor bu ness in the United States are working every minute in the ho every hour in the day, every day in the month, every month the year, to destroy the business and ruin every man and wom legally engaged in it.

In every nook and corner in the State and in every chu pulpit in the commonwealth their foes are working to persua citizens to vote for the destruction of the licensed liquor bu ness.

Now, you who are legitimately engaged in the business, tailers in particular, what are you doing to foil the efforts these foes? Are you doing anything to protect your own bu ness, your own property, your family's interests and welf and the business in general?

Ask yourselves the question each of you: What am I do to defeat these enemies of mine and of my fellow business me

Just so sure as you begin a heart to heart talk with yo self on the question of organization and work, so sure will gra results follow.

Fall into line and do it now.

Your enemies are watching your every move; every idle a indifferent moment you spend is intense pleasure to them; i step toward success for them. This is a most serious aspect the situation because it is a true one.

Do not be indifferent on this matter; indifference is al to criminality when your welfare and that of your family is stake.

Be active men, fight for your rights and for justice. F your foes boldly and endeavor to foil them at every turn. It your duty to do this.

Begin at once and do your best to secure honest and fa minded candidates for next legislature; men who will d justly with you and the people. Do all that you can to def enemies of your business and of personal liberty. If you do the result may be one of utter disaster to you and your fell business men.—*Fair Play.*

It is the opinion of City Attorney Percy V. Long that sale of liquor in sealed packages by a grocer on an election d is a misdemeanor—a violation of the penal code.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Degrading the Nation's Morals

IT seems impossible to predict to what extent that wave of fanaticism called prohibition will go before the ebb tide sets in and our people recover their reason. At present the following States are entirely dry: Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma, North Carolina and Tennessee.

In South Carolina prohibition practically rules, although the act allows counties to permit alcoholic liquors to be sold under a dispensary act.

Ohio and Indiana are going the same road, as from 80 to 85 per cent of their territory is dry, and about 65 per cent of their population is said to be in favor of State-wide prohibition.

Arkansas passed a prohibition act, and would have been added to the above list had the Governor not vetoed it. Florida is now in the throes of an election, which may put her in the dry column.

Nevertheless just as much whisky is made and sold, as shown by the Government revenue returns. So in spite of all the legislation, the expense and trouble caused by this fanatical movement, true temperance has not advanced an inch, and "blind pigs," "speakeasys" and other deadfalls have taken the place of properly regulated and licensed saloons. Thus while many communities are going bankrupt for want of revenue, drunkenness and illegal practices flourish to the great injury of the morals of the nation.

Mr. Chas. Pesenti, proprietor of the Hotel Madera, at Corte Madera, Marin County, has reopened the place for the winter season. He celebrated the event on Thanksgiving by serving a swell dinner which was enjoyed by a large number of friends of the house. Mr. Pesenti is one of the high class chefs of the city. This hotel is midway between Sausalito and San Rafael and the real hungry travelers can find all the desired comforts, including a first-class short order cafe service.

Woman's Rebuke to Prohibitionist Humbugs

MRS. M. Pefferle of Spokane, Wash., has written a st letter to a local paper, in which she condemns pro tion because it is meddling and intolerant, and once power it would be impossible to say where it would stop. S by no means the friend of the liquor or tobacco interests she says: "For my part I think that whisky selling, wh drinking, tobacco chewing, cigarette smoking and ghost stu of children are all evils, with very little difference in effects, but prohibition is the worst of all, because it is dling and intolerant, and once established no telling wher power would end. Prohibition is an attempt to abridge natural rights of man and a species of tyranny utterly u coming a scientific age, a free people, and a high type of civi tion.

Bravo, Mrs. Pefferle! Not satisfied with giving "this n wave" the above-hard knocks from a scientific standpoint tackles the pharisaical religion fanatics on their own gro She says that if they will read the Bible without "their tarian spectacles" they will find that many inspired wr used intoxicating liquors and advised others to do likewise. rightly declares that "God does not remove the tempta from man. He places him in the midst of it, with the powe choose between the temperate use of all things and their ab and he (man) only must abide the results of his choice."

We hope sincerely that dupes of such arrant humbugs Burke and Bristol for instance, will read this clear, sens and powerful letter, which logically denudes prohibition of the halo of humbug and specious argument with which it been surrounded by the false prophets who support it.

Poor Fresno

RECENT advices from Fresno state that Mayor Rowel that city is to be called upon by the Good Governm League to resign. This is tough, because all practical men believe that in vetoing the anti-saloon ordinance he did the for the municipality. So bitter are these devotees of fanatici that should the Mayor refuse to do their bidding, measures at once be taken to re-open the whole question and again sub it to a popular vote. Poor Fresno!



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SAN FRANCISCO



Lincoln, (Neb.,) Gone Dry

(From the Omaha *Examiner*.)

THAT Lincoln went dry was not much of a surprise. It always was more or less a dry rot town.

At my suggestion Colonel Sir William Kennedy, my official machine poet, ground out a parody on that famous old poem, "Bingen on the Rhine," which I fished out for him from my old McGuffey's Fifth Reader—a reminder of my school boy days. Here's Sir Bill's product—and it is not so bad, and it might have been worse:

DRY LINCOLN 'YONT THE PLATTE.

(Respectfully dedicated to Nebraska's poetic champion of prohibition, Dr. A. L. Bixby of the *State Journal*.)

A member of the order was thirsty—it appears—
And on the train to Lincoln—disconsolate with fears,
A comrade in the chair car beside him on the way
Was listening with eagerness to hear what he might say.
The thirsty member faltered as he took his comrade's hand,
And he said, "I never more shall see a happy, joyous band.
Take my sympathy to Lincoln—every generous soul at that—
For I was born in Lincoln—dry Lincoln 'yont the Platte.

"Tell my brothers and companions when they meet and crowd around
To swap their mournful stories in the dried-up vineyard ground—
That we fought the battle bravely and when the day was done,
Full many an honest barkeep lay withering in the sun.
But 'mid the killed and slaughtered were some graduates of bars,
And on their physiognomies were signs of bottle scars,
For now they are reformers because they couldn't stand
To see the other fellow drink and yet hold up his hand.
And some were spry and frisky and some were old and young,
But none will look at Lincoln—for Lincoln's on the bum.

"I've seen the Salt Creek raging—I've heard or seemed to hear
The joyous songs we often sang—repeated with more beer—
And when we took a street car ride to generous Havelock,
It made up for the dryness that came after 7 o'clock.

But now my home town, Lincoln—dry Lincoln 'yont Platte—
Has loosed the tigers on herself and given them rope at th
You can't change human nature and you can't convert by
And the sapheads bossing Lincoln are the worst I ever sa
They've been and gone and done it, and we cannot get a d
And I won't stop off at Lincoln—for Lincoln's on the blink

The train pulled out from Lincoln—the guy was feeling v
His comrade shook his honest fist and did his best to spe
A word of comfort to him, and as he made his "hike,"
He whispered, "Come to Omaha and get the beer you like.
For the gol-darned train was moving and taking coin awa
That might have gone to Lincoln, if sense had had its swa
And as he sighed his farewell, preparing for a nap,
He said, "Good-bye to Lincoln—for Lincoln's off the map.

Supervisor-Elect Hayden Thanks Friends

J. Emmet Hayden, Supervisor-elect, and one of the pr etors of the Ferry Cafe and Ferry Creamery, is sending t friends who assisted in his election a little note of th He says:

"In view of the fact that I have the honor to be one o two Democrats elected to the office of Supervisor, and as not an incumbent, and it was the first time I had ever sou public office, I feel that I owe a debt of gratitude to the friends and acquaintances who voted and worked for me.

"When I saw the results of the election, I recognized at that it was the thoughful work of my friends who helpe poll the 21,650 votes.

"When I take office in January, it will be my constan deavor to best serve the interests of San Francisco, carryin the duties imposed on me so that I will continue to merit confidence and esteem, and prove the worthiness which y kindly bestowed upon

"Yours sincerely,"

The immense plant of the Union Distilling Company, k as the Edgemont Springs distillery, at Carthage, a subu Cincinnati, Ohio, was almost completely destroyed by fi November 13th. The loss is estimated at between $250,00 $300,000, fully insured.

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Good Clean Service and Popular Prices
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In conjunction with our restaurant we have the most complete Bar in the West.
KILBORN & HAYDEN, Props.

French Champagne Trade

MANY of our readers will be interested in the following account which is translated from the last issue of the *Revue de Vins et Liqueurs* of the unsatisfactory situation in the French champagne district:

The acreage of the vineyards is diminishing. Without attaching much importance to the first so-called official returns for the year 1907, it is certain that the figures for 1908 show a decline of the acreage of the vineyards; what is worse is that the declarations of the crop which took place for 11,212 hectares in 1907 were only made for 8916 hectares in 1908. The decrease is an enormous one, as it is about one-fifth of the declared acreage. However, we must not conclude in this way that 2300 hectares of vines have disappeared. That only means that the production was so small that a number of growers did not think it necessary to make a declaration of the crop. And, indeed, to the mediocre yield of 1907 there followed a year of a really bad crop. Instead of 209,565 hectolitres, the department only harvested 127,281 hectolitres in 1908; 9 hectolitres instead of 22 hectolitres per hectare.

Not succeeding in upholding its dealings abroad, the trade in champagne wines directed its attention to the dealings at home. The forwardings at home, which had been developing for some years back, made further progress. During the last year they increased to the extent of one-tenth, or 1,191,000 bottles, nearly 100,000 cases. The highest amount of the forwardings in France, that of the year 1905-06, was thus exceeded.

It is well known that the champagne wines consumed in France are for the greater part cheap ones, those which leave the least profit. Moreover, there are in France plenty of low-priced wines which can be rendered sparkling and which can be got at lower prices than those prevailing in champagne. So the progress made by the sales at home cannot continue indefinitely. The quantity of the wines produced in the districts is limited; it is better to keep it in reserve for the wealthy customers of the great foreign countries.

The temporary decrease in exports, however great it may have been during the last year, is due to the decreased sales in America, owing to the dull times there. The amount shipped abroad was still up to 19,992,314 bottles. But the Baring failure sent down exports to 16,600,000 bottles. The exports of 1904-05 were less than those of last year. In short, after all the crises the world over, the trade in champagne wines has always managed to ship its produce in increasing quantities to all the great markets of the world.

The Oscar Krenz Copper and Brass Works report that they have been very busy indeed for the last three or four months on winery, brewery and distillery work. The company has just completed one of the largest evaporators ever built on this coast for a new local industry, and are now preparing to build three more of the same capacity. Some idea can be formed of the size by the fact that the evaporator contains 24,000 lbs. of copper and brass, and is 10 feet in diameter by 25 feet in height. The company claims that it is one of the few manufacturers who have built successful evaporators on the Pacific Coast. The Krenz Works have constructed many for the manufacture of grape syrup, etc. The company further reports that the outlook for next year is extremely satisfactory and that it has every reason to expect a most prosperous business in 1910.

It is understood that one of the long established distilleries, located at Franklin, Tennessee, has been purchased by W. C. Applegate of Salt Lake City, Utah, to the neighborhood of which city it is to be removed.

Drinking Has Nothing to do with Longevity

A SHORT time ago there appeared in a German paper a of a total abstinence society which went to a centena who was an abstainer, with the intention of giving a banqu his honor and extolling the virtues of abstinence. He tol callers that he had a brother who was ten years older than self. The abstinence "fans" were delighted and said his br must be included in the celebration. The old man scratche head and finally said: "That is all very nice, gentlemen, bu fact is my brother drinks like fury."

That story is brought to mind by the following whic peared in the Chicago *Tribune* of Sept. 10, 1909:

If you wish to live 100 years and enjoy yourself alon way take the advice of Seymour Andrews, a retired merc of Centralia Ill. Mr. Andrews came to Chicago yesterd attend the nineteenth annual dinner of the California pio and told how he had managed to keep 85 years young.

"People die altogether too soon nowadays," Mr. And remarked, "and I think I ought to let you know how you live to be a hundred." He then gave these rules:

Don't worry.
Don't brood over the next life. Maybe there isn't any.
Live plainly.
Be normal.
Don't be a temperance crank.
Drink beer and whisky, but be moderate about it.
Use tobacco if you want it, pipe and cigars, and chew, t
Eat and drink everything you care for.
Don't hurry through life.
Don't work too hard.
Eight hours' sleep is enough.
Don't swear. That leads to other evils.
Take lots of exercise.
Keep smiling.
Be good natured, not a grouch.

"Now, isn't that simple? he asked. "Can you see anyt wrong with me?" His hearers had to admit that Mr. And was a remarkably hale young man.

If sixteen quarts of whisky, the Oklahoma figure, can be h a dry State for $5.80, what is the use of liquor-drinkers v a wet ticket? What's the answer?

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New York Sun on Texas

WHEN the Texas Legislature under various pretexts refused to obey the order of the Democratic primary and let the voters pass on prohibition they threw a sop to Cerberus in passing one of the most radical laws regarding saloons ever adopted in this country. Among other provisions it takes away the license of a saloon which violates any of the State regulations in regard to liquor, however insignificant, and prohibits the holder of the license from ever engaging in the saloon business again. Such a person cannot serve drinks or even wash bottles and glasses in a barroom. The saloon people favored this law, recognizing what a narrow escape they had had from ruin, but as soon as the Legislature adjourned they went back to their old tricks again.

The law was violated in a thousand different ways, and has become a dead letter. The Texas brewers, who have shown great conservatism and judgment, saw the danger and tried to hold the saloons in check. As a means of doing so they finally organized and decided to boycott all lawless saloons. The violators of the law paid no attention to this second warning, especially as the local authorities did not show the slightest disposition to interfere with them.

It has been noticed in the papers for some time that the famous Texas Rangers had become very active again. It now develops that their campaign was not against the gamblers, as was supposed, but against the saloons, and that they have collected evidence of violations of the law which will close 3000 of the 5000 saloons in the State. The rangers acted under the orders of the Governor.

There is much criticism of the Governor for using the rangers as "whisky spies," and the new service is declared to be degrading to the force; but the Governor is not paying any attention to these criticisms. He is not a prohibitionist, but he has insisted again and again that the law must be enforced, especially as the saloon men were largely responsible for its passage, and he has announced his purpose to put it into operation if he has to use the entire force of the Texas militia to do so.

More than half the counties of Texas are already under prohibition. By this closing of 3000 of the saloons in the counties which are still wet the liquor business will be nearly put out of operation, and the next Legislature will complete the work with a State-wide prohibition amendment.

But the Texas Rangers are not the only officials finding that the prohibition wave in the South is giving them a great deal of trouble. The United States internal revenue officers are bothered by the new conditions that have suddenly sprung up. Formerly they were not affected by wet or dry conditions in the South. Federal licenses by the hundred were issued to saloon keepers to sell liquor in prohibition States and counties, and every retailer, no matter how disreputable, paid Uncle Sam his license fee.

Abstinence Versus Temperance

IT is a well-established fact that there is a world of difference between total abstinence and temperance. The advocates of the former wilfully confuse the two, and arrogate to the former all the virtues of the latter. One noteworthy feature of the present day tendency towards multiplied restriction of the use of alcoholic liquors is the criticism which is being directed against this tendency by sane, clear-headed thinking men. On such criticism we quote as follows. It was published in a recent issue of *The Outlook,* and is from the pen of Dr. Lyman Abbott:

"Total abstinence is not a synonym for temperance. Temperance is the control of the appetites so that they shall serve their legitimate purpose, which is to keep the body in good condition for the work the spirit has for it to do. To drink too much coffee may be as intemperate as to drink too much beer. I have been told of a Christian man who was informed by his doctor that he had a serious and insidious disease, and that his health demanded of him that he discontinue the use of meat. He went straightway home and ordered and ate a large steak, a food of which he was inordinately fond. He was as truly intemperate as if he had drunk a quart of whisky. Intemperance is not confined to the saloon nor to the homes of the poor. The modern habit of making the dinner table an occasion for public speaking is an excellent habit. What is not excellent is our custom of eating so much before the speaking that the orators are unfitted to speak and the audience is ill-fitted to listen. A happy accident gave me the only one I ever attended which I thought was truly hygienic. When I reached the clubhouse I was met with the information that the steward had mistaken the date and no dinner was prepared. The efficient committee scurried around, found in the larder of the club enough wholesome food to satisfy all reasonable appetites, and we sat down to a dinner of four courses—soup, beef, salad and ice cream—and had a delightful evening for the social speaking, and got to bed about the time social speaking generally begins. We hold up our hands in horror at the excesses of the ancients, who ate until they could eat no more, and the rest for half an hour after meals which the cigar required. No rational driver thinks of feeding his horse immediately on stabling after a hard morning's drive; nor will he start him out for an afternoon's drive with the oats still undigested."

It will be interesting to local grape pickers to know that the champion grape picker of the State is a woman. She is Mrs. William Behler, wife of William Behler, a wine maker of the Sonoma Valley, and daughter of Louis Knude, another wine maker. Mrs. Behler's record, not yet reached by any other man or woman, is picking three and a half tons of grapes in ten hours. And what is more, during this ten hours she took a few minutes for lunch.—*Livermore Herald.*

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Tel. Oakland 123 Home A 2522

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Tel. Oakland 563

THEO. GIER CO., 579-581 18th St.
Tel. Oakland 952 Home A 3952

Additional Customs and Revenue Rulings

(T. D. 1556.)

Special Tax—Wine.

Grape grower who delivers grapes to a vintner to be manufactured into wine, paying a stipulated sum for the service, and receiving back the identical wine made from the grapes furnished, is not the manufacturer of the wine, and must pay special tax if he sells same.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., November 3, 1909.

Sir:—At the time of your recent visit to this office you submitted the following question:

A grape grower delivers grapes to a winery, in which he is not interested, to be crushed and made into wine. The grape grower pays to the wine maker a stipulated sum of money for the crushing of the grapes and the making of the same into wine, and receives in return the identical wine made from these grapes.

And you ask whether under the conditions stated the grape grower would be subject to the special tax for the sale of the wine so received by him.

Vintners who sell wine of their own growth, or manufacturers who sell wine produced from grapes grown by others, *at the place where the same was made* or at the general business office of such vintner or manufacturer, are not subject to special tax.

No vintner or manufacturer shall have more than one office for sale of such wine that shall be exempt from special tax.

It was held in T. D. 19410 that where grapes are pressed at one place and the juice is then carried to another place and there fermented, the latter is the place of manufacture of the wine and the manufacturer is there permitted to sell it without payment of special tax.

It has been held also that a vintner may sell free of special tax at only one place at a time, being permitted to choose between the place where the wine is made and an office or place of business elsewhere.

In the case in point the grower of the grapes sends his grapes to a crusher or wine manufacturer and employs the latter to press the wine from the grapes and complete its manufacture, paying for such service and having the manufactured product returned to him.

The decision of the office is that the place of manufacture is where the grapes are crushed and the wine fermented.

In relation to the foregoing Treasury Department ruling 1556, it would under ordinary circumstances and with an active market, not affect the trade. It is only in exceptional seasons when the wine makers are not in the market as buyers, that this rule would cut any ice; for instance, if the wine maker, not desirous to buy grapes was to allow the grower to use his plant, and then divide proceeds on the sale of the wine so made. Under such circumstances the grower would be liable to pay $100 per annum as a dealer.—Ed. Review.

(T. D. 1559.)

Alcoholic Medicinal Compounds.

Rock, Rye and Glycerine not sufficiently medicated to be unfit for use as a beverage.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., November 8, 1909.

Sir:—This office is in receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo transmitting a statement from the ——— drug store, relative to the report of Revenue Agent Carnes under date of August 13, 1909, charging them with liability to special tax as rectifiers on account of the manufacture of a preparation of rock, rye and glycerine.

In reply, you are informed that the compound usually sold under the name of Rock, Rye and Glycerine, or Rock, Rye and Tolu, while it may have medicinal virtue, just as brandy, whisky or wine may have medicinal virtue, is insufficiently medicated to be unsuitable for use as a beverage, and spe cally, a sample of the preparation manufactured by the — drug store, upon analysis by this office, is found to be of class.

T. D. 1251, which was given wide publicity through the p and otherwise, expressly warned manufacturers that the duction of alcoholic medicinal compounds which might be fo to be insufficiently medicated would be at their own risk. office, therefore, is of the opinion that the tax reported by R nue Agent Carnes is due, and it should be reported for ass ment on your next list.

In this connection, it may be stated that under the ruling this office a druggist who is a qualified retail liquor dealer make up less than 5 gallons at one time of this compound w out incurring liability to special tax as rectifier, provided not bottled and exposed for sale by the bottle in advanc orders therefor.

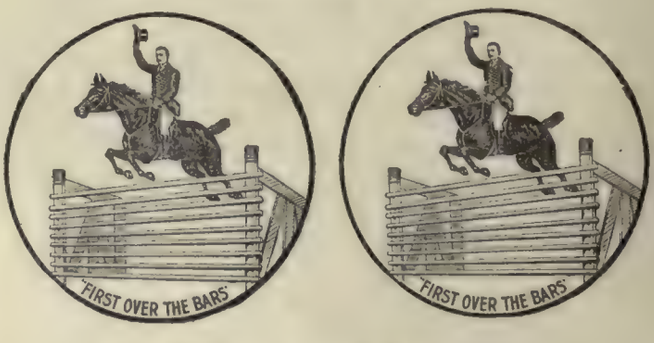
Respectfully, ROYAL E. CABELL,
Commissione

MR. ELAM H. NEAL,
Collector, Indianapolis, Ind.

Bonfort's Directory, 1909-10

WE acknowledge with thanks the receipt of "Bonfo Wine and Spirit Trade Directory" of the leading di leries, licensed wholesale dealers and licensed rectifiers of United States for 1909-10. The Directory also contains new tariff rates and a list of "wet" and "dry" counties in United States, corrected up to time of publication. The b is up to the usual good standard of the publishers and sho be upon the desk of every wholesaler and distiller in the cou and will be found a valuable assistant in the office of ev shipper of California wines.

TESTED BY TIME AND STILL THE FAVORITE. THE PUREST TYPE OF THE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN'S WHISKEY



HUNTER
BALTIMORE
RYE

HENRY CAMPE & CO., INC.,
Distributors for California and Nevada,
San Francisco, Cal.

Mexican Pulque and Mescal

CONSUL-GENERAL A. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, of Mexico City, reports that among the numerous requests received for information as to native Mexican products are a number concerning the national liquors pulque and mescal (often called tequila), which leads him to supply the following information:

Many of these requests indicate a curious misapprehension as to the supposed medicinal value of these liquors, the mescal being credited with stomachic properties which it does not, in the opinion of the best local physicians, possess, and the pulque being supposed to be the "only sure cure" for diabetic infirmities and kidney diseases generally. It is said that some American newspapers have spread such reports, and an elderly gentleman from one of our small western towns not long ago came to Mexico in the last stages of illness to find the "pulque institute" (which has never existed here), the man dying a few days later at a hospital.

Another class of inquiries received on the same subject is from persons in whose home neighborhoods in the United States the agave grows, and who asks for the recipe or prices of manufacture, in order, presumably, to make and dispose of the two products commercially. The following notes may therefore be of interest to a certain number of persons in the United States:

Pulque is the fermented juice of the American aloe or agave plant. It is called locally maguey and is one of the family commonly known in the United States as "century" plants. Its use in Mexico dates from the remotest times and is mentioned by the old chroniclers, who found it in use among the Aztecs and kindred tribes, not only as a common beverage, but as a sacrificial drink, as was the case with the chicha, or corn beer, of the Incas of Peru. Its invention is attributed by Mexican legend to a more or less mythical queen, Xochitl by name.

Should Be Used In Fresh State—Plantation Methods

The liquor itself is a thin, watery, and slightly viscous fluid of a sour taste, resembling that of buttermilk, until excessive fermentation turns it into a thick, ropy, decomposed sort of syrup, which is offensive to taste and smell, but which, it is said, the real pulque drinker enjoys best. There is national legislation forbidding the sale of pulque in this advanced stage of fermentation, when its intoxicating qualities have grown markedly stronger. Taken in the earlier stages of manufacture—that is, during the first twenty-four hours of fermentation or shortly after—the liquor is not unpalatable, certainly thirst quenching, and only mildly intoxicating.

The process of manufacture, which is invariably carried on at the plantation and not in breweries, has not varied in centuries, and is briefly as follows:

The plants are set out in rows and need little or no care. If the ground be properly plowed and manured, the plant may reach the proper age for tapping at from four to five years; otherwise seven. Whenever this time may have come (and it is easily determined by field hands of experience) the "heart," or central leaves of the plant are cut out and the fleshy truncated portion is rasped or scraped into a sort of hollow cup. The juices which collect in this hollow are siphoned out daily by means of a primitive siphon usually made of a gourd and a cow's horn, and every few days the hollow is scraped afresh to foster the exudation of the juices. This process is carried on for sometimes as long as one hundred and twenty days, when the plant dies. It is never, of course, suffered to "mast" or run to seed, but care is taken to propagate it by cutting away and replanting the ratoons which spring up from its root. A plant under ordinary conditions is made to yield from two quarts to a gallon per day, and the total gross return of each plant to the hacendado has been estimated at from twelve to fourteen pesos (peso—50 cents). This forms no inconsiderable return when one realizes that the plant demands practically no care, is not dependent (at least in Mexico) upon rainfall or other variable climatic conditions, and that many pulque haciendas upon the Mexican table-land contain from 20,000 to 30,000 plants.

Preparation and Marketing

The juices thus obtained are usually carried in from the fields in small barrels slung upon donkeys. The liquor is then strained in a primitive sieve of fiber and placed in vats made usually of bull hide, which is said to impart a particular flavor to the brew. To the liquor, now known as aguamiel (honey water), there are added scrapings of the pulp of the plant itself, which furnish the desired ferment, and the fermentation, which begins almost at once, is allowed to proceed for a period of twelve hours, after which it is again strained and is ready for distribution and sale. The pulque used for strictly local consumption, along the roads and at small wayside drinking booths, is invariably poured into skins (of pigs, sheep, or goats), the animal having been most carefully flayed and the skins being shorn of their hair or wool and then turned inside out and calked, but not tanned, this preparation of the pulpy skins is in itself a small industry, and is carried on by establishments known as colambrerias. In many places these are given protection by ordinances prohibiting the shipment of pulque in any other sort of vessel. Naturally when the pulque must be shipped long distances it is placed in native-made barrels and sent by train, and it is one of the sights of early morning in the City of Mexico to see the pulque trains coming in, sometimes from great distances. Among the lower classes the pulque of certain haciendas is said to find decided preference to others, and dealers advertise their product by the name of its hacienda, much as dealers in the United States advertise the breweries that supply their beers. Like American brewers, many rich hacendados are said to fit up pulque shops in various places to dispose of their product to consumers. Pulque-shop keepers (pulqueros) are required by law to sell none of the liquor which is more than twenty-four hours old, but so great is the demand among the lower classes for "strong"—i. e., much fermented—pulque that dealers almost invariably evade the law by mixing with each morning's fresh and slightly fermented supply their residium of sour pulque of the day preceeding.

Price, Consumption and Medicinal Value

The wholesale price of pulque is usually about 2 centavos (about 1 cent) per liter (liter—1.0567 quarts), or 50 centavos per cubo (25 liters. It usually retails at about 4 centavos per liter. It is stated upon the best authority that the enormous quantity of 800,000 liters of pulque is consumed daily in the City of Mexico and its environs. With so great a demand in a city where the latest census fixes the population at little over 400,000 the extent to which pulque is used may readily be seen. Fortunately the growing of the Maguey is restricted almost wholly to the central table-land of Mexico. That pulque is generally regarded as a national evil by Mexicans of culture and advanced ideas there can be no doubt, and a successful effort has been made to exclude all pulque shops from the main business streets of this city, and whenever possible to avoid licensing them in close proximity to each other. None the less there are many of the poorer districts of the city where one may still come upon one after another of these places.

A prominent Mexican says:

"Whoever could find some other use for the maguey—such, for instance, as utilizing its fiber industrially—would give us

a chance to substitute a new source of revenue for the planters and do away with a crying evil."

As to the supposed medicinal value of pulque, the testimony of most Mexican physicians in high standing is to the effect that it is quite nonexistent. The drink, like all fermented liquors, has an effect upon the kidneys, and is moreover slightly laxative, but that is all. Owing to the devious means resorted to by most pulqueros (retailers of pulque) to increase its "strength"—such as by the introduction of chemical ferments, rice, pieces of old leather, etc.—the liquor, unless taken at some hacienda and fresh from the fields, is apt to be extremely unclean and insanitary. The same is probably true of the bottled pulque sold here.

The Distilled Product

The mescal, or tequila, as it is often called, is also a product of the maguey or agave plant, but a distilled, instead of a fermented one. Of its origin little seems to be known, though it has been in use for centuries in places where the pulque is unknown. To-day the chief seat of the mescal industry is the state of Jalisco, whose district of Tequila (famous for an especially good quality of the liquor) has given to the product the name by which it is most widely known.

I can not ascertain that the use of the mescal or tequila in any way constitutes so great an evil as that of pulque or that the sections where it is best known are demoralized by its use. In taste it is said to resemble raw or new whiskies, with a special, distinctive aromatic flavor. It is properly supposed to be valuable as a remedy against dyspepsia and as an appetizer, although the consensus of our best medical authority seems to point to the fact that any alcoholic stimulant less full of fusel oils would serve the same purposes if taken at the proper times and in proper doses. The following interesting notes on mescal or tequila have been furnished by Dr. W. B. Davis, American consular agent at Guadalajara:

The best as well as nearly all of the liquors now known as tequila are produced in the state of Jalisco. There is a somewhat similar though inferior alcoholic drink produced from the maguey in the northern parts of the Republic—principally in the state of Chihuahua, I am told—called sotol. Vino de mescal is also produced in limited extents in the state of Michoacan, Territory of Tepic, and perhaps elsewhere; but it is said that all the manufacturers of mescal-plant liquors in the western part of the Republic have learned to drop the name mescal and that the name tequila is used by all of them to designate their products.

The bulbous root, or what the natives call "la pina" or "la cabaza," is the part of the plant used in the manufacture of tequila. It takes from seven to twelve years for a plant to mature or arrive at a state for the manufacture of the best tequila. From the 12-year-old plant the best liquor is distilled. The bulbs when harvested are stripped of all leaves, etc., and transported by burros or carts to the distillery. On an average four bulbs constitute a load for a burro. Sometimes, however, the bulbs are so large that half a bulb makes a load for a burro. Six to twelve burro loads, or forty-eight arrobas (1,200 pounds), are considered equal to one barrel (forty-five gallons) of tequila. The bulbs at maturity are considered by the hacendados to average in value 1 peso (about 50 cents) each. The plants are usually set about three feet apart.

Distillation and Sale

At the distilleries the bulbs are reduced by various methods —depending upon the machinery or mill—to a pulp, left in vats to undergo alcoholic fermentation, when the ferment is distilled. The quality of the liquor produced is said to depend, first and especially, upon the age of the plant, and, second, upon the manner of distilling. Many of the richer hacendados of this state who make a specialty of tequila leave their plants u the twelfth year, and also are provided with the best and m modern distilleries. This class of hacendados produce the tequilas, each as a rule naming his product after his hacie The inferior products come from manufacturers of more lim means, who can not and do not wait for the plant to arriv full maturity before realizing on their investment, and t those who gather the wild plant without regard to age, make whatever kind of alcoholic drink it may produce; bu alike now call their product tequila.

Tequila constitutes one of the greatest sources of wealt this remarkably fertile state, so noted for its great variet agricultural products. Whereas there are about 30,000 ba of alcohol distilled from sugar cane, and some 500 to 1,000 rels of whisky and alcohol made from corn and rye, there on an average 100,000 barrels of tequila produced in the s of Jalisco alone.

The wholesale price of the best grades of tequila is 30 tavos (about 15 cents United States currency) per liter, or 2 Mexican pesos ($10.85 United States currency) per barrel liters. Making due allowance for the cheaper grades of teq it would be a conservative estimate to place the value of annual product of the state of Jalisco at about 3,250,000 M can pesos ($1,618,500). Good tequila retails here at 50 t centavos (about 25 to 40 cents) a bottle of 70 centiliters, o ordinary American "commercial quart" size.

The tequila which is usually sold in the common cantina saloons, is tequila revuelta, which means adulterated. is done by mixing cane alcohol, which is very cheap, with inferior grades of tequila, always using enough of the latte give the whole the odor, at least, of tequila. This is reta at about 25 centavos (about 12 cents) per bottle and sol copitas or drinks at 1, 2, and 3 centavos, depending upon size of the measure. This grade of tequila is the drink of common people here.

News comes from Lodi that on account of the destructio fire of the West Winery at El Pinal that company has compelled to refuse Tokays from this section for at least a y and perhaps altogether. All of the Lodi Tokays were form shipped to that winery, but as they have no available sto room here or at the other plants, they are compelled to dis tinue buying that variety. The Wests are still receiving t grapes at the Lodi winery.

Mulled Wine

First, my dear madam, you must take
Nine eggs, which carefully you'll break;
Into a bowl you'll drop the white,
The yolks into another by it.
Like Betsy, beat the whites with switch
Till they appear quite froth'd and rich—
Another hand the yolks must beat
With sugar which will make them sweet;
Three or four spoonfuls maybe'll do,
Though some, perhaps, would take but two
Into a skillet next you'll pour
A bottle of good wine or more;
Put half a pint of water too,
Or it may prove too strong for you;
And while the eggs by two are beating,
The wine and water may be heating;
Then drink it hot,—for he's a fool
Who lets such precious liquid cool.

CHEATING

THE world looks to the church for spiritual uplift and moral guidance. Without presuming to dictate to the religious organizations, we can still express the opinion that the church should keep itself free from alliances with movements that are not above reproach.

From time to time we have called attention to the fact that the Anti-Saloon League is calling itself "the church in action against the saloons," and we again say that if the church does not repudiate the Anti-Saloon League the church must bear the blame for the sins of the Anti-Saloon League. We make no reference here to the scores of individual representatives of the Anti-Saloon League who have been disgraced as the result of immoral conduct.

We refer to the devious methods of the Anti-Saloon League leaders in their attempts to perpetuate an organization based on a false foundation. It is easy to make charges against any organization. Sometimes it is hard to substantiate them. In the case against the Anti-Saloon League the proof is clear and conclusive.

The first proof of the fact that the Anti-Saloon League is attempting to delude the people is found in the fact that the Anti-Saloon League refuses to advocate a law against the use of liquor. It says that a law putting a penalty on the use of liquor would break down the Anti-Saloon League movement.

If the Anti-Saloon League is not trying to do away with the use of liquor then the prohibition movement which the Anti-Saloon League is fostering has no claim whatsoever to the vote of those who are trying to do away with the use of liquor. If the prohibition movement is intended to do away with the use of liquor, then it has no right to the support of those persons who favor temperance and who would oppose a law that would deprive them of the right to use liquor. Either the element that opposes the use of liquor or the element that favors the use of liquor is being cheated by the Anti-Saloon League, and the presumption is that the Anti-Saloon League, being willing to cheat one element is willing to play false to the other.

If the Anti-Saloon League is not trying to do away with the use of liquor, how can it explain its activities in Alabama, where the leading representative of the Anti-Saloon League has declared that it is the purpose of that organization to make the shipment and storage of alcoholic liquors an impossibility in Alabama?

If the Anti-Saloon League is not trying to do away with the use of liquor, what is its object in trying to get into the Constitution of Alabama a law that will give the Anti-Saloon League and its friends in office the right to search men's homes? If the Anti-Saloon League is not seeking to do away with the use of liquor what is the meaning of its announcement that it intends to have the Interstate Commerce law changed so as to prevent the shipping of liquor into "dry" States?

If the object of the Anti-Saloon League is to do away with the use of liquor and it is afraid to offer a law against the use of liquor, then it must be looked upon as an organization seeking to do by stealth what it dare not do openly.

Can the church assume responsibility for the conduct of a professional sneak?

Looking again at Alabama, we behold Governor Comer, product of and spokesman for the Anti-Saloon League, begging the people to amend the Constitution and make it unlawful for a housewife to make wine for use in the home. We hear him pleading with the people to pass this law and promising them that if they will pass the law he will pardon those who violate it.

In other words, the Governor of Alabama is saying to the people that he wants them to pass a law that he will permit them to violate and which he knows will never be enforced. The question may be asked why the prohibitionists are so eager to have passed a law that is so manifestly unjust that a governor promises to nullify it by the use of the pardoning power? There is only one answer and that is that the Anti-Saloon League is desperate in its attempt to perpetuate its profitable organization and political followers of the Anti-Saloon League are seeking to get in office even if they must disgrace their State by forcing upon it a law that will be the object of derision and contempt.

Demanding the support of the Christian people, the Anti-Saloon League obtains money from the churches and at the same time openly insults the memory of Jesus Christ. The Anti-Saloon League is on record with the teaching that the example of Jesus Christ cannot be accepted as the standard of Christian conduct in modern times.

The *Biblical World*, published by the Chicago University, and endowed with millions of dollars by John D. Rockefeller, backer of the Anti-Saloon League, asks this question: "How can we teach total abstinence from a Bible which represents Jesus as partaking of wine at feasts, and which even tells how he miraculously produced wine from water on one occasion when the supply fell short?"

This question puts the matter squarely before the Christian. He must choose between the Savior and the Anti-Saloon League. He cannot uphold an organization that is anti-Christ, unless he is willing to sacrifice his Christianity.

The prohibitionists claim to be advocating temperance. This is just another case of cheating; another attempt to gain support by false pretenses. Temperance means moderate use. Prohibition, if it could prohibit, would prevent the use.

The Anti-Saloon League claims that it is not a political organization. The Anti-Saloon League is seeking to influence elections in every State in the Union. It claims to be out of politics and at the same time is seeking to get its friends into office in every election. If the Anti-Saloon League is not in politics, let it explain the following statement of the secretary of the Anti-Saloon League of Minnesota:

"If the Republican party refuses to insert a reasonable county



"Paul Masson"
CHAMPAGNES

"The Pride of California"

Extra Dry, Sparkling Burgundy
Oeil de Perdrix...

The Best Sparkling Wines Produced in America

PAUL MASSON CHAMPAGNE COMPANY
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

option plank in its platform, it would become necessary for us to make it a straight political issue, with a complete ticket of candidates."

The Anti-Saloon League maintains legislative lobbies in practically all of the States and uses every method known to the politician in dealing with the representatives of the people.

The Anti-Saloon League pretends to be in favor of local option. In the Anti-Saloon League "Year Book," page 168, we find the following tribute to local option:

"Local option is another word for Americanism. It is essentially an instrument of free government and has been passed upon a thousand times and in a thousand ways, as a real part of our governmental system."

On page 171 we find that the Anti-Saloon League uses local option as a method of deceiving those who favor local option. In other words, the Anti-Saloon League claims that the people have a right to decide whether they will permit the sale of alcoholic beverages and the Anti-Saloon League at a different stage in the fight repudiates local option and demands the substitution of a system of coercion as shown by the following declaration:

"The plan and method of the Anti-Saloon League has been to use it to secure as large a prohibition zone as possible, and whenever public sentiment is at the place where, through any other method, a larger zone of prohibition territory can be secured, local option is relegated to the rear."

If the people are not willing to give up the use of alcoholic beverages they should have laws protecting them in their right to buy such beverages legally manufactured and sold in obedience to law. They cannot look to the Anti-Saloon League for any such temperate and intelligent legislation. They must not be guided by an organization which appeals to their pity while begging for their pennies. They must look for betterment of conditions by means of regulations that will provide a remedy built on facts and not on fallacies or fraud.—*Our Country.*

Getting a Drink in Sweden

FROM Gothenburg, Sweden, a correspondent writes: "The difficulties under which wine and spirit merchants labor nowadays here may be judged from the following incident: When I went to buy a bottle of whisky the other day I was told, 'We are not allowed to sell wine or spirits over the counter.' 'What in the world do you mean?' I asked. 'No, it must be ordered in advance.' 'But I want the whisky at once!'

"The assistant meditated and then said, 'If you go across the street and telephone to us from the cigar shop we can supply you.' I telephoned, and five minutes later I had the whisky. I went for another bottle the next day and found that the regulations had become more stringent. Although I had ordered it by telephone I was not allowed to take it home myself.

"I expostulated and the wine merchant said, 'But if your son here with you will accept six-pence for delivering the bottle at your house I could let you have the whisky at once.' My son had no objection."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Breen & Kennedy's Remarkable Success

IN the annals of the whisky industry there is no firm that has made more rapid and pronounced success than have Breen & Kennedy, Chicago. This firm is properly recognized as among the largest holders of whiskies of any single concern in the country. In addition to their large yearly distillation of Cedar Creek whisky they are the owners of the famous private brand. Henderson Smoothest, Bourbon, and the old established Maryland Reserve Rye, and are also sole controllers of all the inspections of the well-known Kentucky bourbons, Day and Haff and Belle of Nelson. The handling of the output of their Cedar Creek brand would of itself be considered a big undertaking for the average house, but when is added to this the exclusive holdings of other whiskies, as well as an extensive and complete line of imported goods, it is readily obvious that the firm of Breen & Kennedy are a factor in the trade and must have far more than the usual outlet to conduct business on such a large scale.

Martin J. Breen graduated from manager of one of Chicago's leading houses and Peter Kennedy as leading salesman from the same house. They were of the class who would rise in any sphere of activity. Their business is founded upon all the elements that attend the development of the successful concern. They displayed wise forethought and originality in the introduction of their goods, of which the brand Henderson's Smoothest Bourbon is a telling example. The brand was so well advertised that it soon became a household word in Chicago, and the retailer who did not display the "Smoothest" sign was considered behind the times. So many firms have endeavored to obtain just this end both before and after Breen & Kennedy, that it is interesting to quote Mr. Martin J. Breen on the subject:

"I realized at the outset that to permanently introduce a new brand of whisky it was necessary to adhere strictly to one thing, viz., to furnish a high grade of whisky that would both justify the price and make for itself a constantly growing clientele by reason of its intrinsic merit."

Breen & Kennedy have spared neither expense nor trouble to make every crop of Cedar Creek as fine as expert knowledge and perfect equipment can produce. Every detail of the manufacture is carefully watched over by experienced hands and in the selection of the grain, always an important essential, the firm give the most vigilant scrutiny. There is no distillery in Kentucky that is better constructed or equipped with every modern improvement for the making of good whisky, and in consequence Cedar Creek is rapidly assuming a place among the high-grade distillations of the famous bluegrass region.

The firm of Breen & Kennedy are to be complimented upon the wonderful success they have obtained, and which it is safe to predict will continue on the upward trend, if hard work, fair treatment, and a liberal, broad-gauged policy is of any avail.—*Midas Criterion.*

C. A. SLACK, Proprietor E. RATTO, Manager

HOTEL KIRK

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Private Exchange connecting
all Guests' Rooms

NEW MODERN HOTEL
Opposite Entrance to Golden Gate Park

Connecting by
Private Entrance with Arcade
Auto Livery Garage

N. E. COR. STANYAN AND HAIGHT STREETS SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Alcohol Not Injurious to Normal Persons

THERE is no higher authority on the effects of alcohol on the human system than Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, of New York, who has for years been called in to testify in intricate cases involving medical skill and learning. The doctor has just written for the New York *World* a condensation of his address on the effects of alcohol before the recent brewers' national convention, from which we extract the following significant statements, which should be preserved to be used as material to meet the exaggerated statements of our opponents. The article reads as follows:

Every one must be familiar with those occasional and vigorous attempts at social reformation which fail in the course of development because of their very inherent violence and their conflict with the well-established and deep-rooted habits of life. There is an order in the affairs of men, always exasperating to the reformer who would change in a day a condition of things that has practically endured for all time. For instance, the making and drinking of alcohol is known to have existed for at least thirty centuries according to available historical data. It has persisted despite the experience of three thousand years, notwithstanding all the misery and disease it has caused, but it is to be assumed that there is some reason for all this tenacity—and possibly the benefits after all may have outbalanced the evils in some way we do not fully understand.

Herbert Spencer has somewhere referred to the part played by alcohol as a universal energizer, especially in time of war, and the proceedings of the early American Congress would show that spirits were as an important part of the army stores as anything else.

While no one is more cognizant than the writer of the serious consequence of the consumption of large quantities of alcohol as a habit, he agrees with others that it may be taken in moderation throughout life not only without injury, but under certain circumstances with positive benefit, and so long as the quantity does not exceed the equivalent of 1½ or 2 ounces of absolute alcohol, it is innocuous. This is a very moderate figure, indeed, when we turn to the estimation of Starke and others, who are far more liberal.

Dr. Osler, whose misquoted speech has caused all of us over forty so much uneasiness, says in this connection: "In moderation, wine, beer and spirits may be taken throughout life without impairing the general health."

As to what constitutes moderation a difference of opinion has always existed which will probably never be settled.

The ordinary individual who drinks daily can easily tell when he is taking too much alcohol, for when this is the case there are evidences of over-nutrition and the ordinary signs of high living.

A person who drinks from day to day should take a regular amount of exercise, eat and drink moderately, keep an account of any change in weight and notice an increase, if any, in his girth, when he can reduce the consumption.

What is known as the "index of capacity" for alcohol is, of course, variable and depends upon the power of assimilation, and upon many other things, among them the special nervous organization. The temperamentally nervous or psychopathic man is susceptible, and to an injurious degree, to drink than is a normal, well-balanced person whose stability enables him to stand much more than the defective.

The unreasoning abuse of even moderate drinking is inconsistent with the mode of life which has the stamp of conventional approval. Many of the most ardent enemies of alcohol and the most vigorous advocates of prohibition lead from a medical standpoint an absolutely improper life. Many of them are extreme dietarians and not only deny themselves, but abuse the various good things of life. In fact, they are temperate to an injurious degree. Many of those who disclaim most bitterly against alcohol are addicted to the excessive use of coffee and tea, of which the domestic consumption is very large. Both, of course, contain caffeins and under certain conditions are in a way worse than alcohol, unless the latter be drunk to excess. Strangely enough, it is not the small quantity of black coffee taken after a meal that does the harm, but the larger diluted article which is taken in quantities, sometimes at every repast, as is the case in the country, and contains a proportionately larger amount of alkaloid. Both of these beverages heighten our reflex excitability, which alcohol does not, and when increased they both induce irritability and susceptibility to external impressions, general nervousness, inability to concentrate attention, and fatigue, and aggravate those forms of trouble known as psychasthenia and neurasthenia. They not only do this, but diminish the supply of blood in the skin, by constricting the blood vessels and driving it to the internal organs.

While both tea and coffee are welcome luxuries when used in moderation, it is unfair to vaunt them as substitutes for alcohol, as is so often done.

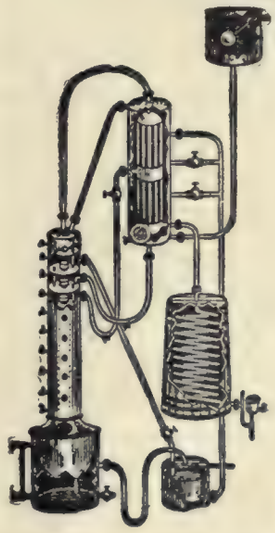
It does not do, however, to unreservedly recommend the use of alcohol in any of its forms, for there are many individuals who should be very careful, or refrain from it altogether. These are the persons with temperamental peculiarities—those of psychopathic or neurotic predispositions, and who suffer from existing diseases of the nervous system or who are syphilitic.

In considering the moderate use of alcohol, we know that its effects upon the normal individual are not injurious, and that he may use it indefinitely.

It has been my experience that bad cooking and the use of poor and indigestible food have led many men to the habitual and excessive use of drink. The efforts of those who work for temperance, therefore, might be as well directed in this channel, and attempts should be made not only to brighten the homes and ameliorate the dismal surroundings of most of the workingmen, but to enforce the tenement house laws.—By Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, Famous Nerve Specialist.

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French Wines and Brandies

CONSUL ALFRED K. MOE, of Bordeaux, writes as follows in regard to further French Government regulations of the wine and brandy trade:

The recent proposal, officially suggested, to require growers and dealers in wines to place supplementary brands or labels on the containing vessels, thus guaranteeing origin by means of a government indorsement, is meeting with opposition in a number of instances. Objection is made that in order to effectually retain the identity of a wine the process of wine making from the period of the growing grape to the final sealing of the wine in cask or bottle will necessarily have the minute surveillance of the authorities. This would mean a considerable expenditure of public money, impossible of recoupment by means of the revenue to be derived from the tax proposed to be placed on each guaranteeing label. It is argued that a law guaranteeing the authenticity of wines must fall short of its purpose, because in the same growth there may be various qualities of wine produced from year to year. For instance, a poor quality of wine may be produced in the same vineyard whose growth the preceding year may have been of a very fine quality.

It is further contended that the wine of a renowned mark, say "Chambertin," grown in a bad year, may be accepted by the trade and consumer as an excellent quality wine, despite the fact that it must be inferior, so long as it bears the supplementary label authenticating the government guaranty. The label, then, would appear to be worthless as designating quality. On the other hand, a growth produced in a neighboring vineyard during a good year would be subjected to prosecution as being fraudulent, despite the fact that it approached more nearly the original Chambertin than the Chambertin itself, produced in an unfavorable year.

Regarding the proposed tax payable in connection with the use of these labels of guaranty, the classed wines already pay a tax proportionately higher than ordinary wines, and, all things considered, are a much greater expense to the producer than the inferior wines. The suggestion is made that these labels, in order to be of any practical value, should have the growth year designated on them, so that purchasers may have a guaranty of quality as well as of brand.

The Government is said to have the indorsement of the greater portion of Bourgogne wine growers in its proposition for guaranty labels on burgundies, especially those of Saumur. So far as the protesting wine dealers are concerned, the Ministry adds that their interests will be fully protected to the extent which the public interest demands. The commission in charge of the inquiry will submit to the Ministry a proposition of a statute which, while clearly defining the classifications, will serve to fairly protect the interests of all concerned in this commerce.

PROPOSED REGULATIONS.

It is expected that the proposals will be on the following lines:

That the excise officials will place upon the wines, as they leave the vineyard cellars, a label of origin. A special statement and account of the wines grown in limited regions will be supplied to merchants having bonded warehouses. The removal of sparkling wines from a limited region shall be prohibited whenever the bottles do not have affixed to them a label guaranteeing their origin. Bottled wine from a limited region may not be sold as such unless the bottle is labeled as to origin of the wine.

Labels will have to bear the seal and the name of the brand, or of the proprietor, or of the merchant before the official stamp is placed thereon. Wine bottled by a bonded warehouse merchant may have a label on which his firm name may be replaced by that of the wine grower, with the latter's consent, either bearing his name or the distinctive mark of his "house," upon the approval of the collector of internal revenue of the department.

Wine growers may not obtain government stamps on their labels, except on condition that they will keep an account under the control of the excise officials.

The government stamp will only be affixed to as many labels as represent the total vintage, as shown in the declaration of crops, the quantity of wine shipped in cask being deducted. Bonded wine merchants may obtain stamped labels to the amount of wine stored by them, less the amount consigned to them in cask. Non-bonded merchants may obtain stamped labels of origin corresponding to the amount of wine purchased, as recorded by the excise authorities.

Wine growers and merchants shall declare to the excise authorities, within 8 days of the promulgation of this law, the quantity of wine, by origin, held in stock in their respective establishments. The excise authorities have power to require production of proof of origin and to reject all, or any, wine declaration not justified. The fraudulent use of this government label, or the employment of a label, already used, may incur imprisonment from 2 to 5 years.

The label tax is proposed to be (100 centimes=1 franc=19.3 cents): Three centimes on wines in one-half bottles, 5 centimes on wines under 5 francs per bottle, 15 centimes on wines of the classified "grand crus" per bottle, 7 centimes on wines of the classified "grand crus" per one-half bottle, 10 centimes on wines of other classified crus per bottle.

BRANDY CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN.

The commission which is considering the subject of legislation in the matter of certificates of origin of wines and brandies is expected to propose the following regulations:

Brandies produced from wines made in a limited region shall not be put on sale, nor sold, in bottles, except they be labeled with a government label showing the name or brand of the proprietor or of the merchant who has bottled the brandy. The government stamp shall indicate the limited region or district of origin. The label shall be issued only to wine growers and to the merchants established within the limited region.

Brandy not produced in limited regions shall not be sold as if originating in a limited region if the bottle does not bear a label indicating the character of the brandy and does not bear the name of the grower or wine merchant in whose establishment the brandy was bottled.

Bonded dealers shall only obtain labels corresponding to the quantities of brandy in their establishments, with deductions of the quantities in cask shipped out by them, or returned, or absent at the time of the official stock taking. Non-bonded wine merchants shall obtain labels only for the quantity of brandy by them received, as justified by the excise record. The fraudulent use of the government label, or the use of an old label, may be penalized by imprisonment from two to five years.

The government tax for these labels is proposed as: Three centimes for brandies in one-half bottles; 5 centimes for brandies sold under 5 francs per bottle; 10 centimes for brandies sold from 5 to 10 francs per bottle; 5 centimes for each 5 francs' increase, up to 25 francs. The tax is doubled on bottles containing 1 liter. The duty is payable on the invoice at the time of delivery of the labels.

The movement on foot in France to determine exactly the limitations of the process of white-wine production with regard to the use of sulphurous acid has reached the point where an exhaustive inquiry appears to be demanded. The wine growers and the wine trade seem dissatisfied not only with the French restrictions imposed, but also with the requirements in this respect abroad. Experts have been making a study and analyses of samples of white wines taken from the "grand crus" of the Gironde, noting the maximum of the free and total sulphurous acid, sulphate of potassium, saccharose, alcohol and the acidity of the wines. The inspection covered the vintage of 1907 as well as the vintages of the three preceding years.

The following table sums up the result of the analyses of 43 samples, 17 of the same being taken from the 1907 vintage (1,000 milligrams=1 gram=15.4 grains):

		1907.	1904-1906.
Alcohol	per cent	12.4	13.45
Sugar	grams	22.8	87
Sulphurous acid, free	milligrams	58.7	49.5
Sulphurous acid, total	do	260.6	203

The wines of 1907, harvested and produced in a period of much moisture, are less alcoholic and contain less sugar than the wines of the years 1904-1906, but on the other hand, contain a larger quantity of sulphurous acid in total. Whereas none of the 1904-1906 wines contained the legal (French) maximum of 350 milligrams per liter, it was found that four samples of the

1907 vintage of the best growths have from 357 to 406 milligrams, and that three others, not less well classed, contained more than 300 milligrams and approach the limit.

The nature of these wines is such that the free sulphurous acid tends to be transformed very quickly into combined sulphurous acid, and in order to insure their preservation and clearness more frequent drawing off or racking, and more sulphur-match burning than ordinarily, is found to be necessary. It is also thought that certainly the greater part of these wines will contain more than 300 milligrams of sulphurous acid in totality at the time of bottling them. Consequently their proprietors, it is stated, will be prevented from placing them on the market for sale under the provisions of the law of August 1, 1905.

The recurrence, then, of harvests similar to the conditions of the vintage of 1907 will disturb the white-wine trade, it is argued, if the rigorous restrictions are maintained. To obviate such disturbance the authorities are to be approached with a view to having the limitation changed from 350 to 400 milligrams per liter, so far as sulphurous acid in total is concerned, or at least to having the limitation made applicable only to a fixed quantity of free sulphurous acid. One hundred milligrams of free sulphurous acid is urged as a fair maximum, as with the 1907 vintage this maximum was reached only in the case of wine drawn off the day before the sample was taken.

Maine Editors Discuss Prohibition

"MAINE police officials are beginning to send liquor dealers to jail for illegal selling. If they are not careful they will spoil the business down there."—*Lawrence Telegram.*

No danger, Maine people will have their run, laws or no laws.—*Haverhill Record.*

"Maine people will have their run, laws or no laws. Well, that comes pretty near being the basic fact of the Maine situation. It is a fact demonstrated by fifty years of farcical prohibition failure in the home State of prohibition. Out of all the humbug and pretence and hypocrisy of Maine prohibition the truth sticks out that the people of Maine are very like people elsewhere; that about the same percentage of them—and it is a very large percentage—use liquor in its various forms or abuse it, have done so all through the prohibition regime and will do so as long as it lasts. The demand for liquor is so large and so insistent, that, apart from the legitimate sources of supply, it can and does maintain a great illicit trade, a trade that has never been stopped for a single day throughout the half century of Maine prohibition, notwithstanding all the pains and penalties piled up in the statute book. Maine is in favor of prohibition in Republican platforms and stump speeches—but 'agin its enforcement,' or in favor of enforcement only against the other fellow."—*Argus, Portland, Me.*



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Blighting Hand of Prohibition Smiting Delaware Hard

THERE has just been closed in the counties of Kent and Essex, the two "dry" counties of Delaware, two of the most remarkable court terms ever held in the history of either county. For two years now these counties have been under prohibition rule and during all that time the conditions of law violation have been steadily growing worse, until a limit has been reached that is startling every one who has concern for county affairs and their expenses.

In Sussex county the criminal term lasted three weeks, and there were 126 criminal cases acted on, nearly all of which can be traced to the flourishing "speakeasy." In fact, twenty of them were against "speakeasy" proprietors, and the rest for assaults, murderous and otherwise, committed by men crazed by the "dope" which is being sold everywhere throughout the county. For these cases some four hundred witnesses were summoned, at an expense to the county that has startled the taxpayers, and places the cost of the court term just about three times as large as the heaviest court term under the old licensed hotel system. In fact, no criminal term of the Sussex county court can be recalled under the licensed system that lasted over a week or ten days.

So hampered were the courts last month that not a single civil case could be tried, and extra sessions of court for that county will have to be arranged for.

In Kent county, where the term is just closing, conditions are similar. In the third week of the criminal list eight cases of "speakeasy" proprietors occupied the court's attention. This makes a total of twenty for the term, and at least three cases have been postponed until the February term, as the court could not hear them. Assault and battery cases have also piled up here, among the colored element, all directly traceable to "speakeasy dope." Sixty-five indictments altogether were acted on by the Kent grand jury, the largest number by half ever presented to a grand jury in this county. In its report to the Court the grand jury said: "The conditions engendered now in the illegal sale of liquor are deplorable, and we earnestly urge that more stringent measures be taken to suppress this illicit traffic."

The Dover Index, which has always had prohibition leanings, said editorially of the conditions: "The Court now in session at Dover is so overrun with criminal business that civil business had to be continued till November 1. A two weeks' term of the Criminal Court has not been known here before, and the question naturally arises, What is the cause? The cases embrace all sorts of crimes short of murder. Carrying concealed weapons, assaults, wife beating, and the bulk of the crime can be traced to idleness, drunkenness and gambling, with illegal liquor selling prevalent."

This testimony tells the tale. The prohibitionists said that after the licensed hotel was wiped out the jails would be empty, the courts would have nothing to do, and police officers would not be needed. Here we have the picture after two years of prohibition rule. Courts overrun, unable to keep pace with the criminal records, jails crowded, and the police force in every town in the two "dry" counties doubled.

The Law and Order Societies which were organized after prohibition went into effect, have all quit business and refuse to act as the members say they can not cope with the law's violation.

Don't go to Maine or Massachusetts, but go right down in Delaware's prohibition territory if you wish to see conditions engendered by the blighting hand of prohibition.

A Wail from the South

NEVER before in all the history of this county or this State have there been such evidences of drunkenness and debauchery. Our streets are filled with staggering drunkards and our highways are beset with men under the influence of strong drink. Our express offices bear the appearance of a holiday shipment and every train is loaded with the fiery stuff.

This is all in a great prohibition State, a State that is legally dry and literally soaking wet. Our cities have swung open their doors and are selling whisky and beer openly in the very teeth of the law which is utterly powerless to grapple with the situation. Our cities have gone further and bolder than ever before, they are conducting an immense jug trade business out of the places of business, flooding the rural districts with whisky, no effort being made to conceal it or suppress it. It is next to impossible to get a jury to convict a blind tiger in the rural districts, and they will laugh in your face in the cities.

The above is the result of State-wide prohibition, it is the fruits of ramming a State-wide law down the throats of the people without consulting them at the ballot box. A prominent attorney for one of the largest breweries in the State made the statement the other day that things were in good shape, "the prohibitionists had all the prohibition law they wanted and the whisky men had all the prohibition law they wanted." He couldn't see why everybody shouldn't be satisfied with the situation.—*Statesboro* (N. C.) *News.*



INTERNAL REVENUE & CUSTOMS RULINGS

(T. D. 1555.)

Assessment.

No distiller of fruit brandy to be reported for assessment on account of brandy produced and unaccounted for until determination of taxes due under section 3309, Revised Statutes, nor until due notice is given the distiller as required by regulations.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., October 27, 1909.

Sir: This office is in receipt of a letter, dated the 20th instant, from ———, in which he states that he has received notice of an assessment of $335 on account of brandy produced and unaccounted for during the season of 1908-9. He further states as follows:

"I had no notice of this assessment before and, as it is twelve months since I closed out the distillery, I am utterly at a loss to know how it comes about. I wrote the collector for information and he writes me it is not lawful for his office to give out information. So now I appeal to you. I want to know why I was assessed and all the charges so I can file 47 to answer it."

The assessment in question appears to have been made on your August, 1909, list in the sum of $319.55, to which may be added the 5 per cent penalty for failure to pay within the prescribed period, making a total of $335.52.

Regulations governing this class of assessments have been included in Regulations No. 7, revised September 16, 1908, page 222; Circular 575, June 26, 1900, and Circular 670, June 3, 1905, as follows:

Collectors will not report for assessment on lists Form 23, "stamp-tax brandy," apparently due from fruit distillers on reports of revenue agents or special examining officers until the fruit distiller is notified of such proposed assessment, nor until the question of the liability of the distiller under section 3309, Revised Statutes, has been determined.

If after the determination of the liability under section 3309, Revised Statutes, and after notifying the distiller, no explanation is received from him within thirty days thereafter, the collector will report the amount found due for assessment on Form 23, with note in column 7 thereof "No explanation received."

If the distiller can, by affidavit, show to the satisfaction of the collector that such assessment ought not to be made, the collector will forward all the papers, with his recommendation in the matter, to this office, with Form 23, and note in column 7 of that form "Evidence herewith."

It will be observed, therefore, that collectors have had full and explicit instructions relative to the treatment of this class of assessments.

Distillers of brandy, when reported for assessment on account of stamp tax on brandy produced and unaccounted for, should receive notice of the proposed assessment, accompanied by enough facts to show the amount due and how the liability was incurred. This should be promptly done in order that there may be no unnecessary delay in determining what assessment, if any, should be made. The deputy collector in whose division the distiller resides should also be made cognizant of the facts in this case, as collectors will, when making recommendation to this office, rely upon his investigation as to the truth or falsity of the statements made by the distiller before assessment, as well as those made in any claim for abatement that may be filed after assessment.

In the case under consideration the distiller does not appear to have been informed of the nature of the assessment. You will furnish him, therefore, with sufficient data to enable him to prepare a claim on Form 47 for the abatement of such of the assessment made as may be shown to be erroneous.

The distiller is this day referred to you for the information desired.

Respectfully,

ROYAL E. CABELL, *Commissioner.*

Mr. ——— ———.

(T. D. 30080.)

Disposition at ports of cases arising under the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906.

Treasury Department, November 1, 1909.

To collectors of customs at ports where laboratories of the Department of Agriculture are established:

Precedents in cases arising under the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, additional to those published in T. D. 29368 and 29508, of December 1, 1908, and February 2, 1909, respectively, have been established in the following cases:

1. The labeling of all products containing added sulphur dioxid for the presence of such sulphur dioxid where the same is not announced as required by F. I. D. 76 and 89.

2. Reporting direct to the collector of customs at the ports after examination of all imported food products where the examination shows that they are adulterated under section 7, paragraph 6, which states that an article is adulterated: "If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance."

This applies to such products as figs, etc., which examination has shown are frequently unfit for consumption because of the presence of worms, molds, etc.

3. Where a brandy bearing the legend, "Marque deposee a Cognac," in such a fashion as to mislead the purchaser and make him believe that the product is a true cognac when it is not.

CHARLES D. NORTON, *Acting Secretary.*

Model Vineyards in Germany

VICE-CONSUL-GENERAL CHARLES A. RISDORF, of Frankfort, reports that the Government of the Grand Duchy of Hesse leased a number of vineyards in the vicinity of the Rhine for the following purposes:

The cultivation was intrusted to the Wine and Fruit Cultivation Academy (Wein and Obstbauschule) according to modern well-adapted principles of scientific research, in order to establish model vineyards for the purpose of instruction and example. The wines produced in these vineyards are sold to the public unadulterated with sugar. The owners of the vineyards have now been invited by the managers of the academy and the Minister of the Grand Duchy to taste the natural-grown products, demonstrating the modern progress of vine culture. Great interest was taken in the methods to prevent the extensive spread of the sourworm (sauerwurm) and the latest experiences in cultivation of American vines. The minister expressed thanks to the owners for the lease of the vineyards, and declared the Government regards it as a duty to encourage and promote the culture of wine and the model vineyards.

The taste of the wines is excellent and shows that it is a great mistake on the part of wine growers to adulterate wines with sugar.

"Wets" Win More Victories

IN the elections held on November 2d, there were many contests between the "wet" and "dry" forces. Many towns in New York State voted on the license question and from the reports thus far received the Anti-Saloon League seems to have met with crushing defeat.

In Duchess County the vote in five out of six towns was favorable to the "wets." The town of North-East voted "wet." Washington voted for license. East Fishkill voted "dry." Rheinbeck voted for license as did also Dover and Pleasantville.

The Anti-Saloon League put up the best fight of which it was capable, but the sentiment against it was too strong to overcome.

In Westchester County the vote between the "wets" and "drys" waxed warm, and it is said to have been the most exciting campaign ever conducted in that county. The fight involved fourteen towns. The Anti-Saloon League claimed everything before election, but returns showed that they got almost nothing, the election resulting in a complete victory for license. Even the town of Mount Pleasant, where John D. Rockefeller has his home, went wet by a large majority.

White Plains, the county seat of Westchester County, which the Anti-Saloon League tried with might and main to turn into a no-license town, gave a handsome majority for the "wets."

In White Plains only hotels have been permitted to sell wines and spirits, but as a result of the election just held, it is said that saloons and wholesale establishments are allowed to open.

Newcastle and Armonk, which were "dry," voted to continue so. Bedford, the town noted for "blind tigers," decided to do a liquor business on a respectable basis, so voted for license.

Chelsea, Mass., has again voted for license. This town seems to flop from one side to the other, but the past years' experience under a no-license system, has evidently been unsatisfactory, as the majority for the "wets" was substantial. Tiverton also voted "wet."

Litchfield, Mass., will remain in the license column. This is the result of a decision handed down by Judge G. W. Wheeler in the Superior Court on November 2d, in which he declared the vote of the town meeting on October 4th in favor of no-license, null and void.

The returns from upper New York State show some changes. The following towns voted "dry": Wales, Eden, Aurora, Ossining, Halland, Lewiston, Newfane, Somerset, Rensselaerville, Canisteo, Prattsburg, Wayne, Bath, Avoca, West Union, Cornellsville, Wheeler, Lindley, Campbell, Corning, Hornell, Bath, Wellsville, Andover, Walton, Northumberland, Malta, Corinth, Saratoga (Corinth and Saratoga were formerly "wet").

The following towns voted "wet": Amherst, Elma, Evans, Grand Island, Newstead, Sardinia, Marilla, Guilderland, New Scotland, Lockport, Hartland (first no-license vote in thirty years), Bolivar, Cuba, Addison, Cohocton, Wayland, Erwins, Belmont (voted for license first time in twenty years). Magona and Batavia voted for drug store licenses only.

In Illinois the "drys" carried the precincts in Calhoun, Morgan, Scott and Hope County, making these counties entirely "dry." They lost five precincts in Pulaski, which goes back to the "wet" column. This increases the number of "dry" counties to thirty-nine.

The town of Shoreham (Block Island) voted for license. Newport voted for license by a plurality of 1850. Central Falls voted for license by a large majority.

The vote in Rhode Island resulted as follows: No-license: Barrington, Charlestown, Hopkinson, Jamestown, Little Compton, Middletown, Portsmouth, South Kingston, Warren, Westerly. For license: Bristol, Burrillville, Central Falls, Coventry, Cranston, Cumberland, East Greenwich, East Providence, Exeter, Foster, Gloucester, Johnston, Lincoln, Narragansett, Newport, North Kingston, North Providence, North Smithfield, Pawtucket, Providence, Richmond, Scituate, Smithfield, South Kingston, Warwick, West Greenwich, Woonsocket.

Washington County, Maryland, voted "wet" by 1637 majority.

In the Cognac District

THE vintage in the Cognac Brandy district is not so promising this year as could be wished. This is due to the fact of the cool and damp weather of which we have had so long a spell this summer, and especially of late. Under the circumstances the grapes have been developing but slowly, and even now some of them have only just begun to soften, while others among them have the appearance of only growing into verjuice, all this being due to the want of the necessary warmth. We are now getting into autumn, and it is somewhat late for us to hope for much more of the indispensable high temperature to ripen all the grapes thoroughly, though that chance is still on the cards, if we get the fine weather due at the fall to add the finishing touches to the vintage. Surely this piece of luck should be in store for us after such a dispiriting state of things this summer.

Some of the vineyards are bearing good crops of grapes, but they are unhappily not in the majority, and one can go far afield and see that it is so, and also that many are already spoilt and past recovery this season. The red wine making grapes are gradually turning purple and contrast well at a distance with the bright green lustre of the leaves, but to see the white wine making grapes one must go close up to the vine to discover them among all the verdure. For a wonder, the moist atmosphere abounding of late does not call forth much complaint of cryptogamic disease, though it is well known to exist in spots here and there, and to be encroaching gradually more and more where the vines have not been properly dressed preventively. But the white and blue splashes of the mixtures where they have been applied are plainly discernible and are an unsightly spectacle in the prospect, though they save a deal of the crop and are necessary.

Owing to the moderate crop in perspective the output of wine for making brandy will run as short as in the last two years, but this fact will not make much difference to trade, as there are large stocks of young and old brandies in store from which to fill all importing requirements, and besides the demand nowadays lies more in the direction of matured brandies in cases than in casks. The Cognac trade from the fact of the temperance movement, and higher duties everywhere in consuming centers, is being heavily handicapped just now and must bide its time in the meanwhile.

What has been doing of late has been very important, however, and large requisitions for all descriptions are daily coming to hand, keeping everybody well employed in a satisfactory manner, a regular *coup de feri,* as it is called, which one would like to see last.

The question of protecting Cognac brandies with a Government seal and of defining the Cognac country so that no brandy coming from other centers shall have the right to be labeled as belonging to the Cognac division of growth—the labels with the Government guarantee being issued in conformity with the quantity of bottles that can be produced—is considered a useful regulation and will if passed be well received.

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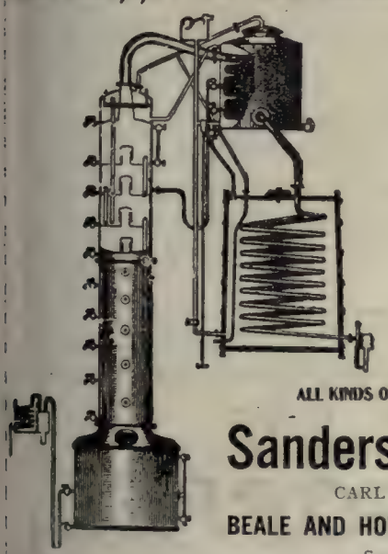
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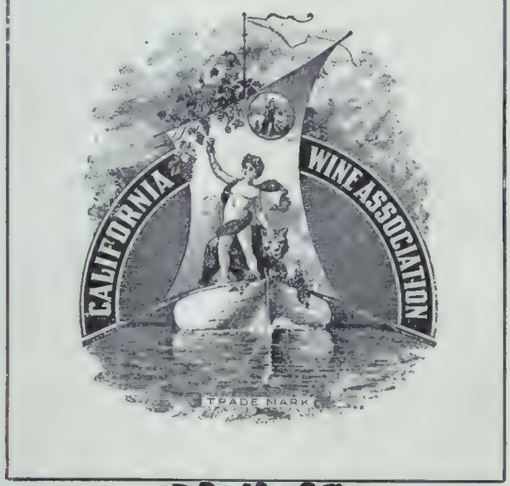
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By HORATIO F. STOLL, Secretary Grape Growers of California

SOME of the best advertising our California wines have ever received has resulted from the controversy, which has arisen in the New York *Herald,* as to the relative merits of foreign and California wines.

The discussion was provoked by a remark of Edward M. Tierney, of the Marlborough Hotel, who declared, "that American wines, through their growing excellence, are actually driving French wines from the home market. In the best cafes, hotels and restaurants patrons are now insisting upon the American grown article—in fact, they seem proud to order it. This is in striking contrast to the condition a few years ago, when the average diner would not dare order an American wine above a whisper, but has spread to American champagnes, some of which, I am bound to say, are vastly superior to those brought in from abroad."

This praise was too much for the surprised New York importers, who refused to admit that American wines are becoming popular. It took a whole page of the New York *Herald* of November 28th for them to state their case. Their arguments were full of all the old errors, prejudices and superstitions regarding American and foreign wines. Most of these errors have been exposed time and again and are no longer believed by any progressive winemaker in France or elsewhere. They are kept alive by the so-called "connoisseurs"; some of them on account of business interests and others from the common prejudice against anything new.

To give the reader an idea of some of their contentions, I will quote a few misleading statements, made by the importers:

"French champagnes, famous the world over, are produced only in the restricted champagne district of France because nature has given the grower a specially gravel soil, which retains a certain uniform heat both day and night. This allows the grapes to ripen and reach what may be called champagne maturity.

"We have no such conditions in this country. Take the vines of California, investigate them, and you will find them, as a rule, green, as they ripen only during the day, and the ripening at night is retarded because of the heavy dews, which kill the grapes during the hours of night. This is why the fruit ripens only on the surface and not all the way through, as grapes under more favorable conditions ripen in France."

"If even vines of the most famous growths of Burgundy and Bordeaux were transplanted and cultivated in the districts of the United States the most favored as to their climate, they would not yield products which might compare in any way with the wines made therefrom in their country of origin."

"The grapes of the Clos Vougeot vineyards are very unpalatable, while the wine produced from the fruit rank with the highest grades produced in Burgundy. These vines are now over 500 years old."

"I do not believe that the products of American vineyards will ever compete with those of France, or that any man whose taste has been cultivated and who is capable of appreciating the quality of a wine will ever be willing to accept the former as a substitute for the latter."

In order to correct some of these false impressions, which are likely to influence American consumers, I have interviewed eight of our leading wine-makers, after they had an opportunity to read the above-mentioned articles, and I herewith present their views regarding the true merits of California wines and the arguments of the importers in favor of French wines. They are all men of prominence in California's viticultural industry, and I am sure their remarks will be read with interest by every loyal, fair-minded American.

Charles Bundschu, President of the Gundlach-Bundschu Company: "I have read the full-page article in the New York *Herald* of November 28th, discussing from the importers' standpoint the respective merits of American and foreign vineyard products, and I read it with a great deal of satisfaction. There was a time when representative distributors of imported wines would consider it beyond their dignity to assume the defensive attitude as they are evidently doing now. Their pleadings for the imported article are natural, because their interests and income are centered in this direction. Some are condescending in their appreciation of American wines; still others show an utter lack of good-will and also insufficient information on the subject of their combined effort.

"We never denied that the sparkling wines produced in the Champagne district are a peculiar type, and that the character of the grapes from which they are made is especially adapted for the manufacturing process of the king of wines, named after the district in which it found its perfection. American producers will hardly contest the point of excellence and traditional merit of the famous European products, but they justly uphold that American wines have been making remarkable strides in their development. We are entitled to challenge the consumer's unbiased comparison. The high prices paid for imported wines are no criterion of their intrinsic value. A great many of them, under a fair line of comparison, are not worth one-half of what the public has been educated to pay for them. The 'indescribable something' in these wines is simply the larger profit they entail for importers and distributers, and the 'peculiar quality and flavor' is often only indicated on the label's high-sounding effusion.

"Among other things we read: 'California grapes are undoubtedly delicious, but it is not a question of the flavor of the grapes that is the criterion as to the quality of the wines they may produce. Take the grapes of the Clos Vougeot vineyards: The fruit is very unpalatable.' Of course it is—we grow the same variety of grapes here in California, the black 'Pineau,' or Burgundy grape 'par excellence.' No one would appreciate them as table grapes. It almost appears that the importers of European wines in New York have the visionary idea that we produce our Burgundy types from the delicious clusters of California table grapes they admire in New York. They do not fully realize that we successfully cultivate nearly all the leading varieties of wine grapes grown in European wine districts. By the way, the entire area of the famous 'Clos de Vougeot' vineyard estate comprises about 112 acres, the 'Chambertin' area only 13 acres, and 'Romanee-Conti' only 6½ acres. How much of their output ever reaches the United States to brag about, we would like to know.

"With a national administration, willing to co-operate, but not as yet fully conversant with the importance of our struggle—and in spite of foreign emissaries who are ever ready to impress the public mind with their own potentiality, belittling our home industry—with a nation that has been given over for forty years to the preference of strong intoxicants—a nation

that has to be led slowly into the grooves of modified habits—our position is somewhat difficult, but American viticulture is bound to succeed as one of the foremost achievements of our future national development.

Chas. F. Oldham, of the California Wine Association: "In my opinion, it is both wrong and impolitic to call any wine champagne unless produced in the Champagne district of France. There is undoubtedly very fine champagne produced in France in certain years when the climatic circumstances are favorable, and there is also a large amount of very poor champagne made every year. The word champagne, although entitled only to be used on wine grown in the Champagne district of France, does not necessarily mean good wine. There are excellent sparkling wines made in other countries than France, and some of those produced in California are very good and are becoming well known. The producers of them will be well advised to get them known under their own names.

"Good wines are not the monopoly of any one country. France and Germany unquestionably produce in favorable years some very fine wine, and the same applies to California, which has, however, the advantage of a greater regularity in the seasons.

"In order to obtain really good wine from any country, careful selection and maturing is required. California has, for a number of years, produced some very fine types of claret, Burgundy and hock, and now that great attention in selecting and maturing is being practiced, they are finding a ready and just appreciation, and Americans will be well repaid by giving them serious recognition in their own country."

Paul Masson, President Paul Masson Champagne Company, San Jose, Cal.: "In some instances, although certainly prejudiced by their natural sympathy, their opinion is interesting, and it is quite gratifying to see most of them admit that we have 'excellent' sauterne, claret or Burgundy type, for but a few years ago it was a revelation to most Easterners to hear that the coarse, common San Joaquin Valley cargo wine flooding the New York and New Orleans markets was not a fair type of our California wines.

"If the careful selection of each bunch of grapes—nay, of each berry; if the careful pressing, handling, storing and maturing of the wine in underground cellars, have anything to do with the flavor, then a champagne type of wine is obtainable right here in California. If a great deal depends on experience, why should not a man who was born, raised, and who for years made champagne in the Champagne district of France, not be able to make a 'champagne' in California, where he meets the same climatic and soil conditions?

"But if by champagne is meant any kind of wine shipped from a certain province of France, without any regard to what the wine is, then we Californians have to humbly admit that we do not make, never would make, and never will make, a champagne until the name of our State is changed.

"It is amusing to hear someone criticize California soil and California climate as if there were only one kind of soil and one kind of climate in California, ignoring the fact that California is as large as France, containing swamps and dry lands, rich and poor soil, hills and valleys, deserts and mountains, and that the same contrasts that one finds in France may be found here.

"In spite of adverse criticism, in spite of the harm done by the spurious carbonated wines parading as domestic wines, in spite of the natural snobbishness of some Americans towards home products, in spite of the effort of some of our local hotels and restaurants to force on their customers the French products which offer a larger margin of profit, the consumption of American wines has wonderfully increased within the few past years, and the millions of bottles made in the State of New York alone, and the hundreds of thousands of pure, naturally fermented, excellent champagne made in California, are sold somewhere, drunk by somebody, and must necessarily check more and more the importation of the foreign article.

"In 1903, at St. Louis, an international jury of wine experts was called upon to pass their opinion on the wines there on exhibition, and the grand prize was awarded to a natural sparkling wine grown on the foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains in Santa Clara County, California. Let us abide by the verdict."

Professor Frederick T. Bioletti, head of the Department of Viticulture, University of California: "The principal error which I note in the interviews is the overwhelming importance given to the part the soil plays in the production and in the quality of the wine. The actual character of the soil is of importance, but of much less importance than three other factors, which are: First, the climate; second, the variety of grapes; and third, the kind of yeast. The main reason why portions of the grape-growing regions of Europe have produced the best wines is that the climate was suitable to wine-making and the yeast naturally occurring there produced the proper fermentation. The idea that the vineyard must be old before it can produce good wine has been completely and thoroughly disproved many times. When the vine is five or six years of age, it will produce as good wine as it can at any age.

"With regard to the suitability of the climate of California, everyone knows that we have a great variation of climate, but in no part of the world do we find climates so suitable for the growing to perfection of the best wine grapes. We also have soils of many kinds favorable to the vine and to the perfection of its products; in fact, we may say that California is one of the few places in the world where wine grapes, properly treated, ripen perfectly every year. In most parts of France they consider themselves lucky if they have two years in five where the grapes attain perfection. As we grow all the best varieties of France and other countries here, there is no doubt about the excellence of our raw material. Where we have failed to some extent in the past is in our wine-marketing methods.

"While the climate and soil of California cannot be excelled as far as the production of grapes is concerned, the climate and yeast in California are not favorable naturally to wine-making by the old processes, but by the new processes which are being used in France, Germany and all progressive wine-making countries, wine-making becomes independent of climate. The other factor of yeast is absolutely under the control of the wine-maker, and we have wines in California at the present time made from the best varieties of French grapes grown under the favorable conditions of California climate and soil, and fermented by the most improved processes with the best varieties of French yeast. Such wines are of a variety which cannot be excelled anywhere. Of course, we do make some wine which does not have these excellences, but this is true of France and other wine-making countries. It is impossible to say whether our best wines are superior or inferior to Clos Vougeot or not. They are different. No one can say whether the wine of Schloss Johannisberg is better than the wine of Chateau Iquem. They are different. Each is superexcellent of its kind and the same is true of our best California wines."

P. C. Rossi, President of the Italian-Swiss Colony: "I have only recently returned with my family from a six months' trip to Europe, and during that time I visited the leading wine sections of France and Italy, where I found the methods of the wine-makers still running in a deeply worn rut. Here, in California, we do not do this or that in a certain way, which was followed by our fathers, but rather try to improve upon the system practiced by our competitors. Although, of course, we found instances where we had something to learn, and occasions when we could pick up a new wrinkle, I can certainly assert that in ninety-five out of one hundred cases, the systems followed here are superior to those of European countries.

"Besides studying their wine methods, we had a good chance to sample their wines. Wherever we went, we drank the best wines obtainable, without undue extravagance, and nine times out of ten, we found we could have done as well or better at home. Therefore, while we enjoyed some of the best wines of France and Italy, we have every reason to be satisfied as well as proud of the wines produced in California.

"And there are others outside of California who think so, too. In commenting on the wines exhibited at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, at Seattle, one of the judges said he did not think there was ever presented to a jury such evenly graded wines as were entered by California wine-makers.

'On the sparkling wines,' he wrote, 'we had a good chance for competitive examination, as one morning we examined eighteen brands of French champagne, which I think are all that are imported to the United States. We found them all fine, but a great similarity in every respect. That afternoon we gave one of your California wines a gold medal. The next day at lunch, we drank a bottle of this same special dry sparkling wine and, without argument, all declared that we had made a mistake; so immediately, we went to headquarters for this entry and at once made the change to 'Grand Prize.' In every particular it excelled any of the brands examined the day before.'

"Unsolicited compliments like this are enough to convince us that our wines are superior. Not many years ago, even in our own State, it used to be the custom to offer our California wines with profuse apologies. Our progress in wine-making during the past twenty years, however, has been so great that today every loyal Californian is proud to serve our select wines. And I venture to say, that the time is not far distant when every loyal American, whether he lives in New York or New Orleans, Chicago or Seattle, will also take pride and enjoyment in using our home product, sparkling wines not excepted."

Clarence J. Wetmore, President Wetmore-Bowen Company: "The statement that California sparkling wines cannot be called champagne is correct and no one here calls them by that name. They are simply called and sold as a pure sparkling wine. These wines have no brandy added to them and no flavoring and are more healthful than the champagne that comes from Europe. They are now becoming very popular in the West and also are gaining great headway in the Eastern States, which is not to the liking of the importers of French champagne. These wines are sold for less than half the price of the French wines and are preferred by people who know what the wines are. The statement that California soil is too heavy for producing high-grade sparkling wines is not correct. In the Livermore district, the soil is light and produces very small crops of grapes. If the vineyard produces two tons per acre they do very well, and the wines made from these grapes excel the wines made from the same grape in France. Another statement that our soils do not contain rocks and pebbles and, therefore, the grapes only ripen in the daytime, is another absurd statement. In the Livermore Valley, most of our vineyards are on gravelly land; in fact, some of the lands are so gravelly that very little earth is exposed to view. On these lands the grapes ripen perfectly every year, which is more than can be said of the grapes of France. In France, when the grapes ripen perfectly they only make vintage wine and this only occurs once in about five years. In the Livermore Valley the grapes ripen perfectly every year, and every year, therefore, is a vintage year.

"In Livermore, also, where the grapes are grown for the making of sparkling wines, the soil consists principally of lime and magnesia, and from this soil the high quality of sparkling wines is produced. From the gravelly soil the Sauternes are made which equal any made in France and the sparkling wines compare favorably with those produced in that country. About fifteen years ago, the importation of Sauterne into San Francisco amounted to about 2000 cases per month, whereas the importation now is less than 100 cases per month, showing that the California Sauterne has displaced the foreign article, and people know that it is much better. It will, therefore, only be a matter of time when the California wines of all kinds will win their way in the East purely on their merits and displace the wines from foreign markets.

"I notice that a few of the proprietors of the first-class restaurants in New York state that there is no demand for California wines. If these restaurants would put California wines on their wine lists with the same prominence, they would soon find that there would be a call for them. If they do not place them on the wine lists, they cannot expect people to ask for them. The demand for the best grades of California wines in New York is increasing very fast, and all that is necessary is to show these wines to the American people in the right way and they will soon like them and use them in preference to the foreign goods."

Capt. J. Ch. de St. Hubert, of the San Benito Vineyards Company, Hollister, California: "It seems almost incredible that any importer who makes the slightest pretension of knowing the climatic conditions that prevail in California should claim that the 'heavy dews' retard the ripening of the grapes. It is these very dews that modify the temperature of those counties contiguous to the Bay of San Francisco and permit the grapes to ripen evenly and at a point of sugar and acidity suitable for the advantageous fermentation of dry wines. The same condition exists in the Bordeaux district, which lies between the river and the ocean and where such excellent wines are made. In the interior of California, where there are no 'morning dews' and the grapes ripen at a comparatively high sugar and low acid point, is located our sweet wine section. Here are made our best sweet wines of the port, sherry, madeira, malaga, tokay and angelica types.

"We must also admit that California has no vines 500 years old. The oldest we can boast of is the famous 'Trinity Vine' in the patio of an adobe hotel, near the Mission San Gabriel, near Los Angeles. It has passed the century mark, and while it still bears prolifically, we do not consider its grapes improve with the age of the vine. Grapes from a vine as old as Methuselah may produce the remarkable quality of wine mentioned by Mr. Schuyler, but like the man from Missouri, 'You will have to show us.' The age of the average vine, even in France, is about thirty years, and while there may be a single vine or two in the Clos Vougeot vineyards in France that is reported to be 500 years old, we feel certain that little of the wine that comes to this country is made from antique vines."

Andrea Sbarboro, President of the Manufacturers and Producers' Association of California: "On my recent visit to Europe, I paid particular attention to the wines served at the principal hotels in France, Italy, Germany and on the Rhine. I generally ordered wines which cost five francs or four marks (about one dollar), and in every instance I would have been willing to pay a better price if I could have secured some of our California wines of the same type instead.

"In England, which is not a wine-producing country, and where the people are unprejudiced and desire the best article for the money, California wine is served everywhere. In London you find it at the Carlton Club, at the Cecil, the Westminster, and other leading hotels, as well as at all the first-class restaurants in the British metropolis and throughout the British Isles. At Geneva, Switzerland, we entertained some friends at one of the leading hotels. We were furnished with wine at one dollar a bottle. Knowing that there was an agency in Geneva carrying California wine, I procured a dozen bottles for my table, and had them served to the same circle of friends on another occasion. They were unanimous in their opinion that they not only equaled, but surpassed the French wine.

"Foreigners who have visited the United States have been surprised at the excellent quality of our wines, and they have not been backward in expressing their approval. The Hon. D. E. McKinlay, who represents California in Congress, relates the following unconscious compliment paid to California wines by the late Count Waldersee, a connoisseur of wines, and a man who had tasted the best at the German Court and in every section of the world. During the time of the 'Boxer Rebellion' when the Allied Forces had established themselves in Peking, Mr. Squires, who was the Secretary of the American Legation, gave a dinner at which a number of the foreign officers were present, and among them was Count Waldersee, leader of the German contingent, and nominal Commander of the Allied Forces. Owing to the trouble and chaos existing then in the country, Mr. Squires' stock of wine had run low and the European brands were exhausted, but he happened to have a few cases of California claret and white wine on hand. He supplied these to the guests and the dinner seemed to pass off pleasantly. Shortly after, Count Waldersee visited him again and remained for dinner. By that time Mr. Squires had replenished his stock of European wines, which were served to the Count. He drank a little of the European brand, and then, turning to Mr. Squires, said, 'Mr. Squires, I wish you would give me some of that fine wine you served me on my last visit to you,' and Mr. Squires said he was compelled to put aside the European brands and send to his cellar for California wines.

"California wines are winning their way not only in the United States and the British Isles, but large quantities are shipped to Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, the Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, China, Japan, Australia, Alaska, India and even Africa. The people of these countries who use wine are as a rule true connoisseurs, and the fact that they are willing to pay the heavy freight and duty charges to these countries proves that they must consider our wines superior.

"Comparatively few American wine drinkers are able to judge a good wine from an ordinary wine, and so they think that a foreign label and a fancy price will insure them a fine quality of wine. This is very often a mistake. In many cases, too, the diner will depend upon the recommendation of the waiter, merely asking for a red or white wine or champagne. This would give the restaurant an excellent opportunity to introduce American wines, since no foreign brand is asked for. Does the waiter serve one of our best brands? No, he brings on a foreign wine because a greater profit may be derived, and because if the patron is a stranger he knows that he probably will never see him again and the more he can exact from him, the better for his employer.

"If the American consumer would study the true merits of our American wines, it would be better for his own health, his purse and the great viticultural industry of the United States, which deserves the encouragement of every loyal citizen. Some time ago, the King of Italy decided that at state dinners nothing but Italian wines (including, of course, champagne) should be served at table. Emperor William of Germany also prohibits the use of any but German wines at Court functions. Why, therefore, should we not follow the example of these progressive nations and show our loyalty to our country by using American wines in the home, on festive occasions and at public functions?"

Frank A. Busse, Manager Napa & Sonoma Wine Co: "The old impression which the importers still try to hold up, that foreign wines are superior to American wines, is no longer based on fact. Today California produces just as fine wines and when the demand will justify, we can manufacture just as large quantities as any country in the world. We have in the United States, especially in California, the right climate, the proper soil, the choicest varieties of grapes, the best skill and the most intelligent

labor in the world, and it stands to reason that our wine makers can and now do produce wines which in purity and quality are in every way equal to the imported kind.

"The superiority of our American wines has been recognized by not only competent juries at our expositions, but we have even won recognition at fairs in the great wine-producing centers of Europe. Gold medals were awarded California wines at Paris, France, in 1899; at Genoa, Italy, in 1892; at Lyons, France, in 1894; at Bordeaux, France, 1895; at Turin, Italy, in 1898, and at the Paris World's Exposition, in 1900, when our wines carried off four gold medals, nine silver medals and nine bronze medals, notwithstanding that the choicest qualities were not permitted to compete for prizes, for as the French claimed the labels bore the names of French districts, such as California Burgundy, Sauterne, etc.

"Our experience has been that foreign wine drinkers, when served with good California wines, as a rule, appreciate and acknowledge the excellent qualities of California wine. They even become enthusiasts and would call for our California wines in preference if they could obtain the best brands at not extortionate prices. They are aware that many foreign brands, sold and listed in establishments in the United States are absolutely unknown in their own native countries. I am sure if our hotels, restaurants and cafes would list the best of our American wines, they would soon find that the attraction of a foreign label will lessen among the more intelligent classes—people who readily realize that when they drink imported wines they export their money, cheat themselves two ways, and discourage the home product."

German White Wines Held Up by U. S.

ACTING under special instructions issued by the Department of Agriculture, under the provisions contained in Food Inspection Decisions 76 and 89, nearly all shipments of Rhine wines arriving at the port of New York since Nov. 1, were held up by the Food and Inspection Board of the Department of Agriculture, owing to the fact that such goods were misbranded, that they contained sulphur dioxide, and that this fact was not stated on the package. This action on the part of the Agricultural Department has caused some uneasiness in the minds of importers of German wines. As is generally known all casks in which white wines are placed are sulphured before the wines are put therein, which sulphur impregnates the wine. It has been the established custom and a necessity to cleanse barrels with sulphur in order to keep white wines in proper condition. The Department, however, takes the view that the labels should contain the statement, showing that sulphur is contained in the wines.

With very few exceptions all the importers of Rhine wines have complied with the ruling of the Department by adding to their labels that the contents of the package are preserved with, or contain sulphur dioxide. The original ruling compelled importers to state on the label that the contents were "preserved with" sulphur dioxide, to which many of the importers took exception. The requirement was therefore modified to the extent that the word "contains" may be used in place of preserved. In order, therefore, to have goods released, it is necessary that the statement is made that the wine is "preserved with sulphur dioxide" or "contains sulphur dioxide." This statement may be made on a paster placed either above or below the principal label.

IN the past fifty years the growth of the beer trade in the United States has been little short of marvelous. According to the Indianapolis *Star*, while the whisky business has been practically stationary—that is to say, a little less than three quarts of pure alcohol per capita—during that period, alcohol in beer has grown from practically nothing to a quantity greater than is sold in distilled liquor. Since 1860 the sale of beer in this country has increased to eighteen times the amount sold in that date—that is to say, from 3.22 gallons per head to two-thirds of a barrel! The alcohol sold in this form was a little less than a pint a head in 1860; in 1908 it was a little more than three quarts. The capital invested in the brewing business is over 10 times more than is invested in distilleries, and the value of the product two and a half times as great. The *Star* says that this growth of the American beer trade has constituted one of the wonders of the liquor business—commented on in trade circles all over the world.

New Federal Law on C. O. D. Shipment and Branding of Liquors

FOLLOWING is the new Federal law affecting inter-State shipments of liquor, which goes into effect January 1, 1910:

There are three sections numbered 238, 239, and 240. The first forbids the delivery by any transportation company of any liquors shipped across the State line to any person under a fictitious name, or to any one except the bona fide consignee or upon the written order of such bona fide consignee.

Section 239 prohibits C. O. D. shipments of liquors, by making it an offense for any transportation company to collect purchase price either before, upon or after delivery.

Section 240 requires all such shipments of liquors to be so labeled on the outside cover of the package as to plainly show the name of the consignee, the nature of the contents, and the quantity contained in the package, under penalty of not to exceed $5,000 fine for violation of the law.

The new law in full is as follows:

Sec. 238. Any officer, agent, or employe of any railroad company, express company, or other common carrier, who shall knowingly deliver or cause to be delivered to any person other than the person to whom it has been consigned, unless upon the written order in each instance of the bona fide consignee, or to any fictitious persons, or to any person under a fictitious name, any spiritous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind which has been shipped from one State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, into any other State, Territory or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any State, Territory or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

Sec. 239. Any railroad company, express company, or other common carrier, or any other person who, in connection with the transportation of any spiritous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind, from one State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, into any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, shall collect the purchase price or any part thereof, before, on, or after delivery, from the consignee, or from any other person, or shall in any manner act as the agent of the buyer or seller of any such liquor, for the purpose of buying or selling or completing the sale thereof, saving only in the actual transportation and delivery of the same, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars.

Section 240. Whoever shall knowingly ship or cause to be shipped, from one State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, into any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any State, Territory or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, any package of or package containing any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind, unless such package be so labeled on the outside cover as to plainly show the name of the consignee, the nature of its contents, and the quantity contained therein, shall be fined not more than five

thousand dollars; and such liquor shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the seizure and forfeiture of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

N. W. L. D. A. Enthuses

CINCINNATI, Ohio, November 30, 1909.

TO Members and Non-Members: The press dispatches of this morning bring us the confirmation of a splendid anti-State wide prohibition victory in Alabama.

The majority against "State-wideism" will likely run from twenty to twenty-two thousand.

The most significant feature of this victory is found in the fact that the State-wide advocates carried but five or six counties in the entire State.

This is a sweeping and emphatic victory achieved by a popular vote and due to the tremendous efforts made to educate the voter, and awaken him to the folly and fallacies of prohibition.

Now is the time for further united effort and for greater and more earnest co-operation, that we may go onward to further victories in States where our rights are threatened.

The funds of our Association should be used in fighting prohibition in all its forms anywhere and everywhere.

Expenditures for other purposes should be reduced to the minimum.

Funds we need and they can be obtained only through increased membership.

Therefore, we appeal to non-members to join us and to members to secure new applications for membership wherever possible.

All should contribute to the moral and financial support of the cause and aid in the achievement of further victories.

"Together we assist." Yours very truly,

NATIONAL WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS' ASS'N.

Increased Champagne Imports

CONSUL W. BARDEL, of Rheims, commenting on the increased exportation of champagne and other French merchandise from his consular district to the United States during the first ten months of 1909, says:

Shipments of champagne wine to the United States from July 1st to October 16th, inclusive, amounted to $3,250,875, against $1,018,518 for the same period of 1908, according to the invoices declared through the American Consulate at Rheims. The total value of the declared exports from this district to the United States from January 1st to October 16th, 1909, amounted to $7,104,799, against $2,844,510 for the same period in 1908. It is safe to say that the main incentive for this year's heavy shipments was the desire of American importers of champagne to enter the wine at a customs tariff of $6 a case before October 31st, after which date, with the termination of the French-American commercial agreement, the rate of duty was increased to $9.60 per case.

Presumably there will be little if any champagne exported from this district to the United States during the remainder of this calendar year. The value of the year's wine export up to October 16th can therefore safely be called the declared value for the calendar year 1909. Even then, however, the total value of champagne exported to the United States from this district exceeds the export value of this article for any of the preceding five years, the total exports in 1904 having amounted to $5,334,263; in 1905, $5,205,403; in 1906, $5,600,039; in 1907, $5,357,956; and in 1908, $4,539,738. Notwithstanding the higher duty levied on certain articles since August 6, 1909, the value of merchandise, other than champagne, exported from the Rheims consular district to the United States shows an increase.

The Johnson-Locke Mercantile Co.

210 CALIFORNIA STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

AND THEIR BRANCH HOUSES:

Johnson-Carvell & Murphy, Los Angeles, Cal.
Johnson-Carvell & Murphy, San Diego, Cal.
Johnson-Lieber & Co., Portland, Oregon.
Johnson-Lieber & Co., Spokane, Wash.
Johnson-Lieber & Van Bokkelen, Seattle, Wash.
Johnson-Lieber & Van Bokkelen, Tacoma, Wash.
Johnson-Henrici Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

ANNOUNCE THEIR APPOINTMENT AS SOLE AGENTS OF THE PACIFIC COAST FOR THE FOLLOWING FOREIGN HOUSES:

Charles Duval & Co. (Champagnes),	Vertus près Epernay, France
Mansart Pere & Fils (Champagnes to Buyers' Brands),	Epernay, France
Veuve Amiot (French Sparkling Wines),	St. Hilaire-St. Florent, France
Mouchotte & Fils (Saint Jacobin de Toulouse and other Liqueurs),	Saint Mandè (Seine), France
Maire & Fils (Burgundies),	Beaune (Côte d'Or), France
The United Vineyard Proprietors of Cognac (Brandies),	J. G. Monnet & Co., Cognac, France
Boutelleau Fils (Olive Oils),	Nice & Barbezieux, France
Joh. Bapt. Sturm (Still Hocks and Moselles),	Rudesheim a/Rh., Germany
Burgeff & Co. (German Sparkling Wines),	Hocheim a/Main, Germany
Charles Teyssonneau, Jne. (Conserves Alimentaires),	Bordeaux, France
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Sherries),	Jerez de la Frontera, Spain
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Ports),	"Rebello Valente" Brand, Oporto, Portugal
A. M. Hirschfeld & Co. (Clarets and Sauternes and Château Bottled Wines),	29 Rue Poyenne, Bordeaux-les-Chartrons, France
James Leslie & Co. (Ginger Ales, etc.),	Belfast, Ireland

New York Correspondence

New York, December, 1909.

Editor Pacific Wine & Spirit Review:

Another year is drawing to its close. What message will it carry down into the history of the future? That is a question which it would be difficult for us to answer now. Every day in every year, in this world of continuous progression, marks some new era for some branch of the arts and sciences. Every day reveals to us what vast possibilities are locked up, not alone in the heart of nature, but in the minds and activities of mere man and woman. (It is now quite the proper thing to associate mere woman with mere man—in these days of militant suffragism.) The impossibility (seeming) of today, becomes the FACT of tomorrow. The seeming financial ruin of yesterday gives way to the incipient prosperity of today. The gloom of financial depression and labor unrest, which so materially marked the closing days of 1907 and a great part of 1908, gradually eventuated into more normal conditions for all branches of finance and industry, and while today the most optimistic of us find a still broad field for necessary improvement in both, he were indeed a dyed in the wool indigo blue pessimist who would not concede that there is greater cause for congratulation and hopeful anticipation on the eve of 1910, than has prevailed for the past three years. Here's hoping that all that 1909 presages may be fully realized in 1910. May Christmastide bring all its wonted joy to every reader of the *Review,* and the New Year usher in a period of prosperity for every member of the wine and spirit industry in these broad United States.

The unseasonable weather, which has maintained throughout November and the major part of December, has tended to retard the business activity which usually prevails during these months. However, King Winter has reigned intermittently during the past fortnight to sufficient extent to establish the fact that while dormant, he is still regnant. Result—the retailers find at least every other day one of the old-fashion holiday ones, with every aisle crowded—sales force inadequate—and orders most gratifying.

With the retailer concerned today over the problem of filling all orders on file, and the next day perplexed whether the usual quota of orders for this season will reach him, the jobber and wholesaler is more or less morassed. One man, approached today, is too busy to talk to him; another—seen tomorrow—is deep, deep in the slough of despond, and poor Mr. Wholesaler is, so to speak, between the devil and the deep sea.

In the aggregate, there is evidence unquestionable that the holiday business will prove well up to the average. Proceeding along the usual lines of analogy, this pretty well predicates the condition of stocks well depleted before the January first stocktaking, and the consequent disposition to replenishment after January. In many cases, replenishment does not wait upon actual inventory, so that ordinary activity in December is synonomous with re-ordering early in January.

While supply has, to some extent, rather exceeded the demand, on Eastern ryes, throughout the past year, there has been more clearly demonstrated during the past thirty or sixty days a general disposition to tax-pay these goods, and the offerings of aged inspections have been practically restricted to those Houses who have been known as speculative in the past, and who have, to all intents, over-reached themselves, and are accordingly prepared to realize now at all hazards. In general, the tone of the Eastern rye whisky market has materially improved, and in view of the unanimous decision of the distillers in that section to limit their production to seeming actual requirements, based on the most carefully gauged statistics, marked improvement in prices are looked for.

The usual holiday demand for California wines and brandies has been pretty well up to the standard in volume (from the consumer) but the purchasing by the dealer has been to a large extent limited to the cheaper varieties. The necessity of acquainting the drinking public with the actual qualities of California's best product, and educating the consumer up to the fact that the best that foreign countries has produced has been duplicated, where not exceeded, by home industry, is something which seems to have escaped the consideration of the average purveyor.

"Biggest Dry City Goes Wet" is the heading given by a New York paper to the article setting forth the victory gained by the liquor interests at Worcester, Mass., on the 14th inst. It is claimed that Worcester, with its 120,000 inhabitants, is the largest city in the world from which saloons have been banished. The majority of no license at the election in December, 1908, was 209. This year public sentiment seems to be pretty well mirrored in the majority of 3,740 for license.

James Logan, Republican candidate for re-election as Mayor, and one of the warmest supporters of the anti-saloon movement, was elected by a majority of 3,832.

The license question was voted on in fourteen other cities of Massachusetts on the same day, with the result that the majority for no license in these fifteen cities, including Worcester, was cut from 8,925 of 1908 to 2,197 in 1909.

From Sierra Madre Vintage Co.

DEAR SIR:—It has taken many years to convince the public that American wines are as good as any made in France and Europe, and we think that we have contributed some in establishing this fact.

Our victories at the Paris Exposition in 1900, at the Pan American Exposition in 1901, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904, at the Lewis & Clark Exposition, Portland, 1905, Jamestown Exposition, 1907, and the Alaska Yukon Exposition, 1909, where we were awarded Gold Medals for the excellence and purity of our wines and brandies are particularly gratifying to us, for we have worked hard and faithfully all these years to raise the standard of California wines. Our vineyards were established in 1871, and by strictly adhering to the policy of reserving most of the fine old vintages, our extensive cellars contain some of the rarest, oldest and most valuable wines in California.

For years we have had to contend with a lack of appreciation on the part of consumers who drink California wines under foreign labels while decrying the home product. This is now almost a thing of the past among connoisseurs of which the remarkable increased demand for California wines under their own label is ample proof. We own over one thousand acres of land and are situated in the beautiful San Gabriel Valley noted for its fine grapes and fruits and it has been our endeavor to produce a wine absolutely pure, of superior flavor and bouquet, suitable particularly for family and medicinal purposes, and we recommend our wines and brandies to all those who wish a pure, palatable, wholesome, health-giving beverage. Our plant which is one of the largest in California, is located in La Manda Park on the Santa Fe Route and can also be conveniently reached by two electric car lines or by a short drive from Pasadena, and visitors receive a hearty welcome. Correspondence solicited. Yours truly,

SIERRA MADRE VINTAGE CO.,
La Manda Park, Los Angeles Co., Cal.



SCOTCH SAMPLING IN THE EARLY DAYS.
"WHATEVER."







CHAS. MEINECKE & CO.

Agents P. C. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SEATTLE AND NORTHWEST NEWS

SEATTLE, December 15.—A great victory for Seattle jobbers was won when the differential between the carload rate and less than carload rate on barrel liquors to the coast was recently doubled by the Transcontinental Freight Bureau. The matter is of considerable importance to local jobbers, for under existing rates, which are soon to be done away with, Eastern jobbers could ship less than carload lots into Seattle and undersell the Seattle jobbers, who. to get the benefit of a twenty-five-cent differential, were forced to buy and ship in carload lots. The present rate for carload shipments is $1.25 per hundred pounds, and that for less than carload lots is $1.50 a hundred. The Bureau, moved by the strong fight put up by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, decided to increase the differential to 50 cents. Under the new rates, which will become effective on or about February 15th, the carload rate will remain the same, at $1.25 a hundred pounds, but for less than carload lots the rate will be raised to $1.75 a hundred pounds, thereby giving the Seattle jobbers a working differential of 50 cents, and allowing the local dealers to control the Seattle market and forcing Eastern jobbers onto an equal footing with them in causing them to ship in carload lots in order to get the benefit of the differential, which was formerly so slight that they could ship in less than carload lots and undersell the local jobbers.

The bureau also decided at the same time to make a carload rate for case liquors. The rate for carload lots of case liquors will be $1.25 a hundred. There has never been a carload rate for case liquors before, the jobbers having to ship to the coast at the one rate of $1.75 a hundred, no matter what the size of the shipment.

Mayor John F. Miller recently closed all the club bars in the city of Seattle, notifying them that they must secure regular saloon licenses. This action followed a decision handed down in Spokane to the effect that clubs selling liquor without a license were operating in violation of the law. Much dissatisfaction was at once aroused. Seattle, by charter amendment, is limited to 315 saloon licenses and all of these are granted. Clubs must purchase these licenses to enable them to run their bars, but none are for sale. It is claimed by Morris Sachs, a member of the City Club, and attorney for the Seattle, Renton and Southern Railway, that the licensing power rests with the City Council in spite of the charter amendment, because that power is given the Councils by the Legislature, a higher body than charter conventions. In the meanwhile the members of the most exclusive clubs are forced to forego their favorite beverage, in their club sanctuaries.

The haste of the brewers to transfer the saloon licenses held by them to holding companies, in order to evade the provisions of a State law taking effect soon, designed to prevent them from holding saloon licenses, was shown to be unnecessary by Mayor John F. Miller, who announced after he examined the law while investigating the ordinance to transfer nineteen licenses from the Hemrich Brothers' Brewing Company to the Mercer Investment Company, that there was nothing in the law that he can see to prevent the brewers from holding saloon license.

The law states, holds the Mayor, that the brewers cannot pay the license fee or become surety for the payment of the license fee by any other person, but it does not say that the brewers are prohibited from holding and controlling liquor licenses. "Were I attorney for the brewers," said the Mayor in giving his opinion, "I would not even advise them to transfer licenses to some other person under this law."

It was undoubtedly the intention of the legislature to prevent the brewers from holding licenses, however, and it is stated by those who know that the law will be corrected at the next session. In accordance with the policy of the brewers to anticipate legislation the transfers will be effected as soon as possible, in spite of the Mayor's assurances.

War on the combination saloon and lunch counter was declared by members of the Seattle Restaurant Keepers' Association at their annual meeting held recently. After electing officers for the ensuing term, the members present discussed the question of competition. Since the abolition of the free lunch, the service of meals and lunches in saloons has become quite a factor in the business during the past year and has made considerable inroads into certain classes of restaurant trade, particularly that of the smaller eating establishments. The members at the annual meeting declared that such competition is not only unfair but against good public policy.

President Carl Schmitz, vice-president and manager of the Rathskeller Company, who has served two terms as head of the association, including the term over the exposition period, was voted the thanks of the members. New officers were elected as follows: Eugene Brunner, manager Yesler Cafe, president; R. A. Bird, Epler Cafeteria, vice-president; C. Allen Dale, president Good Eats Company, treasurer; and George L. Townes, president Seattle Hotel News, secretary.

The association's attitude is explained by pointing out that all the officers are interested in restaurants or cafeterias where no liquor is sold.

Puget Sound brewers won a victory over the railroads after a five-year fight when the Interstate Commerce Commission held as unreasonable the rental charge of $5 a car which the Puget Sound brewers have been compelled to pay on all shipments of beer to California, Arizona and Nevada points and directed the brewers to demand and collect reparation equal to the amount of rental so exacted. The Seattle Brewing and Malting Company and the Olympia Brewing Company have been shipping large quantities of beer in carload lots to southern points over the Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific lines. These railroad companies were unwilling or unable to furnish refrigerator cars of their own, thereby compelling the brewers to ship in Armour refrigerators. In addition to the regular freight rate they were compelled to pay rental of $5 a car per trip for use of these cars, a charge not made on shipments into the same territory from Portland and other points not on Puget Sound. The railroads must furnish adequate equipment, the commission holds, and their failure to do so does not permit them to impose a charge in excess of the published freight rate. Andrew Hemrich, president of the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company, states that between $4,000 and $5,000 is coming to his company. He says that after complaining to the companies about the discrimination the breweries filed the complaint with the commission and shipped by water to the south, where practicable.

Justice John B. Gordon of Seattle has decided that the provision of the State liquor law prohibiting minors from entering or being employed in places where liquor is sold, does not apply to wholesale liquor houses. The case decided covered the employment of the seventeen-year-old son of G. Bartoldi, proprietor of the Georgetown Liquor Company, who is employed as a bookkeeper and manager in his father's establishment and has a third interest in the business. Bartoldi was charged with employing a minor in a liquor store. Young Bartoldi's employment was not denied but it was shown that Bartoldi's place was an exclusively wholesale business. The court held that the

law applied only to saloons or dance halls, or wherever liquor was sold at retail, but not to wholesale houses.

November "wet" victories in this State are: Hamilton, Burlington, Kelso, Woodland, Stevens county, Auburn, Castle Rock and Kalama. These are important points. Burlington is the crossing place of two railroads and is practically the hub of Skagit county. The campaign was orderly and carried on in a clean cut manner. Auburn is the largest city in King county outside of Seattle. In December Ferndale was won in Whatcom county while Blaine and Lynden went dry. Saloons were voted out of every small town in Whitman county except Colton, Tekoa and Palouse. Local option election will be held in this State in December as follows: Walla Walla, 20; Davenport, 21; Mount Vernon, 21; Sedro-Wooley, 21; LaConner, 21; North Yakima, 30; Skagit county, 31.

All the merchants in the little town of Ferrell, Idaho, on the edge of Kootenai county, which was recently voted "dry" by 151 votes, have decided to move the town bodily across the St. Joe river into Shoshone county, where they may operate saloons in "wet" territory. Considerable land along the river in Shoshone county has been purchasd or options scured by Ferrell residents. Ferrell is largely a logging camp and a logging camp without liquor is a farce, declare those preparing to move.

That Governor M. E. Hay of Washington is lined up with the prohibitionists, is shown by the following telegram which he sent to his home town of Wilbur when it went dry in a local option election:

"Kindly convey my congratulations to the good people of Wilbur, one and all, upon their splendid victory. By today's action she takes her place among the progressive towns of the State. I am proud of Wilbur and the stand she has taken. The American saloon is a curse to any community, and the sooner it is wiped out of existence the better it will be for all, none more so than the saloonkeeper himself."

Latah county in Idaho has been made dry by the action of the county commissioners in refusing to grant liquor licenses; Kootenai and Idaho have voted for local option and petitions are now being circulated in Nez Perce and Bonner.

Springfield, Wash., voted down the probitionists December 7, almost three to one.

A. W. Gans, of Lachman & Jacobi, stopped a few days in this city on his way from the Orient down the coast to his headquarters in San Francisco.

W. F. Robb and H. A. Dempsey have purchased the Loop saloon at 210 Main street in Seattle. Doss Miller has a new saloon in the Prefontaine building at Fourth avenue South and Washington street. The Bollong Liquor Company have a new place at 1206 First avenue. It is conducted by J. S. Bollong and Max Schubach.

Rigid adherence to the rule of the Royal Arch of Washington, relating to associate membership cards, will be enforced beginning with the first of the year. Thereafter wholesale liquor dealers, brewers and cigar manufacturers desiring to do business with members of the Royal Arch will have to have their solicitors or travelling men equipped with the associate membership cards before a bill of goods can be sold. The cards are sold on a sliding scale according to the amount of business done. The cards for the present year expire December 31 and new cards will be necessary beginning the new year.

The local retailers say that they are tired of supporting all the expense of a heavy organization and continue the fight thrust upon them by the prohibition fanatics. They want the wholesalers to bear the burden with them. This will affect California and Eastern firms as well as Washington firms, if they do business in the State. A plea is made for the saloon man who is assessed and charged with all kinds of burdens which the wholesaler evades. The heads of the local Royal Arch are a unit in demanding a rigorous enforcement of the rule. The 1910 certificates and representatives cards will be printed in green ink, while the cards of the members of the California Grand Lodge Associate membership will be in red.

NORTHWEST.

Not a Good Vintage Year in Europe

LONDON advices are to the effect that 1909 has turned out a bad champagne year, the wine made will be very ordinary and below the average in both quality and quantity. The cold and wet summer has also similarly affected the bulk of European wines. The claret production of the Gironde district of France amounts to only one-third of the average vintage. As regards Burgundies the frosts of the spring and heavy rains of the summer have made this year's crop one of the lightest and most deficient in quality in the past fifty years. Vineyards yielding one-sixth of an average are considered especially favored. For the same reasons barely half a crop of Hock has been secured and the quality reduced by rotting. In Portugal drought caused a deficiency in the vintage, and the wines are said to be wanting in body. Sherry on the other hand, is reported to exceed by one-third that of 1908, and good weather guarantees excellent quality. While cognac brandies are described as fair, it is feared that owing to bad weather they will not come up to expectations.

Topazor
The White Wine

Nectarubi
The Red Wine

The Perfection of California Table Wines



ESTABLISHED IN 1880 INCORPORATED IN 1906

CONTRA COSTA WINERY, MARTINEZ
WINDSOR WINERY, SONOMA CO.

Office and Salesrooms:
549 WASHINGTON STREET
San Francisco

WINE AND BRANDY EXPORTS BY SEA

FROM NOVEMBER 20TH, 1909, TO DECEMBER 20TH, 1909.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	68	948	$665
" British Columbia	105	5,320	2,598
" Central America	3	20,138	6,068
" China	....	200	101
" Hawaiian Islands	269	84,513	30,462
" Japan	....	755	255
" Mexico	36	3,285	1,317
" New York	82	345,021	95,088
" Philippine Islands	....	600	300
" South America	....	4,027	2,128
" Society Islands	....	1,358	425
" British India	160	.....	1,800
Total	723	466,165	$141,207

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	....	104	$312
" Central America	51	243	807
" Hawaiian Islands	355	1,172	5,496
" Japan	30	.....	152
" Mexico	12	122	174
" Philippine Islands	683	427	3,517
Total	1,135	2,068	$10,458

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Central America	22	.....	$126
" Australia	....	2	16
" Hawaiian Islands	205	327	3,955.
" South America	45	.....	153
Total	272	329	$4,250

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To British Columbia	7	.....	$56
" China	1	.....	7
" New York	....	402	705
" Philippine Islands	....	48	24
" Hawaiian Islands	70	222	1,578
Total	78	672	$2,370

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	2 cs Grape Juice, 1 keg Apple Jack
	1 cs Creme de Menthe, 1 cs Bitters
" British Columbia	2 kegs Caromel, 50 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs Vermouth
" Central America	3 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 3 cs Bitters, 10 cs Gin
	3 kegs Vermouth, 1 cs Spirits
" China	1 cs Porter, 1 bbl Ginger Ale, 22 cs Grape Juice
" Hawaiian Islands	50 cs 10 bbls Gin, 2 cs 1 bbl 1 hf bbl Alcohol
	43 cs Mineral Water, 21 cs Champagne, 76 cs Grape Juice
	2 cs Fruit Juice, 1 cs Benedictine, 1 cs Bitters
	5 cs 1 bbl Cognac, 5 cs Cocktails, 20 cs Vermouth
	11 cs 1 kg Cider, 20 cs Apricot Brandy, 1 cs Caromel
	30 cs 3 bbls Liquors, 5 cs China Wine
" Japan	3 csks Ginger Ale, 1 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs Champagne
" Mexico	2 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 1 cs 1 bbl Ginger Ale, 3 cs Rice Wine
	7 cs Mineral Water, 10 cs Blackberry, 50 cs Grape Juice
" Philippine Islands	175 cs Gin, 115 cs Creme de Menthe, 25 cs Cordials
	60 cs Fruit Juice, 9 boxes Alcohol
" Society Islands	2 bbls Cider
" South America	15 cs Mineral Water, 5 cs Cherries in Maraschino

Total ... 858 cs 9 boxes 7 kegs 19 barrels 1 half barrel 3 casks
Value ... $6,251

IMPORTS BY SEA

FROM NOVEMBER 20TH, 1909, TO DECEMBER 20TH, 1909.

Domestic.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, November 22.
30 hhds Beer ... Tacoma Bottling Co.
40 hf bbls Beer ... Tacoma Bottling Co.
40 qr bbls Beer ... Tacoma Bottling Co.
195 hhds Beer ... John Rapp & Son.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Umatilla, November 22.
120 bbls Beer ... Olympia Brewing Co.
11 cs Whisky ... W. W. Erskine.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Queen, November 27.
10 qr bbls Beer ... Olympia Brewing Co.
2 cs Mineral Water ... Dr. C. H. Bell.
25 cs Gin ... Sherwood & Sherwood.
1 crate Wine ... E. G. Lyons & Raas Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, December 1.
5 hhds Beer ... Tacoma Bottling Co.
50 hf bbls Beer ... Tacoma Bottling Co.
30 qr bbls Beer ... Tacoma Bottling Co.
130 hhds Beer ... John Rapp & Son.
2 bbls Beer ... John Rapp & Son.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, December 6.
60 hhds Beer ... Tacoma Bottling Co.
30 hf bbls Beer ... Tacoma Bottling Co.
60 qr bbls Beer ... Tacoma Bottling Co.
130 hhds Beer ... John Rapp & Son.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, December 11.
100 hhds Beer ... Tacoma Bottling Co.
100 qr bbls Beer ... Tacoma Bottling Co.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Queen, December 11.
120 bbls Beer ... Olympia Brewing Co.
15 csks Whisky ... W. W. Erskine.
10 cs Wine ... Wm. Wolff & Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, December 11.
100 hhds Beer ... Tacoma Bottling Co.
20 bbls Beer ... Tacoma Bottling Co.
30 hf bbls Beer ... Tacoma Bottling Co.
100 qr bbls Beer ... Tacoma Bottling Co.
25 bbls Beer ... North Star Bottling Co.
118 hhds Beer ... John Rapp & Son.
170 hf bbls Beer ... John Rapp & Son.
120 qr bbls Beer ... John Rapp, & Son.

BEER IN TRANSIT.
To Alameda ... 20 hhds 20 bbls 10 hf bbls 80 qr bbls
" Oakland ... 200 bbls 10 bbls bulk 5 bbls bottled 117 hf bbls 110 qr bbls
" Stockton ... 120 bbls 100 hf bbls 70 qr bbls
" Hanford ... 10 bbls 120 hf bbls 20 qr bbls
" San Jose ... 35 hhds 40 hf bbls
" Vallejo ... 44 bbls 24 qr bbls

FROM NOVEMBER 20TH, 1909, TO DECEMBER 20TH, 1909.

Foreign.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Columbian, November 22.
807 cs Whisky ... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
10 bbls Brandy ... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Brandy ... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
1000 cs Bitters ... Johnson-Locke Mercantile Co., S. F.
15 cs Mineral Water ... Langley & Michaels Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Whisky ... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
80 cs Wine ... Levaggi, Granucci Co., San Francisco.
600 cs Gin ... Wilson Distilling Co., San Francisco.
310 cs Whisky ... Wilson Distilling Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Whisky ... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
100 cs Champagne ... A. Vignier & Co., San Francisco.
24 cs Wine ... Shea, Bocqueraz & Co., San Francisco.
1495 cs Brandy ... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
15 cs Mineral Water ... Redington & Co., San Francisco.
1 bbl Wine ... J. Bollman & Co., San Francisco.
3 cs Cordials ... Delsol Bros. & Co., San Francisco.
100 bbls Bottled Beer ... Emporium, San Francisco.
1 cs Wine ... Order, San Francisco.
21 cs Wine ... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.

E. A. GROEZINGER Established 1864 E. O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW
SPARKLING AND VINTAGE WINES
CHAMPAGNES
809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TELEPHONE KEARNY 709 HOME C 3322 CABLE ADDRESS: FINKE

70 cs Brandy ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Whisky ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
13 cs Liquors ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
798 cs Absinthe ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
730 cs Cordials ..... G. S. Nicholas & Co., San Francisco.
535 cs Cordials ..... A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
1049 cs Champagne ..... C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
242 cs Cordials ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
5 csks Gin ..... Scheld & Co., Sacramento.
8 cs Cognac ..... R. J. Spiroponbas, Sacramento.
5 cs Liquors ..... E. Maire & Bro., Oakland.
1 bbl Whisky ..... Glendora Wine Co., Portland.
206 cs Champagne ..... Blumauer & Hoch, Portland.
25 cs Brandy ..... Arata & Co., Portland.
1 bbl Whisky ..... A. Clark, Portland.
25 cs Brandy ..... Oregon Import Co., Portland.

FROM LIVERPOOL—Same Vessel.

65 cs Spirits ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.
33 cs Wine ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Whisky ..... Hill Mercantile Co., Los Angeles.
5 csks Whisky ..... Goldschmidt Bros., Los Angeles.
100 cs Whisky ..... H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
1 csk Whisky ..... H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
25 cs Liquors ..... H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.

FROM VICTORIA—Per Umatilla, November 22.

50 cs Whisky ..... Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.

FROM NEWCASTLE, ENGLAND—Per Bayonne, November 22.

150 bbls Ginger Ale ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Per E. G. Griggs, November 22.

300 cs Mineral Water ..... Apollinaris Co., San Francisco.
120 cs Mineral Water ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
2 octs Whisky ..... Order, San Francisco.
15 cs Gin ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
15 cs Rum ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
10 octs Wine ..... Crown Distilleries Co., San Francisco.
26 cs Whisky ..... Kuhls, Schwarke & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky ..... Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Bitters ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
650 cs Mineral Water ..... Apollinaris Co., Seattle.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Chiyo Maru, November 22.

130 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
150 csks Sake ..... Order, San Francisco.

FROM SIBERIA—Per Asia, November 26.

6 cs Vodka ..... Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Same Vessel.

264 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.

FROM VICTORIA—Per Queen, November 26.

5 octs Whisky ..... Hellman Bros. & Co., San Francisco.
7 octs Rum ..... Hellman Bros. & Co., San Francisco.

FROM HAMBURG—Per Setos, November 29.

10 cs Wine ..... M. Stionno, San Francisco.
30 cs Bitters ..... A. Vignier & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Kummel ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.

FROM LONDON—Same Vessel.

300 cs Gin ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.
1500 cs Gin ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
150 cs Gin ..... Rathjen & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Lime Juice ..... L. T. Snow & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Whisky ..... Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ..... M. & K. Gottstein, Seattle.
100 cs Gin ..... Kreilsheimer Bros., Seattle.
300 cs Gin ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
101 cs Gin ..... S. Hyde, Seattle.
10 cs Rum ..... G. S. Bush & Co., Seattle.

FROM ANTWERP—Same Vessel.

67 cs Wine ..... Order, San Francisco.
215 cs Wine ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
600 cs Gin ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
205 cs Gin ..... G. Fontana & Co., San Francisco.
300 cs Gin ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ..... Simon, Levy & Co., San Francisco.
150 cs Gin ..... Rathjen & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Gin ..... Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ..... A. Cora, San Francisco.
1600 cs Gin ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ..... Bertin & Lepori, San Francisco.
75 cs Gin ..... Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., San Francisco.
1 hhd Whisky ..... Cal. Wine Association, San Francisco.
13 pipes Wine ..... L. Taussig Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Wine ..... M. & K. Gottstein, Seattle.

FROM GENOA—Same Vessel.

500 cs Vermouth ..... Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
754 cs Vermouth ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL—Same Vessel.

22 cs Whisky ..... A. Harvey & Co., Seattle.
51 cs Whisky ..... A. Harvey & Co., Seattle.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Virginian, November 30.

1 bbl Rum ..... E. E. Johnston, San Francisco.
188 cs Wine ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
39 cs Cordials ..... A. Cora, San Francisco.
10 cs Liquors ..... St. Francis Import Co., San Francisco.
559 cs Liquors ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
298 cs Vermouth ..... S. & S., San Francisco.
454 cs Cordials ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
1298 cs Brandy ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
125 cs Wine ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
110 cs Brandy ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
5 bbls Wine ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
250 cs Champagne ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
250 cs Vermouth ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
11 cs Wine ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Liquors ..... Simon, Levy & Co., San Francisco.
670 cs Whisky ..... (W.), San Francisco.
25 csks Gin ..... H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
120 cs Gin ..... H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
52 cs Cordials ..... M. Wolf, San Francisco.
16 cs Wine ..... M. Wolf, San Francisco.
550 cs Champagne ..... G. S. Nicholas & Co., San Francisco.
300 cs Cordials ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
499 cs Brandy ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ..... W. H. Campbell, San Francisco.
115 cs Whisky ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
1 cs Liquors ..... A. Cora, San Francisco.
16 cs Liquors ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Wine ..... H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
250 cs Benedictine ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Bitters ..... Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., San Francisco.
2 cs Vermouth ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
100 cs Bitters ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
593 cs Brandy ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
400 cs Champagne ..... C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
100 crates Champagne ..... C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
25 cs Whisky ..... Casey & Cavanagh, Sacramento.
48 cs Wine ..... Discamps & Marco, Portland.
10 cs Wine ..... Arata Bros., Portland.
14 cs Wine ..... Blumauer & Hoch, Portland.
2 cs Brandy ..... Blumauer & Hoch, Portland.
10 cs Wine ..... Kreilshiemer Bros., Seattle.
10 bbls Wine ..... Kreilshiemer Bros., Seattle.
34 cs Cordials ..... Jaffe & Co., Seattle.
20 cs Wine ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
100 cs Vermouth ..... Kreilsheimer Bros., Seattle.
78 cs Cordials ..... Holzman & Co., Seattle.
25 cs Cordials ..... Washington Liquor Co., Seattle.
5 cs Whisky ..... Everett Liquor Co., Seattle.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Everett Liquor Co., Seattle.
2 bbls Whisky ..... Farnow & Co., Seattle.
5 cs Whisky ..... Farnow & Co., Seattle.
22 cs Whisky ..... M. Welch, Seattle.
5 bbls Whisky ..... M. Welch, Seattle.
2 cs Liquors ..... Jaffe & Co., Seattle.
49 cs Liquors ..... Jaffe & Co., Seattle.
2 cs Liquors ..... Holzman & Co., Seattle.
50 cs Vermouth ..... S. Hyde, Seattle.
78 cs Wine ..... S. Hyde, Seattle.
50 cs Brandy ..... Continental Distributing Co., Seattle.
16 csks Brandy ..... Continental Distributing Co., Seattle.
35 cs Liquors ..... Hotel Co., Tacoma.

FROM LONDON—Same Vessel.

200 cs Gin ..... Hackfeldt & Co., Honolulu.
30 cs Champagne ..... Hackfeldt & Co., Honolulu.
2 cs Wine ..... Davies & Co., Honolulu.

FROM GENOA (via Ancon)—Per Peru, December 3.

20 cs Wine ..... Garbini Bros. & Co., San Francisco.

FROM TRINIDAD—Same Vessel.

250 cs Bitters ..... Johnson-Locke Mercantile Co., S. F.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Ville du Havre, December 4.

194 csks Wine ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Wine ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
1 butt Wine ..... G. Wissemann, San Francisco.
35 csks Wine ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
10 csks Wine ..... Crown Distilleries Co., San Francisco.
75 cs Gin ..... Crown Distilleries Co., San Francisco.
1 butt Wine ..... Ahrens, Bullwinkel & Co., San Francisc
114 cs Mineral Water ..... Order, San Francisco.
450 cs Mineral Water ..... Apollinaries Co., San Francisco.
15 csks Wine ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
8 csks Wine ..... Wilmerding, Loewe & Co., S. F.
124 cs Wine ..... Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
10 csks Whisky ..... Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
650 cs Whisky ..... Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ..... Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco.
2 cs Liquors ..... H. L. Meyer, San Francisco.
120 cs Stout ..... Order, San Francisco.
5 cs Ale ..... Order, San Francisco.
138 cs Wine ..... A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
15 cs Gentiane ..... A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Absinthe ..... A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.



Guinness' Extra Stout
Bass' Foreign Ale
Boar's Head Brand

BOTTLED BY

T. B. HALL & CO., Ltd. - - Liverpool

American Mercantile Co.

AGENTS

514 Battery St. - - San Francisco

AMERICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY
514 Battery St., San Francisco

SOLE PACIFIC COAST REPRESENTATIVES

Julius Wile, Sons & Co.
Imported Wines and Liquors — New York

Fratelli Branca
Italian Vermouth — Milan, Italy

Legler Pernod
Absinthe and Kirsch — Couvet and Ponterlier

T. B. Hall & Co., Ltd.
Ale and Stout — Liverpool, England

R. Beziers & Co.
Sardines — Lorient, France

Dandicolle & Gaudin
Conserves — Bordeaux

Fcois, Lecourt
Mushrooms — Sevres pres Paris

Vve. Goiran & Fils
Olive Oil — Nice, France

IMPORTERS OF PRUNE AND CHERRY JUICE



25 cs Kirsch .....A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
175 cs Brandy .....A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
144 cs Liquors .....A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
12 csks Wine .....A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
400 cs Vermouth .....A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.

FROM NEWCASTLE, ENGLAND—Per Grande Duchesse Olga, December 5.

200 cs Whisky .....Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Bessie Dollar, December 6.

100 cks Sake .....Macondray & Co., San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Claverley, December 7.

53 cs Bitters .....Naber, Alfs & Brune, San Francisco.
50 cs Vermouth .....L. Taussig & Co., San Francisco.
5 csks Fruit Juice .....American Cer. Co., San Francisco.
27 cs Liquors .....A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Gin .....Weil Bros. & Sons, San Francisco.
26 cs Wine .....Simon, Levy & Co., San Francisco.
150 cs Beer .....Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
10 octs Rum .....Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin .....Simon, Levy & Co., San Francisco.
300 cs Gin .....Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.
115 cs Gin .....Hotaling & Co., San Francisco.
115 cs Gin .....Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin .....A. Cora, San Francisco.
200 cs Gin .....G. Fontana & Co., San Francisco.
125 cs Gin .....Jesse Moore-Hunt Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin .....Crown Distilleries Co., San Francisco.
150 cs Gin .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
100 cs Gin .....James Raggi, San Francisco.
200 cs Gin .....Roth & Co., San Francisco.
150 cs Gin .....Rathjen & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Gin .....A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
110 cs Gin .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin .....Levaggi & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Ale .....American Mercantile Co., S. F.
50 cs Stout .....American Mercantile Co., S. F.
255 bbls Ginger Ale .....Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
20 bbls Soda Water .....Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
250 cs Whisky .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
1000 cs Vermouth .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Liquors .....American Mercantile Co., S. F.
250 cs Bitters .....A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin .....Jas. de Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
600 cs Amer Picon .....Jas. de Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
20 cs Liquors .....A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
500 cs Fernet .....A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
500 cs Vermouth .....G. Fontana & Co., San Francisco.
1000 cs Beer .....Order, San Francisco.
200 cs Mineral Water .....Apollinaris Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin .....Brassy & Co., San Jose.
100 cs Gin .....Winedale Co., Oakland.
100 cs Gin .....Hall, Luhrs & Co., Sacramento.
500 cs Gin .....H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
500 cs Mineral Water .....Apollinaris Co., Los Angeles.
650 cs Beer .....Order, Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Mongolia, December 10.

125 cs Sake .....N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
206 csks Sake .....N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
125 csks Sake .....Murai & Co., San Francisco.
80 csks Sake .....Toyo Bussan Co., San Francisco.
40 csks Sake .....T. Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
10 csks Sake .....K. Togasaki, San Francisco.

FROM VICTORIA—Per Queen, December 11.

20 cs Ale .....J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Stout .....J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky .....J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
49 cs Kummel .....J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE (via Salina Cruz)—Per Erna, December 13.

54 cs Sherry .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Wine .....Order, San Francisco.
500 cs Liquors .....C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Wine .....J. L. Vandiver, San Francisco.
1 cs Brandy .....J. L. Vandiver, San Francisco.
200 cs Wine .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Mineral Water .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
250 cs Gin .....St. Francis Import Co., San Francisco.
216 bbls Beer .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
65 bbls Beer .....W. A. Ross & Bro., San Francisco.
20 csks Mineral Water .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Seattle)—Per Admiral Sampson, December 7.

45 cs Liquors .....A. P. Michalalea, Sacramento.
5 octs Whisky .....American Mercantile Co., S. F.
2 csks Whisky .....Wilmerding, Loewe & Co., S. F.
50 cs Whisky .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
15 csks Whisky .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky .....Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
500 cs Whisky .....James Buchanan & Co., San Francisco.
8 octs Wine .....L. Taussig & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Gin .....Jas. Buchanan & Co., San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN (via Seattle)—Per President, December 13.

80 csks Sake .....T. Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Mexican, December 15.

250 cs Vermouth .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
596 cs Cordials .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Wine .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
3 bbls Sherry .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Sherry .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
1 cs Brandy .....H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
33 cs Brandy .....Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco
50 cs Brandy .....H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.

75 cs Champagne .....A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
25 crates Champagne .....A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
1 cs Brandy .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
1 csk Brandy .....Bismarck Cafe, San Francisco.
9 cs Liquors .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
36 cs Cordials .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
3 cs Brandy .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
3 cs Wine .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
12 cs Wine .....F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Mineral Water .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
1499 cs Vermouth .....A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
61 cs Wine .....A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
6 octs Brandy .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
7 cs Brandy .....Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.
5 bbls Wine .....F. Chevalier & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Cordials .....Standard Liquor Co., San Francisco.
6 cs Cordials .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Liquors .....A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
95 cs Liquors .....A. Cora, San Francisco.
6 cs Brandy .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
18 bbls Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
25 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
27 cs Wine .....F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
98 cs Brandy .....F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
19 cs Wine .....C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
6 cs Cordials .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
450 cs Champagne .....C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
25 crates Champagne .....C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
332 cs Wine .....A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
30 cs Brandy .....B. J. Spiropolos, Sacramento.
4 cs Wine .....B. J. Spiropolos, Sacramento.
153 cs Champagne .....S. Hyde, Seattle.
828 cs Cordials .....R. F. Downing & Co., Seattle.
1 cs Brandy .....Jaffe & Co., Seattle.
1 cs Brandy .....J. Aronson, Seattle.
2 bbls Whisky .....Remington Com. Co., Portland.
2 cs Wine .....Discamps & Marco, Portland.
50 cs Mineral Water .....Clark-Woodward Co., Portland.
20 cs Wine .....S. Arata, Portland.
22 cs Brandy .....Zimmermann & Co., Portland.
670 cs Whisky .....G. A. Clark & Co., Portland.
120 cs Beer .....Peacock & Co., Honolulu.
100 cs Whisky .....Hackfeldt & Co., Honolulu.

FROM LIVERPOOL—Same Vessel.

6 octs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
25 cs Wine .....Swedish-American Mer. Co., S. F.
8 cs Wine .....Order, Seattle.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Tenyo Maru, December 17.

190 csks Sake .....Toyo Bussan Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Sake .....Toyo Bussan Co., San Francisco.
150 csks Sake .....K. Murai & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Sake .....K. Murai & Co., San Francisco.
270 csks Sake .....N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
160 csks Sake .....T. Kakawa & Co., San Francisco.
40 cs Sake .....T. Kakawa & Co., San Francisco.
60 csks Sake .....G. K. Ito, San Francisco.
15 cs Sake .....G. K. Ito, San Francisco.
60 csks Sake .....Order, Los Angeles.
9 cs Sake .....Order, Los Angeles.

Imports by Rail in Bond

FROM NOVEMBER 20TH, 1909, TO DECEMBER 20TH, 1909.

Via New York—

12 cs Liquors .....From Rotterdam.

Via New Orleans—

60 cs Wine .....From Liverpool.
1 csk Wine ....."

Maybe, But—

ACCORDING to a telegram from Mexico City, much is expected from the Maguey plant, which has been submitted to close investigation for some years. An English company, it is claimed, "have been successful in producing wine worthy of the best French vintages" from the Maguey plant. As a result of Dr. Lacavalerie's process, all trace of the flavor peculiar to the juice of the maguey is eliminated. A great medicinal value is also claimed for the wine, the maguey being rich in pepsin, which is a valuable remedy in the case of kidney disorders and similar complaints.

Wine Machinery

COMPLETE PLANTS FITTED OUT

Continuous Presses
Crushers, Stemmers
and Must Pumps

Toulouse & Delorieux

489 Eighth St., San Francisco, Cal.

—MARKET— CONDITIONS

DRY WINES:—There is certainly a better feeling in the California wine business and for several reasons. It appears, for instance, that the successes of the prohibitionists in creating "dry" regions has resulted in the introduction of domestic wines into these "dry" districts; also wherever the pure California wines are properly introduced, under their own label, they make steadfast friends, and these friends make other friends. The progress of such introduction is like the action of a chain letter—it keeps moving.

The experience of houses, who have high class established brands, has been particularly encouraging during the last year, and exceptionally so during the holiday season. With such firms in both the dry and sparkling wines, the report is that they are absolutely unable to keep up with their orders. This only goes to prove that California wines of good quality are going into consumption as such, and that the American consumer is no longer ashamed to order a native wine in a public place. Furthermore, famous Eastern caterers, who have heretofore refused to recognize or encourage the consumption of California wines, are now acknowledging their good qualities and predicting their future success.

Exports by sea during the month ending December 20 were of ordinary seasonal volume. The totals were 723 cases, and 466,165 gallons, valued at $141,207.

Imports by sea aggregated 2,013 cases, 25 barels, 18 octaves 13 pipes, 274 casks, 2 butts. By rail in bond, 60 cases and 1 cask. Champagne imports were 3,263 cases and 150 crates.

SWEET WINES:—There is a steadier feeling in the market. Production during November was of fair volume. Reports from the first district were not obtainable, at this writing, but the output in the fourth and sixth districts totaled 1,225,703 gallons, of this 294,170 gallons was port and 754,929 sherry.

BRANDY:—There is nothing special to be said about the situation. Production in the fourth district was 32,647 gallons and in the sixth district 30,246 gallons, making a total of 32,893 gallons. No report from the first district.

There was transferred in bond to Eastern warehouses 58,440 gallons. There remained in bond November 30th, in the fourth and sixth districts 872,900 gallons.

WHISKY:—The past month has been very satisfactory to the whisky trade, particularly in the interior, where sales have been of good value and collections all that could be expected. The revival of trade on the Coast, as well as in the East, and the strong indications that the Prohibitionists and Anti-Saloonists are on the defensive, gives the intelligent trade an optimistic view of the future. They look for a good business during the balance of the winter and a continuation thereof through the spring, and indefinitely. The establishment of the fact that the Panama Exposition will be held, means great things to the wine and liquor trade, naturally.

Exports by sea were of nominal volume, the figures being 1136 cases and 2,068 gallons, valued at $10,458.

Imports by sea were 4,676 cases, 34 barrels, 33 casks, 40 octaves and 1 hogshead.

IMPORTATIONS:—The importers have done a business that warrants them in saying trade is satisfactory and the outlook ditto. Importations during the month ending December 20, were of good volume, as shown by the following figures:

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Whisky, 4676 cases, 34 barrels, 33 casks, 40 octaves, 1 hogshead; Bitters, 1783 cases; Brandy, 4739 cases, 10 barrels, 17 casks, 6 octaves; Wine, 2013 cases, 25 barrels, 18 octaves, 13 pipes, 274 casks, 2 butts; Beer, 1,920 cases, 381 barrels; Champagne, 3,263 cases, 150 crates; Rum, 25 cases, 17 octaves, 1 barrel; Sake, 374 cases, 2075 casks; Mineral Water, 2489 cases, 20 casks; Kummel, 74 cases; Lime Juice, 50 cases; Benedictine, 250 cases; Soda Water, 20 barrels; Gentiane, 15 cases; Kirsch, 25 cases; Fruit Juice, 5 casks; Vodka, 6 cases; Amer Picon, 600 cases; Fernet, 500 cases; Stout, 195 cases; Ale, 75 cases; Vermouth, 5,653 cases; Gin, 10,941 cases, 30 casks; Cordials, 3789 cases; Ginger Ale, 405 barrels; Cognac, 8 cases; Spirits, 65 cases; Absinthe, 998 cases; Liquors, 1658 cases.

DOMESTIC BEER:—868 hogsheads, 287 barrels, 320 half barrels, 460 quarter barrels.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND:—Liquors, 12 cases; Wine, 60 cases, 1 cask.

BEER:—The beer trade is up to its usual standard at this time of the year, and judging from the preparations of the brewers for better equipment and larger output, the beer men must feel assured of increased business during the coming year.

Foreign imports were: Beer, 1920 cases and 381 barrels by sea; stout, 195 cases; ale, 75 cases.

Receipts of domestic beer by sea totaled 868 hogsheads, 287 barrels, 320 half barrels, and 460 quarter barrels.

S CIPRICO, PRESIDENT PHONE MARKET 2836.

ALTA VISTA WINES



The Wines California Makes Famous

ALTA VISTA WINES CO.

MAIN OFFICE

112-114 TENTH ST. SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, December.—To the Southern California wine men trade conditions the past month have been very satisfactory, in view of the general stagnation existing in the trade throughout the summer months. Shipments have been quite heavy to New Orleans and far Eastern points as well as to the Middle States, while local and nearby trade has been very good. Prices, however, have shown no appreciable improvement as far as large shipments are concerned. The small wholesalers and family trade stores have had good business all the month, considerably over that of last year, the holiday trade being particularly active. The wholesale liquor houses also report a good month's trade, both local and outside orders showing an increase over December of last year.

Among the retailers the improvement has not been so pronounced but all have some betterment to report over the previous month's business. The regular winter tourist influx has not set in to any great extent, but with the passing of the holiday season, the tourists will arrive in usual volume with consequent increase of business for the cafes and hotels.

The efforts of the Southern California wine men to bring about closer relationship with the independent sweet wine-makers of the State has resulted in an exchange of ideas that is fast leading toward an organization of these interests for the purpose of uniformity of price, etc., and has already had the effect of stiffening prices somewhat through the better understanding caused by the conference at Fresno last month with negotiations in progress toward premanent organization since then.

Considerable brandy is being made here, nearly all the wineries having their stills in operation working up odds and ends of the vintage.

According to all reports the vintage of 1909 will prove one of most excellent quality, much superior to that of the past few seasons. The last summer was an ideal one for the proper maturing of the grapes, and the absence of rain during the vintage season left them in perfect condition for the making of wine. These conditions, with the improved cellar arrangements which all the leading wineries have perfected, the last vintage or two will insure the proper care to bring them to a high state of excellence.

The Italian Vineyard Company has been very actively engaged in getting out goods for Eastern shipment the past six weeks, having averaged three car loads per day from the Cucamonga plant and the cellars and warehouse in this city, while their trade in local and nearby outside points has been sufficiently heavy to keep the entire force busy over hours.

The Los Angeles Wine Co.'s business has kept President Henry Baer exceedingly busy the past month between the superintending of car lot shipments to Eastern points direct from the winery at West Glendale, and overseeing the local business of the city store. The Eastern business of this company has been growing very fast the past few years until it now has car-lot customers in many of the cities of the far Eastern and Middle States.

Those houses who, in addition to their regular local wholesale and family trade, cater to the small lot Eastern shipment business have done a good holiday trade in that line this year. The Edward Germain Wine Co. and the Southern California Wine Co., both do a very satisfactory amount of this business each year.

J. A. Barlotti, secretary of the Italian Vineyard Company, left Dec. 27th, for a three months' trip throughout the Eastern and Middle State cities, visiting the company's branches at New Orleans, Chicago and New York en route.

Considerable consternation has been caused among certain of the retailers who owe the existence of their saloons to the grace of the Maier Brewing Co., holders of their licenses. The Police Commission, on information furnished by F. B. Hahn, one of their "dummy" license holders, last week revoked the license owned by them under which Hahn conducted a saloon at 1465 North Main street, and referred to the police department for investigation five others, four held in the name of T. P. Roberts at 430 Central avenue., 843 South Broadway, 712 E. First street, Los Angeles, and 410 Fourth street, San Pedro, and one held in the name of A. C. Pitcher, 421 S. Main street, Los Angeles. Notice was served that inquiry would be made into over a score of licenses, reputed to be "owned" by the Brewing Company. Some time ago the Commission decided against the owning of licenses by others outside of the actual owner of a saloon and particularly against a brewery ownership of licenses, believing that such ownership was deterimental to the proper conduct and regulation of the business.

The wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, of this city, evidently views the matter from a similar standpoint, for it has refused to officially take action in the matter.

Much speculation is indulged in among the trade as to what attitude the new administration, going into office the first of the year, will assume toward the liquor interests. One of the Councilmen-elect is known to be a prohibitionist, but is also known as a square, level-headed business man. Others of the new Council are suspected of leaning toward stringent regulation. Those knowing the members of the new Council, say that the legitimate liquor dealer who obeys the liquor ordinance will have nothing to fear from the new administration; that it will simply insist on absolute observance of the ordinances.

John Brink, of the Saddle Rock restaurant, and Anthony Milovich, of the New York kitchen, whose restaurant liquor licenses were revoked some time ago for violations of the ordinances have made application for restoration of license. Their application was passed up to be acted upon by the new Board of Police Commissioners, next month.

Many of the members of the Los Angeles W. C. T. U. held a hallelujah jollification opposite the county court house on December 15, on which date the attaches of the District Attorney's office poured 889 gallons of assorted wines and 422 bottles of miscellaneous liquors, into the sewer. The liquors destroyed were goods confiscated during the "blind pig" raids the past few months.

Rheumatism, Joe Melczer's old enemy, has driven Joe to Hot Springs, Ark., in search of relief. He will probably remain there through the winter months. During his absence the management of the firm will be in the hands of Mr. I. Summerfield, the junior member of the firm.

The old Laurel Palace continues to hold its own and Norman Rich, the proprietor, reports a most satisfactory increase in business this year over that of last.

Geo. Delaporte, of "Yellowstone" whisky fame, was in town visiting his friends in the trade the latter part of the month.

Knowles & Perry's "Nadeau Buffet" was opened to the public December 11th, and received a good send off from friends and the public. The Nadeau Buffet is a modern cafe, equipped with mahogany bar seats and other up-to-date conveniences for patrons and is commanding a fine trade.

The North End dealers who for the past two years have been forced to watch the drift of business down town and consequent diminished receipts are now viewing with considerable equanimity the solid movement setting in their direction. The purchase of the Temple Block by the city, for a city hall site, the rapid completion of the new postoffice and the rumored construction of a ten-story office building on North Spring above First street, has directed attention to that section of town again and it will soon be the center of civil business of the city and country as the city, county and federal buildings will be located in the Spring, Main and Temple streets triangle.

The Faust Cafe on North Spring street reports business good and its genial proprietor, John Davin, says "I'll have to enlarge my place when the city hall is erected up the street."

The popular Waldorf Cafes, located next the Chamber of Commerce and down on South Main, near the big electric lines depot, are both doing a fine business these days, much to the satisfaction of Becker Bros.

Rol King is wearing the "smile that won't come off" these days; a glimpse in the Hollenbeck Bar at most any old hour of the day will explain the reason thereof. Biz is certainly good at the Hollenbeck Bar.

Beware of Extremes

UNDER the caption "Beware of Extremes," the Portland (Oregon) *Oregonian* says that the closing of 11,000 saloons since January 1, 1909, "is indeed a remarkable example of the radical change in sentiment regarding the liquor traffic." It believes that "it may be said that it is in the lower classes of men engaged in the liquor business that the prohibition workers find their strongest allies. Within their own ranks the saloonkeepers can find the men who are damaging their business to a greater extent than it would be possible for the prohibitionists alone to damage it. In making the liquor business obnoxious, these men go to extremes, and by their own conduct invite the punishment they are now receiving."

If this be true, and most certainly to some extent it is, the time has come, if it does not want the anti-saloon party to put it out of business, the trade must reform itself. In this work the Knights of the Royal Arch should get busy, and we feel sure that the respectable element among the retail liquor dealers—and it is a large one—can, if it chooses, take such measures that in future campaigns these "allies" of the prohibitionists, as the *Oregonian* describes them, will cease to exist.

The Board of Trustees of the town of Colusa have passed an ordinance amending section 12 of the present liquor ordinance. It sets forth that licenses shall in future be issued only by the order of the Board of Trustees, and then only to citizens of the United States.

A new liquor ordinance has been issued by the Board of Trustees of Roseville, California, which raises the retail license to $500, and contains stringent saloon regulations. Midnight closing will be one of the stipulations of the measure.

CORNING & COMPANY

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

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Coronet Dry Gin

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President Taft Says Whisky Is Whisky

Decision is along lines of British Royal Commission

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Whisky is whisky, President Taft has at last decided. It is whisky when made of neutral spirits, says the President, if reduced to potable strength. But it must be branded, so that those buying it may know just what they are getting.

The decision, made after a long series of hearings participated in today by members of the government's pure food department and distillers, was announced today. The President covered various details in his decision and gave directions for the proper branding of the various varieties of liquor, holding, among other things, that whisky made from a mixture of "straight" whisky and "neutral spirits" may be called a blend.

According to Taft's instructions "straight whiskies" will hereafter be blended as such, but the brand may be accompanied by the legend "aged in wood," and whisky made from rectified, distilled or neutral spirits will be branded so as to make known the principal ingredient. In addition, if they so desire, manufacturers of straight whisky also may use the word "Bourbon" or "rye," as the facts may warrant. The definition of "blends" is not made broad enough to include neutral spirits made from molasses and reduced to potable strength. This article, the President says, cannot be labeled as whisky. It is rum.

The President takes Dr. Wiley and other chemists to task for a "fundamental error" as to what the name "whisky" has included in the last 100 years, and also expresses the opinion that Solicitor-General Bowers makes "too nice a distinction" in the deductions.

"If," he said, speaking of the opinion of Bowers, "high wines at from 140 degrees to 160 degrees, when reduced to potable strength and containing a quantity of fusel oil and flavored by burned sugar, are whisky, as he has found, then the more improvement in the process by continuous distillation so as to give a product of from 160 degrees to 188 degrees proof and still further to reduce its fusel oil is not to change its whole nature or to make what was genuine 'whisky,' 'imitation whisky,' because of a slightly reduced trace of the ingredient, the distinction is too impracticable, in my judgment, for the execution of the law.

The President thinks such an order as his decision contemplates cannot do an injustice.

"Those," he says, "who make whisky of 'rectified, redistilled,' or 'neutral' spirits cannot complain if, to prevent further frauds, they are required to use a brand which shall show exactly the kind of whisky they are selling. For that reason, it seems to me fair to require them to brand their product as 'whisky made from rectified spirits,' or 'whisky made from redistilled spirits,' or 'whisky made from neutral spirits,' as the case may be; and, if aged in the wood, as sometimes is the case with this class of whisky, they may add this fact."

The decision follows lines of conclusions reached by the Royal Commission of Great Britain and reverses the verdict of former President Roosevelt, former Attorney-General Bonaparte, Solicitor-General Bowers and Dr. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry. The Roosevelt-Bonaparte-Wiley order denied the use of the word "whisky" in branding to all liquor except "straight whisky," the whisky which is aged in charred oak casks.

The City Trustees of Gridley, California, have passed a new liquor ordinance, an increase being made in the cost of licenses for revenue purposes. There are now five saloons in that town, and should any license become forfeited, that number is to be reduced to three. The license is to be $600 a year as long as five are in business, $750 when only four are running, and when the the number is reduced to three, $1,000 a year.

Tillamook, Oregon, showed sound sense in the recent election, and the liquor interests were triumphant, Thomas Coates, the "wet's" candidate for mayor winning by 199 votes to 108. The mayor-elect is a very well-known man who has already been of great service to the neighborhood where he resides.

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Makes a Specialty of PURE GRAPE BRANDY, and Making NO WINE has NO WASH OR SOUR WINE TO PUT INTO BRANDY. Our Stills are Known as Numbers 263 or 357 First District, California. These Numbers ARE BURNED on the GOVERNMENT or STAMPED HEAD of EVERY PACKAGE, there being No Other Genuine "KIRBY BRANDY."

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BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of November, 1909.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in 6th (new) district	181,866.5
Received from other Districts, California	46,161.3
Received from special bonded warehouse, other District, California	3,749.3
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	244,984.5
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	27,603.0
Exported	270.8
Tax paid	56,942.8
Used in Fortification of Wines	42,512.3
Remaining in bond, November 30, 1909	1,152,568.6

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of November, 1909.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	32,647.5
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	39,539.5
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	5,441.3
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	764.6
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	10,869.6
Exported	
Tax paid	18,587.2
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, November 30, 1909	628,707.4

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of November, 1909.	Tax Gals
Produced and bonded in this district	30,246.4
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District	13,490.5
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District	6,919 7
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	47,571.9
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	3,766.9
Tax paid	2,786.8
Used in Fortification of Wines	116,592.7
Remaining in bond, November 30, 1909	224,192.6

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of November, 1909.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	2,503	625,995.6
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	475	42,512.4
Brandy actually used for fortification	3,075	676,936.7
		Wine Gals.
Port produced		765,585.77
Sherry produced		1,005,495.81
Angelica produced		147,081.54
Muscat produced		505,468.81
Tokay		133,132.27
Malaga		57,229.92
Madera		
Total sweet wine produced in November, 1909		2,613,994.12

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of November, 1909.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification		176,980.6
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification		175,968.5
		Wine Gals.
Port produced		146,041.49
Sherry produced		519,242.80
Angelica produced		59,351.07
Muscat produced		12,004.93
Tokay		
Malaga		
Madera		
Total sweet wine produced in November, 1909		736,640.29

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of November, 1909.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	833	98,523.0
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification	921	116,592.7
		Wine Gals.
Port produced		148,129.12
Sherry produced		235,687.88
Angelica produced		72,046.73
Muscat produced		30,415.18
Madera		2,785.01
Total sweet wine produced, month of November, 1909		489,063 92

PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

R. M. WOOD.....EDITOR
Office: No. 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.
Rooms 304-305

Seattle Correspondence

WE are pleased to announce that we have secured the services of one of the representative newspapermen of Seattle as correspondent for the REVIEW, covering Seattle and the Northwest. The initial correspondence will be found in this number. That section of the country being one of the principal battle grounds between the liquor interests and the fanatics, the service promises to be particularly interesting and valuable.

No Place Among Enlightened People

THE attempt of the cold water fanatical cranks to pass a constitutional amendment in Alabama, permanently fixing prohibition in the State Constitution, caused the inhabitants of that State to rebel. The local press attributes the crushing defeat which followed so many victories, to over-zeal and the fanaticism of the prohibitionists' leaders. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says: "Analysis of the returns show that thousands who stood for prohibition not many months ago, must have revolted against the drastic provisions which the extremists sought to force into the organic law." The same paper argues that the decisive majority against constitutional prohibition is not to be taken as a triumph for saloon lawlessness. It is rather the triumph of moderation. Thousands who voted against the prohibition extremists will as quickly vote against saloon extremists.

The New Orleans *Picayune* sums up the whole matter as follows: "To say that a free citizen shall have no liberty as to what he may drink, or what he may eat, or wherewith he may be clothed, is rank and unjustifiable despotism which should have no place among a free and enlightened population."

So much for Alabama. We believe that all along the REVIEW has been right in stating that given a rope long enough, these fanatics would be sure to hang themselves, and eventually the country would wake up to the gross injustice of the prohibition doctrine and that the tide would turn!

Percy T. Morgan Optimistic

A TELEGRAM from New York states that Percy T. Morgan, president of the California Wine Association, was in that city to attend the annual meeting of the American Wine Growers' Associatioin, the officers of which are Walter Hildreth of New York, president; Percy T. Morgan of San Francisco, vice-president; L. J. Masson, Rheims, N. Y., treasurer, and L. J. Vance, New York, secretary.

Mr. Morgan said for publication, "that there has been a remarkable increase in the consumption of home grown wines and especially of California brands. He considered that of course the tariff is largely responsible for this, our home grown product being good as well as cheap. Another cause was, he believed, the temperance agitation which precludes stronger drink."

The Snobs Do the Damage

THE Sacramento *Bee* argues that the increased duty on French champagne, caused by the new tariff, and the rise in price from $6 to $9.60 a case, should encourage California winemakers to turn their attention to this product. There is now a quantity of champagne made in this State, some of which is very good indeed, and compares right with the best imported wine. But unfortunately all the snobs are not dead yet, and as long as the financial "higher ups" demand French champagne, the difference of a few dollars a case cuts no ice. With the snobs it is a case of "as monkey sees monkey does" and even those who cannot afford it "ape" the practices of the richer snobs.

As long as California sparkling wines are barred at such public functions as the opening of the Palace Hotel, there is poor encouragement for local champagne makers.

"Dry" Oregon a Greater Consumer

IN relation to the effect of prohibition upon internal revenue, we take the following from the Portland (Ore.) *Oregonian*:

"In the District of Oregon, though many counties have "gone dry," the amount of tax collected by the United States is rapidly increasing—due doubtless in large part to increase of population and general growth of the State. We are also informed upon good authority that this is equally true of those many counties which have gone dry, as of the rest of the State. Prohibition does not prohibit and the consumption of whisky goes on and increases the internal revenue, but, because of the obstinate stupidity of the several cities, counties and States, without adding to their treasury, as would be the case under properly licensed and regulated saloons. Therefore, the proper and only acceptable meaning of the word is "loss of revenue."

"Prohibition Hysteria Has Passed the Climax"

"THE prohibition hysteria has passed the climax and in two or three years the country will have returned to its normal state under licenses. But the agitation has had one very practical result in promoting sales in licensed territory of wine and beer to the exclusion of distilled liquors."

The foregoing is quoted from an interview with Julius Kessler of Julius Kessler & Co. The experience of the California wine men and the brewers is in line with the declaration of Mr. Kessler, that the agitation has introduced light wines and beers in territories where they were hitherto practically unknown. This development of the field for domestic wines will naturally lead to a continual broadening of the market, as the people gradually learn the value of these light beverages for home use.

It is the old story of "the ill wind that blows nobody good."

WE have just received Dawson's Annual for 1910, with the compliments of Chapman & Wilberforce, the Pacific Coast agents. The product of Peter Dawson's distilleries at Dufftown and Glasgow, Scotland, is now so well known all over the world that it no longer needs the presence of this handsome annual to keep the public informed as to its merits. This is now the 17th year of publication, during which time the fame of this genuine, sound and most agreeable Scotch whisky, commonly known as "Dawson's," has become world-wide. It is handsomely illustrated with views of those establishments in all climes from which "Dawson's" is distilled, besides which it contains a well arranged and useful business diary. Every man in the liquor trade should have Dawson's Annual on his desk and a store of his high-grade whisky in his cellar.

THE true inwardness of this prohibition movement is shown in the following quotation from the Honolulu, T. H., *Star*: "That the native churches possess a strong voting force that will be swung for temperance (meaning prohibition) *whenever that issue is made in local politics.*"

If such an issue is considered of benefit to the natives, why not before? Why wait until "it becomes an issue in politics"? Does it not show conclusively that it is not intended to raise this issue for the benefit of the natives but rather to acquire political power? If not, why wait? To the best of our belief just similar objects always have and always will govern the prohibition party.

Jose Leal Da Rosa

WE have to announce the death of a well known and highly respected viticulturist of Elk Grove, Jose Leal Da Roza. For thirty-five years he has been a resident of Sacramento Valley, and for twenty years the proprietor of a winery at Elk Grove. He was successful in the business and leaves an estate estimated at half a million. His sons will, we believe, carry on the business.

The enjoyment of California wines at the banquet at the National Farm Land Congress held in Chicago, is bound to prove a fine advertisement for the products of our vineyards. On this subject the San Francisco *News Letter* says: "And from claret to sauterne, what better wines could there be in which to drink any toast, or what better State than California to hold the attention of the Farm Lands Congress?"

The United States Department of Agriculture recently prosecuted the Quinine-Whisky Company, a Louisville, Ky., corporation, for misbranding its products, known as "Quinine-Whisky." No statement of the alcoholic content was made, besides which the label declares that the medicine contains pure quinine, one and one-fourth grains per ounce, "whereas in truth and in fact the medicine contains only one twenty-fourth grain of alkaloidal material to the ounce, this material not being entirely quinine, but mixed alkaloids and cinchona bark."

According to a press dispatch from New York there has been a remarkable increase in the consumption of American wines throughout the year. The authority for this statement is the secretary of the American Wine Growers' Association. He says there are three causes for this. First, the temperance agitation throughout the Union, which has led many to discontinue the use of heavier wines and alcoholic liquors for the lighter wines; secondly, the tariff, which puts a high import duty on foreign wines; and, third, the lower price of the American wines.

The Healdsburg, California, *Tribune,* publishes another article from the pen of Julius Alexander, said to be well versed in viticulture. It treats on "the Vines and Wines" of the Russian river valley. He contends that the red foothill lands are especially grape soil, and there are, he says, thousands of acres of such lands to be bought at from $15 to $50, which will produce the finest quality of grapes. He points out that a practically untouched field in the vicinity of Healdsburg, is the raising of table grapes, and predicts that with better railroad facilities this will grow into one of Sonoma's "leading industries—the raising of table grapes for Eastern consumption."

An Object Lesson

IT would appear that the people of Colfax, Washington, do not intend their personal liberty to be threatened without retaliation. A dispatch states that R. Dreger, one of the two Colfax merchants who signed the local option petition, is in financial difficulties and may have to file a petition in bankruptcy. The public took their trade elsewhere.

THE Stockton saloons opened up on Sunday, the 19th instant, under the new law. According to the local press the day was very quiet and everything went along just as usual. Only four drunks were run in by the police, all of whom were strangers, so that the result of the opening, after two years of Sunday closing, was to show that liberty did not produce intoxication, in spite of the lies which form the sole stock in trade of the anti-saloonists.

The Board of Trustees of Los Gatos, not satisfied with a liquor ordinance in force which has already greatly injured the business of that section, is about to pass a more stringent regulation. This should certainly result in opening the eyes of the Los Gatos business men to the fact that business and emotional insanity cannot work together and that the time has come when they must choose one or the other!

The enlistment by the anti-saloon element of Cheney, Washington, of the school children of that town and getting them to parade the streets for the purpose of appealing to the sentiment of the populace, was a disgraceful exhibition which ought to have been prevented by the authorities. Like the revivalist these crazy zealots always appeal to the emotions, being unable to present a reasonable case to the reason.

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San Francisco

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

President Taft Defines What Is Whisky

IN another column will be found a dispatch from Washington, under date of December 26, announcing that President Taft has finally given his long deferred decision as to "What Is Whisky?" The conclusions of the President are a victory for the blenders and naturally a great disappointment to the straight whisky interests. In standing for the proposition that blended whisky composed of a combination of straight whisky and neutral spirits, may be called a blend, he provides that the label must show what the component parts are. He says: "Those who make whisky from rectified, re-distilled or neutral spirits cannot complain, if to prevent further frauds, they are required to use a brand which will show exactly what kind of whisky they are selling. For that reason it seems to me fair to require them to brand their product as 'whisky made from rectified spirits,' or whisky made from 're-distilled spirits,' or 'whisky made from neutral spirits,' as the case may be; and if aged in wood, as is sometimes the case, with this class of whisky, they may add this fact."

On the other hand straight whiskies are hereafter to be branded as such, but the brand may be accompanied by the legend "aged in wood." If they so desire manufacturers of straight whisky also may use the word "Bourbon" or "rye" as the facts may warrant. The definition of blends is not made broad enough to include neutral spirits made from molasses and reduced to potable strength. This article the resident says "cannot be labeled as whisky."

The President justifies himself by taking Dr. Wiley and other chemists to task for the "fundamental error" as to what the name "whisky" has included in the last hundred years, and also expresses the opinion that Solicitor-General Bowers makes "too nice a distinction" in his deduction.

The decision follows the lines of conclusions reached by the Royal Commission of Great Britain and reverses the verdict of former President Roosevelt and others, as will be seen in the dispatch.

The Board of Town Trustees of Orland, California, have passed an ordinance for the regulation of saloons, prohibiting all gambling for money and all mechanical gambling devices, but permitting the playing of cards for drinks. The saloons will be allowed to keep open on Sundays until 6 p. m., when they must close until 6 o'clock Monday morning.

The Seattle, Washington, *Times* has got nothing better to do than to employ its staff as stool pigeons to discover breeches in the Sunday closing act. Of course posing as newspaper men, they are, unfortunately, believed to be gentlemen by the saloon man and their urgent requests for liquor complied with. Hence the arrest of Ike Rosenthal. Such prostitution of the members of the press—the young men who make live newspaper work possible—is a disgrace to humanity, and shows to what depths of degradation the prohibitionist will go to carry out the despotic laws his party is the cause of cursing the country with.

At The Dalles, Oregon, ordinances have been passed regulating the sale of liquor and licensing saloons. The important changes are: Licenses raised from $400 to $600 per annum, or $300 per annum for the sale of malt liquors only, effective January 1, 1910; the Council may grant or refuse applications for licenses at its discretion.

At Springfield, Washington, dispatch states that at the late election the wets scored a victory, the taxpayers' ticket being elected by nearly three to one.

At Vancouver, Washington, a very peculiar and badly mixed liquor ordinance has caused some odd situations, and the chief of police now fully agrees with Gilbert, "That a policeman's life is not a happy one," and in trying to enforce it he is beginning to understand what the parrot meant when it said, after its fight with the monkey, "We've had a —— of a time!"

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P. W. WOBBER, Proprietor

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

If He Knew It, Why Remain Silent?

AT a recent meeting of the Board of Supervisors in this city, Mayor Taylor raised a vital question as to legality of the new liquor license, which was endorsed by the voters at the last election. He held that the charter could not be amended by an ordinance and ruled that this ordinance must first go to the Judiciary Committee for a report on the status of the legislation. If the Judiciary Committee should rule that it is in conflict with the charter of course it will be thrown out and will be of no avail. If this course is pursued the matter will at once be taken before the courts.

At Kentfield, Marin county, all petitions for saloon, restaurant and hotel licenses were refused, while a strictly wholesale license was granted to a grocer. In future liquors will be sold in bulk only. This action was taken unanimously.

According to the New York *Journal of Commerce* the October internal revenue receipts from fermented liquors, show a smaller consumption of beer, because of the prohibitionist movement. it gives the figures for October, 1908, at $4,714,431, as against $4,512,923 for October, 1909.

Mayor D. P. Simons, of Los Gatos, instead of attending to the duties of the office to which he has unfortunately been elected, is busy opening a campaign for a "dry" county next year. Such public officers badly hurt the business of the community they represent and show clearly the great mistake of electing cranks.

Mr. Stiefvater, a member of the Oakland City Council, is in favor of granting liquor licenses to none but American citizens in that city. He recently introduced a resolution providing for saloons in the new district, as the ordinance limiting the number of saloons has to be amended so as to include those in the recently annexed outside territory.

The hardest fight yet recorded in the march of fanaticism and despotism in Washington was won by the "drys" when Whitman county voted out the saloons in every small town except Colton, Tohoa and Palouse. The towns of Endicott, Lacrosse, St. John, Pullman, Albion, Elberton, Garfield and Colfax are now on the "dry" list.

The Redwood Supervisors are said to have ignored the new State liquor law which forbids the sale of intoxicating liquors within a radius of one and one-half miles of Stanford University campus. At present the Menlo saloons are wide open. Eighteen cases relative to violation of the new liquor law are now pending before Justice of the Peace James Hannon.

The Board of Trustees of Fresno city on December 6th passed a stringent saloon regulating ordinance. It places the present number of saloons at 49 to be gradually reduced to 40; raises the retail license from $150 to $200 a quarter, the wholesale to $75 a quarter and fixes that of bona fide clubs at $25. No liquor can be sold on Sunday and such sale is confined to the hours between 6 a. m. and midnight on week days.

Santa Barbara Repudiates Drys

THE liberal faction at Santa Barbara, embracing the majority of the merchants in that charming city, won the recent election casting 1239 for the policy of saloon licensing against 843 votes by the adherents of the water wagon. The new mayor will be Clio Lloyd, who received 137 more votes than his opponents.

Mayor Abbott of Salinas, California, is standing firm upon the platform of saloon regulation upon which he was elected. At a recent meeting of the Common Council there was bitter opposition to the new liquor ordinance which increases the license to $400 a year. Nevertheless because of the determined stand taken by the mayor, and the influence brought to bear upon the Council by the Businessmen's Municipal League, it is believed that the $400 license will go into effect on the first of the year.

In a pointed editorial article, the Indianapolis *Star,* state newspaper organ of the Republican party, indicates the purpose of that party to swing away from county option if the leaders and managers can have their way. Drawing its conclusions from the recent municipal elections, it protests that it has been made plain that high-license and the better regulation of the retail saloon is what is demanded in the more populous cities, not prohibition, and the evils of an illegal traffic in strong drink which it is convinced has followed and will follow the abolition of the licensed saloon. It illustrates its conclusion by pointing to the election results in a number of Indiana cities. —*Kokomo, Ind., Dispatch.*

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Model Liscense League Elects Officers

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 21.—At the annual meeting of the National Model License League, held at the headquarters in Louisville, December 21st, the following officers were re-elected for the ensuing years: T. M. Gilmore, president; George G. Brown, vice-president; George R. Washburne, secretary; Graeme McGowan, treasurer; Miss Ella C. Warren, assistant treasurer; A. H. Woodson, manager publicity department; D. M. Smith, general counsel.

Upon his re-election, Mr. Gilmore reappointed the following members of the executive committee: Mr. George G. Brown, Shelby Bonnie, Graeme McGowan, R. E. Wathen, D. Meschendorf, George R. Washburne, T. M. Gilmore.

The President also appointed the Board of Directors as follows: Geo. F. Gund, Gund Brewing Co., Cleveland, O.; R. Eustace Semmes, B. J. Semmes & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; P. Welty, Peter Welty & Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; J. W. McCulloch, Green River Distilling Co., Owensboro, Ky.; Louis Rosenfield, Rosenfield Bros. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; John C. McGrury, Cooper-McGrury Co., Kansas City; Geo. F. Hewett, G. F. Hewett & Co., Worcester, Mass.; D. Meschendorf, Old Kentucky Distillery, Louisville; Shelby Bonnie, Bonnie Bros., Louisville; R. E. Wathen, R. E. Wathen & Co., Louisville; Henry Christman, U. S. Bottlers' Supply Co., Louisville; H. E. Cook, F. W. Cook Brewing Co., Louisville; Sig Freiberg, Sig & Sol Freiberg, Cincinnati, O.; J. F. Moroney, Jesse-Moore-Hunt Co., San Francisco; J. H. Ellis, Wilson Distilling Co., New York, N. Y.; W. H. Rich, Corning & Co., Peoria, Ill.; F. B. Russell, Louisville; Geo. C. Brown, Brown-Forman Co., Louisville; G. McGowan, Greenbrier Distillery, Louisville; G. R. Washburne, *Wine and Spirit Bulletin*, Louisville; Marion E. Taylor, Wright & Taylor, Louisville; T. M. Gilmore, *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular;* Ed. T. Fleming, *Eastern Herald,* Philadelphia; John G. Binford, Highspire Distilling Company, Baltimore, Md.

In a brief speech of thanks Mr. Gilmore expressed the belief that the educational work carried on with the assistance of the press in the past two years had crippled the Anti-Saloon League financially and he said that he did not believe that the Anti-Saloon League would last more than two years and possibly not more than one.

The people of La Grande are bent on carrying out their folly to the utmost limits and another ordinance has been passed which aims at more complete conformation with the local option law now in force there. According to the provisions no liquor can be sold in the city save for mechanical, scientific and medicinal purposes. When the inhabitants of La Grande are sick of looking and want to do business with the rest of the world they will tire of despotic laws, until then let them live and rust!

Under the new liquor ordinance the Fresno City Council has been asked to grant 78 liquor licenses as follows: Retailers 49; wholesalers, 6; Class A restaurant, 18; Class B restaurant, 3; clubs, 2. Mayor Rowell suggests a special meeting of the board when these applications will be carefully enquired into.

The Protective Brotherhood of the Alamo, who sought to evade the prohibition ordinances at Upland, California, have come to grief. The Appellate Court ruled that accepting at its face value the preamble of the constitution of the brotherhood about the great moral purpose, etc., it was suspicious that the brotherhood should be organized in a prohibition community and have a bar. So the "moral and ethical uplift" failed to work, and the court decided in favor of the ordinance.

The Portland, Oregon, *Oregonian* has worked manfully to combat the fanaticism of prohibition and as always preaching good sound sense to these sufferers from emotional insanity. In relation to Walla Walla it says:

"Walla Walla has voted by a heavy majority against prohibition. No important, active and enterprising city can vote for it. Country villages may do so. But even some of them refuse.

"Prohibition is against the business interest of every active city. Whatever is made and sold, whatever men want and will have, must be obtainable in every place that aspires to general activity. The mistake of prohibitionists is that all use of liquors is immoral and wrong. It is not so—though the trade in and use of liquors may be much abused.

"But man must be placed on his own responsibility. There is nothing in the world that he may not abuse. But society and government cannot stop the use of a thing because some are likely to abuse it."

At Stayton, Oregon, the liberal element were successful in the recent election. W. L. Freres was re-elected mayor, and the citizens' ticket made a clean sweep and smashed the slate. Under these circumstances it is hoped to make Stayton a wet town again at the election to be held November, 1910.

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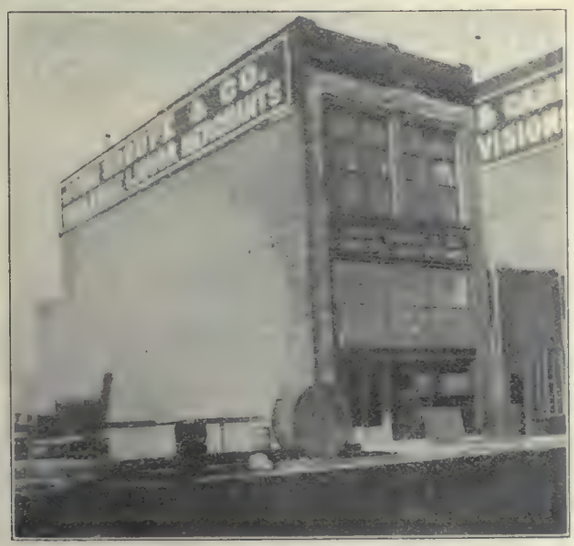
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SAN FRANCISCO

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Walla Walla Makes Good

WALLA WALLA went wet by a big vote, and counting the ballots showed a majority against the aqua-maniacs of 622. But one section went "dry" and now the city is rejoicing in freedom from the despotic rule of prohibition. Walla Walla is a business city and as such cannot afford to submit to the rule of the unreasoning zealots who support the suppression of the liquor traffic.

The District Attorney is framing a liquor ordinance for Fresno county outside incorporate towns, which follows the Fresno City ordinance in all important particulars. This means daily closing at midnight and closing all day Sunday for all road houses and saloons in Fresno county. It is believed that as soon as ready this ordinance will be passed by the Supervisors, and be immediately enforced.

At last after considerable bickering the new liquor ordinance in Stockton has been passed, and the saloons are now open on Sunday. The restaurant license for selling liquors, is fixed at $25, and drug and grocery stores must apply for liquor licenses.

A new liquor ordinance went into effect at Porterville, California, said to be the most stringent in this State. Even near-beer, is barred and it makes it a misdemeanor for the agents of common carriers to deliver intoxicants to any but drug stores. This portion of the ordinance is legal under the United States law governing inter-state commerce, providing of course the intoxicants delivered come from another State.

A dispatch from Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, states that the Japanese viticulturist, Kanai Nagasawa, principal owner of the immense Fountain Grove Winery was recently painfully injured by the explosion of a still. Both legs from the knees to the feet were badly burned by the escaping steam and superheated wine, which was being used in making brandy.

The Congressman (confidentially)—In a few weeks now I am going to launch a Presidential boom that will astonish the natives.

The Wine Agent (absently)—Say, old man, have my wine used at the launching and fifty cases are yours!—Puck.

Stating the Problem

WHAT are the real questions for honest discussion on the drink traffic? The following: 1. Is the drink traffic, the saloon, a promoter of or any enemy to the general good? 2. Which method of dealing with the saloon more largely abates the saloon evil, license or prohibition? 3. To which method is the State logically committed in its constitution? Would it not be well for all lovers of the general good to cease bandling words and calling each other names, and give careful study to the above questions, and discuss the drink traffic from the above standpoints?

The saloon itself wants to exist, is bound to exist by every possible means. The saloon will evade the discussion of the above questions and will continue to ring the changes on the failure of prohibition.—*Civic League Record,* Sept., 1909 (a prohibition paper).

Sale and use of liquors is an important adjunct of social life, and of commercial or business life as well. You will not find a first-rate or high-class hotel in any "dry" town; nor any of the higher activities of push and energy. This is not to say that liquor does everything or anything. It does signify that no active town is a prohibition town. Active towns don't vote prohibition. They don't live on liquor, but liquor is one of the adjuncts of active and varied life, everywhere.—*Portland Oregonian,* Sept, 4, 1909.

The Tacoma Brewing Company has leased from Jas. G. Walker a vacant lot on the west line of Powell street, between Ellis and O'Farrell streets, for ten years, receiving therefore rents amounting to $271,000, besides a building costing $115,000, which is equivalent to a monthly ground rental of nearly $2,700. The plans for the structure call for a two-story and basement building, the basement to be specially designed for a beer hall, after the old German type, and handsomely finished. The ground floor will be divided for stores and a saloon, and the entire upper floor will be a billiard parlor. Construction of the building will be started as soon as the contracts are prepared and awarded, and the place will be ready for the lessees at an early date.

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B. S. Donahue Returns from Hawaii

MR. B. S. DONAHUE, president of the Occidental Supply Company, has recently returned from a trip to the Hawaiian Islands, where he says he spent six very delightful weeks. Mr. Donahue says that not only is the present volume of business transacted in our mid-Pacific possessions, large, but that conditions show a stability and briskness that point to a constant increase of trade. This is further insured by the fact that the government is expending very large sums of money for harbor and coast improvements, which will ultimately greatlly stimulate and facilitate shipping. As the San Francisco merchants are thoroughly alive to these conditions, and as their geographical position is pre-eminently favorable, there is no doubt that they will always control the bulk of the trade in the Hawaiian Islands.

The greatest drawback to communication between ourselves and the Islands, is the poor and inadequate transportation facilities for passengers. Both residents of the Islands and their visitors complain of this handicap; but there is little doubt that this condition will be relieved in the not very distant future, as the constantly increasing demand will require greatly added accommodations.

Outside of the business aspect, Mr. Donahue says that the charms offered by a delightful climate are greatly enhanced, for the visitor, by the universal courtesy and hospitality of the people; which, he says, exceeds anything with which it has been his pleasure to meet in his travels either at home or abroad.

This is Mr. Donahue's first visit to the Islands, but he is already looking forward to the time when conditions will allow him to again make the trip.

French-American Banks Combine

THE stockholders, at a recent meeting, consolidated the French-American Bank of San Francisco with the French Savings Bank, such consolidation have the new title of "French-American Bank of Savings." As the stockholders in both banks are identical, the new arrangement is bound to work advantageously and economically. The French Savings Bank will increase its capital from $600,000 to $1,000,000. The additional $400,000 required will be gradually paid in from the assets transferred by the French-American Bank.

Both banks were, at the time of the consolidation, in splendid condition, so the French-American Bank of Savings will be able to declare an interest dividend to its stockholders during January, 1910. It will transact a commercial and savings business with the control of the deposit vaults as heretofore. The bank, or rather the two institutions which now compose it, are well known to the viticultural and wine-making industries, who for years have liberally patronized them, and found them two of the most conservative and best-managed financial institutions in the country.

The officers are: Charles Carpy, President; A. Legallet, Vice-President; Leon Bocqueraz, Vice-President; John Ginty, Cashier; M. Girard, Assistant Cashier; P. Bellemans, Second Assistant Cashier.

Directors—J. E. Artigues, O. Bozio, Leon Bocqueraz, J. A. Bergerot, George Beleney, Charles Carpy, N. C. Babin, John Ginty, J. M. Dupas, J. S. Godeau, A. Legallet, H. de St. Seine.

An expenditure of $40,000 is about to be made by the San Diego Consolidated Brewing Company, for the purpose of increasing the capacity of the brewery to a total output of 50,000 barrels annually. President J. H. Zitt is now considering the necessary plans.

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Evan's Pale Ale and Stout.
G. & W. Canadian Rye Whisky.
Schramsberg California Wines.
Schlitz Milwaukee Beer.
Sherwood Robin Hood Whisky.
Mackenzie & Co's Spanish Sherries and Oporto Ports.
Feist Bros. & Sons' Rhine and Moselle Wines.
Holland Gin in wood and glass.
Anchor Brand New York Ciders.
Schweppe's Soda and Sarsaparilla.
Bass's Ale in wood.

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American Wine Growers Plead for Real Temperance

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Good-fellowship and a plea for real temperance were the keynotes of the sixth annual banquet of the American Wine Growers' Association, given last night at the Manhattan Hotel, which was attended by 120 men, including politicians, hotel managers, doctors, a minister and wine dealers from all parts of the Union.

The banquet brought to a conclusion the annual convention of the organization, which opened yesterday morning at the Hotel Astor. Wine growers from New York, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio and California participated, and decided to petition Congress to enact a pure wine law to protect the public against unscrupulous dealers.

An increased use of the American beverages was reported by all the members, who said that the people of this country are following the example of the residents of most European countries, who drink wine with their meals.

One of the principal addresses at the banquet was made by Rev. William A. Wasson, rector of Grace Church at Riverside, L. I., who in the course of his remarks, said:

"The use of alcoholic liquor is and always has been considered not only legitimate as a beverage, but it is consecrated and hallowed in the most solemn and weighty rite of the Christian Church. Now, you cannot, by a mere law, eradicate a sentiment and destroy an institution that has stood for ages, and that is so deeply rooted in our whole social life.

"The prohibition movement that is menacing the moral, social and industrial life of the nation can come to no good, as for the most part it is based on dishonesty, hypocrisy and cant. But beneath the buncombe, hypocrisy and fraud I think that there is a real desire for temperance felt by many of those behind the movement.

"I know that four-fifths of the ministers of the Episcopal Church, of which I am a member, are opposed to the prohibition movement."

Patrick F. McGowan, president of the Board of Aldermen, talked on "New York's Vintage," and suggested that the wine growers name their wines for the various counties in which it is made.

Other speakers were: Colonel D. C. Robinson, of Elmira, who told of the "Wine That Cheereth the Heart of Man"; Charles S. Whitman, District Attorney-elect, and Walter E. Hildreth, president of the organization, who said that the use of light wines caused a nation to be temperate.

The officers who served the association last year were re-elected. They are: Mr. Hildreth, Urbana, N. Y., president; Percy T. Morgan, San Francisco, vice-president; L. J. Masson, Hheims, N. Y., treasurer, and Lee J. Vance, secretary.

Register Max F. Grifenhagen of New York, Edward R. Emerson and other prominent members of the organization were members of the Reception Committee.

The wines served were California sherry, Italian Vineyard Company; Superior Sherry, H. T. Dewey & Sons Company.

The white wines were Iona, Lenk Wine Company; Tippo White, Italian-Swiss Colony; Haut Sauterne, H. T. Dewey & Sons Company; Cerrito, Dry Sauterne, California Wine Association; Cabinet Riesling, Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company; Premier Sauterne, Yquem Type, Sterns & Sons; Coronado Sauterne, Sonoma Wine & Brandy Company, and Sauterne Souvenir, Wetmore-Bowen Company.

Red Wines, Hillcrest Claret, California Wine Association; St. Julien, Wetmore-Bowen Company; Tipo Red, Italian Swiss Colony; Coronado Burgundy, Sonoma Wine & Brandy Company; Ive's Claret, Lenk Wine Company; Norton's Claret, H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., and Cabernet Medoc Type, Wundlach-Bundschu Wine Company.

Champagne—Great Western, Extra Dry, Pleasant Valley Wine Company; Grand Imperial, Sec. Germania Wine Cellars; Golden Age, Hammondsport Wine Company; Gold Seal, Special Dry and Brut, Urbana Wine Company; White Top, Brut, White Top Champagne Company, and Vin Crest, Brut, Brotherhood Wine Company.

Apricot Cordial Eiseman & Company and American Cordial, the Fleischman Company.

The daughter of her mother was doing a stunt at the piano.

"My daughter's music," said the proud parent, "cost us a lot money."

"Indeed," rejoined the visitor. "Did some neighbor sue you?"

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South End Warehouse Company Bottles In Bond

The South End Warehouse Company certainly deserve recognition at the hands of all wine and brandy makers in the State, because it is always improving the property for their better accommodation. A communication recently received by the REVIEW reads as follows:

"We take pleasure in announcing to our depositors, the establishment of a 'Bottling in Bond' Warehouse in connection with our many other warehouses.

"This addition enables our depositors to bottle their grape brandy, in bond, under Government supervision, and to put the product on the market under the Government stamp. The demand for 'Bottled in Bond' goods is becoming greater constantly, and we look forward to quite a large business in this line. Consequently we have made this addition for the convenience and benefit of our many depositors."

This is certainly a new and very useful departure on the part of the warehouse company and one which should strongly recommend it to the trade.

General Notes

The election of the Taxpayers' ticket, which is believed to favor the liquor interests, at Issaquah, Washington, is another straw which shows that the prohibition wave is receding.

Within eight days of the destruction of the winemaking plant of George West & Son, north of Stockton, the various insurance companies paid that firm $215,000. Of this $167,000 was due on the wine, and is believed to cover about 80 per cent of the loss. The total loss suffered is estimated at $300,000.

Articles of incorporation of the Montgomery Vineyard Company, were recently filed in Oakland. The company is capitalized for $50,000 and its place of business is to be at the Ravenswood vineyard in Murray township. The directors of the company are J. E. Hurley, of Murray township; W. H. Davis, of Alameda, and C. M. Johnson, A. Kelley and J. Johnston, of San Francisco.

News comes from Santa Cruz of a new mountain champagne made by Earnest Wildhagen at Bonny Doon, the local press stating that he has now 400 sample bottles of "imprisoned laughter" ready for the market. Owing to the recent ruling of the pure food commissioners that the name "champagne" cannot be used for wine made outside a certain district in France, Mr. Wildhagen is at a loss to know what to call the sparkling wine he has on hand. We would suggest that he call it "Ozone" as the air of the beautiful Santa Cruz mountains is full of it, and with a name so original, his wine, if equal to his expectations, would be sure to attain distinction.

Irving K. Taylor of W. A. Taylor & Co., recently returned from a business trip through the West. He travelled as far as the Pacific Coast and had a splendid opportunity to observe the conditions existing in the wine and spirit trade.

"Business shows a vast improvement," said Mr. Taylor. "I found a decidedly better feeling than on any previous trip and it would seem our trade is gradually, but surely, recovering from its troubles. I believe the trade is destined to enjoy some of its old-time prosperity."

Mr. Taylor said he was very well satisfied with the result of his trip; that he had a good time; saw some old friends and booked some pretty good orders.—*Bonfort's* Dec. 10.

Non-Alcoholic Sparkling Wines

THE Calwa Distributing Company which has recently opened handsome offices and sample rooms on the southeast corner of Market and Second streets (Balboa Building) is about to put on the market red and white sparkling wines free from alcohol, which it would be well to name the "Ladies' Choice." These wines, closely resembling champagne and sparkling burgundy, are thirst-quenching and exhilarating, but non-intoxicant —not a headache in a gallon of it.

It may be said that these wines "will fill a long felt want" for nearly all the so-called "temperance drinks" are mawkish and insipid, while these Calwa wines are full of life and sparkle, tickling the palate while quenching the thirst. Certainly under existing conditions there should be a very large sale for these new Calwa wines.

The Bakersfield, Cal., Brewing Co., has awarded the contract for the whole equipment of the bottling house in their brewery to Goetz & Flodin Manufacturing Co., Chicago. The equipment will be for 15,000 barrels capacity and a 33-ton refrigerating machine. The Brewing Company expect to have their beer on the market next summer.

New Attorney-General for N. W. L. D. A. of America

THE National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America announces that they have a new general counsel in the person of Robert T. Hough. Mr. Hough was formerly solicitor for the Internal Revenue Department in Washington, D. C., and is not related to the National Association's former general counsel. The record of the new official is that of an eminent attorney and counsellor and he will no doubt give the best possible service in his capacity, to the members of the Association.

U. S.
AGRICULTURAL CLASSIFICATION UNDER THE NATIONAL PURE FOOD LAW
No. 12279
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UNDER WHICH THE PROPRIETORS GUARANTEE IT TO BE AN ABSOLUTELY PURE RYE WHISKEY. RIPE, REFINED IN QUALITY AND MELLOW IN TONE.
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Los Gatos, The Driest Spot in California

THE harmless looking little town of Los Gatos, which nestles at the foot of the Santa Cruz Mountains, seems to have gone prohibition mad. In 1906 the board of town trustees passed an ordinance closing the saloons and prohibiting the purchase and sale of liquors or wines of all kinds. But some of the people of Los Gatos were determined to have their beer and wine and it is said the express companies and delivery wagons from San Jose have done a flourishing business catering to household wants.

To stop this the present board of trustees decided to screw on the lid even tighter, and they have just passed an ordinance prohibiting any spirituous, vinous, malt or alcohol being manufactured, stored, bought, sold, exchanged, borrowed, loaned, given away, accepted or brought into the corporate limits after January 1st, except for medical, chemical or mechanical purposes. Even prescriptions calling for alcoholic ingredients may not be filled more than once.

In view of the fact that Los Gatos is situated in the very heart of the viticultural industry of Santa Clara county, it seems absurd that an ordinance should be passed that would tend to cripple the growing of wine grapes and making of wine. There are several wineries operating within the corporate limits of the city, which will now be closed. Just in back of the town is the large vineyard of the Jesuit Fathers, and in the surrounding hills are hundreds of small tracts planted with wines. These grape growers do nearly all their business in the city of Los Gatos, and it seems rather ridiculous that the prohibition merchants of Los Gatos should receive money from these grape growers and winemakers, knowing full well that the money has been derived from the viticultural industry, which they claim is the cause of so much unhappiness.

If the grape growers of this section have any real backbone, they ought at once to stop buying their supplies in the city of Los Gatos. The only way to make these prohibition cranks come to their senses is to hit their pocketbook. Let every one who sympathizes with the grape growers do likewise—trade elsewhere. San Jose is not far away, and there are other little towns near by where one can get practically everything he needs. Why should the grape growers of the Los Gatos section support these prohibition merchants when these same gentlemen pass over a part of their profits to the prohibition cause, which is intended eventually to wipe out the viticultural industry? It looks as if the grape growers have been asleep, and that their present unfortunate position is the result of their having failed to grasp the situation and take up arms long ago.

A few weeks ago, an enthusiastic prohibition meeting was held in the same city of Los Gatos for the purpose of laying the foundation for an organization whose sole aim shall be to switch Santa Clara county into the dry column. Every hamlet, burg and city in the county is to be thoroughly organized, and the leaders declare they will not rest until every saloon in the county has been wiped out.

If the liquor men sit calmly by and permit these paid agitators to work on the sympathies of emotional women, they may rest assured that they will have to go out of business, for the anti-saloon leaders and W. C. T. U. women know how to organize and to get the press to print their literature and circulate their arguments.

It would appear to us that the brewers, grape growers and winemakers should at once begin a counter campaign. They have many points in their favor. For example, some of the finest dry wines in the State are manufactured from the grapes grown in Santa Clara county. This year the California Wine Association signed contracts with many grape growers in the vicinity of San Martin and Gilroy, agreeing to buy their grapes for some years to come at prices ranging from $15 to $20 a ton. They realize the excellent quality of these grapes and need them now that they are beginning to make a specialty of high-class case goods. Are the grape growers going to allow the prohibitionists to run them out of business without making the slightest effort to crystallize public opinion in their favor? This seems suicidal.

One of the best ways to open the eyes of the public is to let the people know the truth. Let the grape growers state their case fairly, and we are sure the people will be willing to discriminate in favor of one of the most promising industries of Santa Clara county.

The vicious attitude of the people of Los Gatos is incomprehensible. Los Gatos is not surfeited with drunkards, and hence it is a mystery why the people should be so fanatical in their attitude towards the liquor business. Have they no sense of justice? The following story will give the reader some idea of the extremes to which they have gone in the past.

A rather well known secretary of one of San Francisco's most important commercial organizations motored down to Los Gatos with a party of friends on May Day to witness a floral parade which had been widely advertised. To appreciate the humor of the incident, the reader should be informed that he is a mild-mannered Englishman, who from early childhood had been subject to attacks of vertigo. Several times while walking on the streets of London, he was taken with fainting spells, and in one case he barely escaped being run over by a passing team. His physician, therefore, suggested that he always carry with him a small quantity of whisky and when he felt weak or dizzy to sip a little.

Since his residence in San Francisco, the gentleman has been practically free from any spells, but to be on the safe side, he always carries an ounce bottle filled with whisky. Most of his friends know of this little bottle and he has often been joked about it.

When the secreetary and his friends arrived at Los Gatos, after a hot, dusty automobile trip, they stationed their machine along the line of march and awaited the procession. Presently the gentleman who had acted as chaffeur, a wealthy manufacturer, asked for the precious little bottle in order that he might moisten his dry, parched lips. The secretary complied with his request, but no sooner had he placed the little bottle back in his pocket, that a firm hand slapped him on the shoulder and a surly voice said: "You are under arrest."

"Great God," whispered the amazed secretary, "what have I done?"

"You have liquor on your person."

"But, I'm a stranger in your town and had no idea that it was a misdemeanor to carry this little bottle. I use it for medicinal purposes solely, and have not even tasted a drop myself."

"Makes no difference," insisted the special policeman dressed in civilian clothes. "You will have to come with me to the police court."

And despite his earnest entreaties and those of his friends, the secretary was hustled off to jail and subjected to the humiliation of having a friend put up a $500 bond to insure his conducting himself properly for the rest of the day, and of having to personally deposit $5 to guarantee his appearance in court on the following Monday.

We regret to say that the secretary was forced to be in another section of the State the following Monday, so he forfeited his $5 and permitted the matter to drop. His indignant friends were anxious to have him make a test case of it and see whether a perfect stranger coming into a town could be rushed to jail because he had a bottle in his pocket containing a few swallows of liqour.

The Rose Law A Farce

IN answer to a large number of inquiries received from people all over the country, Mayor David F. Snyder of Springfield, Ohio, has prepared a letter setting forth the conditions of this city under the Rose law as he sees them.

The most important feature of the letter is the stand he takes in favor of the model license for saloons such as is now in force in Pennsylvania. Mayor Snyder has always been opposed to prohibition, though he has equally opposed the lawless saloon. His summary of the local conditions as sent to Miss Elizabeth I. Bennett, of Jacksonville, Fla., is most interesting.

Miss Bennett is an ardent temperance worker and she wrote to the mayor of Springfield to learn the condition of the largest saloonless city in Ohio.

Louisianans Seek Information.

A similar request was received Friday from the mayor of St. Charles, La. That city is 15,000 in size and the mayor stated it had gone "dry" by less than 200 votes, though the county had gone "dry" by a big majority. He said the board of trade and the Business Men's Association were now urging another vote on the question in the city on the grounds that it would be utterly ruined unless something was done. The saloons have been out less than a year.

The mayor of St. Charles believes that the charter of his city will give it the right to govern itself, which is another new idea that has never been tested in Ohio.

The Mayor's Letter.

The letter that Mayor Snyder is sending to all the people who write to him on this question, prepared by his private secretary, Ward Lee, is as follows:

Springfield, O., Nov. 19, 1909.

Miss Elizabeth I. Bennett, Jacksonville, Fla.

Madam: Your inquiry of the 16th inst. at hand asking for my views on prohibition here as under the Rose law, and in reply would say that this city and county voted out about 100 saloons and by the same vote have in reality voted in 500 in their stead, so I can frankly say to you that prohibition does not prohibit, neither does it prevent or lessen crime, rather the increase is true here, as the police court now has more drunks than before; our jail has about the usual number of men in it and our grand jury has about closed its work with about the usual number of indictments, while our probate court has had more than ten times the number of liquor cases with about that proportion pending. Our rate of taxation has been increased to the limit at one stride, due to the loss of revenue of the liquor tax, while our merchants are clamoring for the business lost by reason of the closed town.

The law here burdens the arresting officer to prove a sale before anyone can be fined for liquor law violation, which has proven to be about impossible, as liquor must appear in the court to prove just what was sold; in short it is a farce, and no real temperance has been accomplished, nor will be, for I think that so long as liquor is made, it will be drank.

We were told that there would be no more divorce cases, no more homeless children and no more men refusing to support their families if the open saloon were not here, but the same old faces and a corresponding number of new ones still appear in all of the departments of justice. I really think that the only solution for this social evil is a high license, something like the law now in Pennsylvania, where a man must give a heavy bond for his behavior while in the business, which, if once lost, he can never return to it again; he must also satisfy the court as to his personal character before he can enter and where a single violation of the liquor law or any other will send him from the business either directly or indirectly, for all time.

I have endeavored to give you the exact situation as seen by me after some six months of so-called prohibition in this city, with a population of about 60,000.

Her Lenten Sacrifice

"My wife is having a hard time of it during Lent," says the man with the rambling whiskers. "She is trying to go without candy, and it is really a great trial to her."

"Well," says the man with the wilted eyebrows, "my daughter is certainly making a record. She isn't eating a bit of meat—not even fish and eggs."

"You don't say!"

"Fact. And she doesn't eat any candy, nor does she go to the theatre."

"Well, well!"

"And, more than that, she hasn't played a single hand of bridge."

"You don't tell me? How about dancing?"

"She hasn't danced a step during Lent."

"She certainly is a remarkably earnest girl. You seldom see one is so firm in her resolutions. How old is she?"

"Three months and ten days old!"—*Chicago Evening Post.*

Owners of wineries in Napa Valley report having had a good demand for wines during November and shipments have been good. Trade is expected to be at least fairly brisk until after the holidays, and, it is hoped, will extend far beyond that period. The demand, has, for the most part, been for a good grade of wine at prices quite satisfactory. Everybody hopes for a good business in 1910.

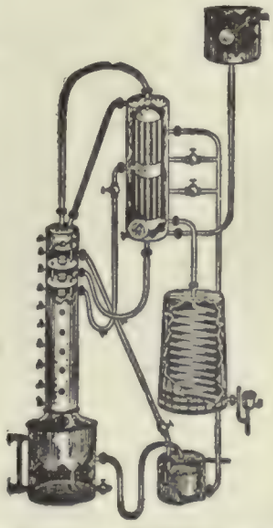
* * *

That California products are becoming known as superior products in the foreign markets is demonstrated in the shipment of 160 cases of Cresta Blanca wines to Rangoon, Burmah, India, which left yesterday on the liner Asia. This shipment is the result of a visit of wealthy Englishmen of India to California, during which they tasted the Cresta Blanca wines and found them to be superior to the French wines sold in the far East. It is believed that the introduction of the Cresta Blanca wines in India will open a new, permanent and profitable market for the California wines. Included in the shipment were sauternes, claret and sparkling wines.

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Gold and Silver Medal awarded at Mechanics' and Midwinter Exposition for continuous still.

American Wine Growers Meet

THE annual convention of the American Wine Growers' Association was held at the Astor House on December 7th. The convention was well attended, nearly every firm holding membership in the organization being represented.

President W. E. Hildreth presided, and the annual reports of the president and various committees were submitted and received.

Mr. Hildreth in his report said that the last twelve months were the most successful in the history of the wine-growing industry of this country.

All the officers of the Association were re-elected.

One of the features of the Annual Convention of the American Wine Growers' Association is the banquet which usually follows in the evening and this year it was arranged for the Manhattan Hotel, at which a number of invited guests were present.

The banquet proved a most successful affair. Particular attention had been given to the serving of wines at the proper temperature, something which on previous occasions had been neglected. The dinner committee consisted of Hiram S. Dewey, chairman; Elmer Depue, B. Earle Severns, Henry Fry and Lee J. Vance. These gentlemen saw to it that when the wine was served it was in a fit condition and everyone present noted the improvement in the serving of the wine over former banquets given by the Association.

There was wine in ample quantity to satisfy the longest thirst and in sufficient variety to cater to the most fastidious drinkers. The wine list consisted of California sherry of the Italian Vineyard Company, Superior sherry of H. T. Dewey & Sons Company, the white wines were Iona of the Lenk Wine Company, Tipo White of the Italian-Swiss Colony, Cerrito Dry Sauterne of the California Wine Association, Cabinet Riesling, Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company, Premier Sauterne Yquen, Chas. Stern & Sons, Coronado Sauterne, Sonoma Wine & brandy Company, Sauterne Souvenir, Wetmore-Bowen & Co.

The red wines served were Hillcrest Claret, California Wine Association; St. Julien Souvenir, Wetmore-Bowen Company; Tipo Red, Italian-Swiss Colony; Coronado Burgundy, Sonoma Wine & Brandy Company; Ives Claret, Lenk Wine Company; Montet's Claret, H. T. Dewey Sons & Co.; Cabernet, Medoc type, Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company.

The champagnes served were Great Western Dry, Pleasant Valley Wine Company, Grand Imperial Sec, Germania Wine Cellars; Golden Age, Hammondsport Wine Company; Gold Seal Special Dry and Brut; Urbana Wine Company, White Top Brut, White Top Champagne Company; Vin Crest Brut, Brotherhood Wine Company.

The cordials were Apricot Cordial, Eiseman & Co., and American Cordial of the Fleischman Company.

The menu was as follows:

MENU.

Canape Russe

Sherry — Cotuit Cocktails

White Wines.

Clear Mock Turtle.

Olives — Salted Nuts — Celery

Turban of Bass, Oyster Crab Sauce

Cucumbers

Red Wines

Saddle of Canada Lamb, Salvandi

Champagne — American Claret Punch

Roast Quail sur Canape

Imperial Salad

Fancy Forms Ice Cream

Assorted Cakes

Cheese — Coffee

White Rock — Cigars

After the good things had been stored away under the vests of all present, and when all were feeling happy and prepared to listen to the intellectual treat that had been provided President Hildreth in well chosen remarks introduced President of the Board of Aldermen, P. F. McGowan as the first speaker of the evening. Mr. McGowan's toast was New York City's Vintage. Like all after-dinner speakers the toast assigned to Mr. McGowan did not seem to annoy him in the least. He spoke upon the success of American wine-growing, paid a high tribute to American wines, stating that he believes them to be of high quality although he was no judge as he never drank wines himself. Mr. McGowan is popular with the members of the Association and was well received.

Songs were rendered by Mr. J. Hilman and Mr. Elmer Depue. Both of these gentlemen sang in fine voice, adding greatly to the pleasure of the occasion.

Perhaps the most important address of the evening was delivered by the Rev. W. A. Wasson, of Riverhead, L. I., who responded to the toast "Wine and Temperance."

Mr. Wasson said he had made a careful study of the prohibition question and the temperance question for a great many years, and he believed in temperance, not in the prohibition brand of temperance, but in that temperance which makes all men happy. He recited many incidents in connection with his experience as a minister of the Gospel, showing how utterly fallacious prohibition is. He believes that there are evils in connection with the saloon which should be eradicated and which, he said, men such as make up the American Wine Growers' Association could greatly aid in eliminating. The



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SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

speaker said that he believed that the advocates of prohibition were ignorant or dishonest when they referred to the Bible as the basis of their claim that prohibition is a Biblical teaching.

The Rev. Mr. Wasson told a story which was very amusing and which he said was not coined for the occasion but one which was an actual happening. It seems that some years ago, in his town of Riverhead, L. I., the prohibitionists won. There was a hotel-keeper in the town who conducted a tavern, a humorous chap, and shortly after it had been announced that the prohibitionists had been successful he received a letter from a very well-known Kentucky whisky house, asking him if he could send them the names of any of his townsmen who would likely be interested in receiving some of Kentucky's wet goods. The letter concluded by stating that the usual courtesy of 10 per cent would be allowed for any orders that might be obtained through the list furnished by the owner of the hotel.

Mr. Hotel Man thought it would be a good joke on some of his prohibition friends to send their names and addresses to the Kentucky whisky house and this he did to the extent of about thirty. He thought no more of the letter until about three months after he received another letter and on the envelope recognized the name of the former correspondent the Kentucky whisky firm. He was about to throw the letter in the waste basket when he in a mechanical way opened it and much to his surprise prise found a check for $27 commission on orders received through the list of prohibitionists whose names he had sent to the firm in Kentucky. This, of course, created much laughter. Mr. Wasson said it was not a joke but an actual fact, that he had seen the check, he knew many of the people that had bought the whisky, and he knew of the whisky house in Kentucky that sold it.

Mr. Wasson used this story to illustrate the hypocrisy of the prohibition idea and propaganda.

Col. D. C. Robinson responded to a toast, "Wine that Cheereth the Heart of Man." The Colonel is a man of considerable wit. While he in a serious way paid high tribute to the wine products of this country, his address was interspersed with many humorous references to visits paid by him in company with members of the Association to the "Vine Clad Hills of Keouka." Members must have been familiar with what the Colonel had in his mind for it appeared to them humorously indeed and called forth roars of laughter.

Hon. Charles S. Whitman, District Attorney-elect of New York, was to have been one of the speakers, but was unavoidably detained and was forced to send his regrets.

During the evening souvenirs were presented to the banqueters in the shape of match boxes by the Urbana Wine Company, and little stone jugs of cordials by the Fleischman Company.

The success of the banquet is due largely to the dinner committee which is above referred to and to the reception committee consisting of Edwin R. Emerson, chairman; Max S. Grifenhagen, George E. Dewey, Geo. C. Schon, F. N. Randall, Chas. Scheuler, Walter Taylor, Edward Frowenfeld, M. A. Eiseman, Wm. J. Farrell, W. D. Cousens, Chas. Gundlach, L. J. Masson.

It was suggested during the proceedings of the convention that a summer meeting of the Wine Growers' Association be held in California next year. The idea appealed to a great many and in order to ascertain if such a project would be successful, a committee was appointed to investigate and learn how many of the members of the American Wine Growers' Association would consent to make the journey. If enough signify their willingness to go, the necessary number of private cars will be chartered and a meeting will be held in San Francisco next summer.—*Bonfort's*, Dec. 10.

Bryan Belated With Dry Issue

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—William Jennings Bryan has come out for prohibition as a national issue too late to do himself and his perennial ambitions any good, according to the Democratic leaders now in Washington. They look upon the defeat of the prohibition constitutional amendment in Alabama the other day as evidence that the pendulum is beginning to swing back toward more liberal conditions so far as the control of the liquor traffic is concerned.

Down in Mississippi they have a State law prohibiting liquor traffic, but in order to prevent the repeal of that law the prohibition people now want an amendment to the State constitution. In the opnion of Southern politicians this attempt also will be defeated.

Furthermore it is predicted that the drys have almost no show of getting any further federal legislation for the control of the rum business at this session of Congress.

"It looks as if Bryan had been anywhere from two to four years too late in embracing the prohibition creed for the purpose of turning it to political uses." said a Southern Senator. "The fact is that the reaction from the local option wave of legislation has set in, and you may be prepared to see the movement come to a dead stop and much of the legislation already enacted repealed. That is indicated not only by the outcome of the Alabama contest, but by the temper of the people in other Southern Prohibition States. The Prohibition movement is on the wane, because the people are coming to their senses. They find that there is just as much liquor sold in blind tigers under prohibition as in open saloons under license.

"I wasn't surprised to find Bryan taking up with the movement, for he is to be classed with the purely emotional creatures. I suppose he thinks he can get the nomination from the Prohibition party, too, and be swept into office in 1912, but he is due for a sad awakening."

C. A. SLACK, Proprietor E. RATTO, Manager

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Julius Kessler Announces His Withdrawal from the Distilling Business

THE annual meetings of the directors of the Distilling Company of America and of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, held in New York on Wednesday, October 20th, have been followed by an announcement which will cause a sensation in the whisky world hardly paralleled during the past decade. Julius Kessler, a member of the directorate of both these corporations and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, announced his retirement from these positions, as well as from all active interest in and management of their affairs. As it has been well understood in the trade that Mr. Kessler has been the active manager of these vast whisky-distilling concerns, as well as the distribution of a vast amount of whisky of his own production to the retail trade through Julius Kessler & Company, vivid interest was felt in his reasons for taking this step and in its probable effect on the trade.

While only the bare announcement of his retirement was given out after the meetings, Mr. Kessler, when seen later, very frankly explained his reasons for the action taken, reasons likely to produce even a greater sensation than the announcement bringing them to light.

"Yes," he said, "it is quite true that I have retired from the directorates of the Distilling Company of America and the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company and from all active participation in their management. Moreover, it is my intention, as promptly as possible, to sever my connection with several other business and corporative interests.

"Does this include Julius Kessler & Co.?"

"Yes."

"But won't Julius Kessler & Co. without Julius Kessler himself be very much like a performance of 'Hamlet' with the Prince of Denmark omitted?"

"No, I think not," said Mr. Kessler with a smile. "Years ago such might have been the case, but the firm of Julius Kessler & Co. has grown into a concern of such magnitude and well-established connections all over the United States—all over the world, in fact—its methods are so fixed and so well understood by the retail trade everywhere, that my personal hand on the helm is no longer essential to its success. Under the management of men like Dave Goodman and F. G. Brady, men who have been associated with me for nearly a quarter of a century and are perfectly conversant with all the details of the business, I have no fear that either my own interests, those of the other stockholders or of the retail dealers it serves, will suffer by my retirement."

"But why do you do this, Mr. Kessler? You are a young man yet—how old are you, anyway, if the question isn't impertinent?"

"Just turned fifty-five," said the big distiller, with a good-humored shrug of his virile shoulders and a flash of the keen brown eyes that betokened the undiminished vigor of the man everybody has come to know as an embodiment of far-sighted and resolute decision put into swift and telling action.

"No, I am not retiring from business," he went on, "because of failing health or a consciousness of falling into the 'sere and yellow leaf.' I have enjoyed every day of the thirty-seven years I have been in active business and I am sure I could go on getting some fun out of it. But I think it is time for me to step aside and give some of my associates and assistants a chance to run things.

"But is that all the reason you are willing to assign?"

"Frankly, no. The fact is, I am getting out of the whisky business because I believe that for the next few years it is going to be a losing game."

"Do you mean that it is going to be swamped by the Prohibition movement?"

"Not at all—quite the contrary. In the first place, whisky sales have increased rather than diminished in 'dry' territory, and, in the second place, the Prohibition hysteria has passed the climax and in two or three years the country will have returned to its normal state under license. But the agitation has had one very practical result in promoting sales in licensed territory of wine and beer to the exclusion of distilled liquors. Therefore, when the country swings back to a rational license system, it will be found that, on the whole, whisky consumption has decreased rather than increased. But our Kentucky distillers, deceived by the increased sales and high prices incident to the Prohibition mania, are overproducing in a way certain to bring disaster when the reaction comes. They cannot see the handwriting on the wall—or will not—and the Ripys and Monarchs of the great overproduction era were not more rashly over-confident and blindly sanguine than many of the Kentucky distillers of today who think they are making hay while the sun shines. Nobody can stem the tide of their optimism, so I am going to get out and let them find out the folly of it for themselves."

"But this is very radical, Mr. Kessler. Are you not afraid it will hurt the trade you have given so many years of your life to building up?"

Lured to Destruction by Present Profit.

"The truth should hurt no one," came the emphatic reply. "It is only shutting one's eyes to the truth and disregarding the warnings of the past that hurts. If any other distiller wants to profit by my example and forecast of what's coming, he is welcome to it. But my guess is that not many will. Present profit is such an alluring and delusive thing that the great majority can be depended upon to see nothing else. But when the barometer takes a sudden drop the wise navigator shortens sail, even though the sun continues to shine and the sea stays calm. It takes foresight to run a boat—or a business. When the distilleries are started up full-blast in September instead of January it is easy to see what the next two or three years have in store."

"But couldn't something be done in the way of an agreement to limit production—you are yourself a large producer, you know?"

"Of course, I could curtail my own production, or cut my own throat for the benefit of the other fellows, but an attempt to induce them to do so, too, would be like trying to round up a lot of frisky colts on an open prairie. They will have to find out what's what for themselves."

Off for Russia.

"So you are out of it—for good and all?"

"For the next five years, anyway."

"What are you going to do to amuse yourself meanwhile?"

"Oh, I don't know that your readers will be interested in that. However, it is my present intention to get my affairs in shape so I can leave here next July with Mr. Brady for Alaska, where I have some mining interests. From Nome I shall cross Behring Sea into Russia, where I shall meet my brother, Dr. Kessler, of Budapest, Count Almasay and others for an extensive hunting trip. I don't see why Mr. Roosevelt should have all the big game to himself."

"Then you are running away from 'blind tigers' to hunt tigers with their eyes open?"

"Yes, I think it will pay better for the next few years."—Barrels and Bottles.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

Sulphur Dioxide Ruling

WORD has been received from Washington that the order which emanated from the Department of Agriculture, requiring the labeling of wines with the percentage of sulphur dioxide they contain, will not become operative until December 15.

All importations that are consulated subsequent to December 15 will have to be labeled in accordance with the ruling of the Department. Shipments from the other side, prior to the above date, will be allowed to enter without labeling. The order above referred to releases all products now detained by reason of a failure to bear a label content of sulphurous acid.

The enforcement of this sulphur dioxide ruling will work a great hardship upon the importers of Rhine and Moselle wines and French white wines, and if the ruling is made permanent a great financial loss must of necessity result, not only to the importing trade but to the Government as well.

The Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States, through its legislative committee, consisting of G. Herman Fayen, of Chas. F. Schmidt & Peters, chairman; Henry E. Gourd, William D. Semonds, of F. O. de Luze & Co.; R. J. T. Cook, of Bass & Co., secretary; Adolph de Bary of Fred'k de Bary & Co.; and Maurice La Montagne, of E. La Montagne & Sons, have been active in an endeavor to get relief from the hardships imposed by the ruling and to this committee all credit is due for the concessions thus far granted.

The membership of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States is greatly affected, as the importations represented by the membership of this Society alone are in excess of $20,000,000 in value annually, and from which the United States Government receives in duties nearly $15,000,000.

Since the organization of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society thirty-five years ago, the value of the importations of the members thereof aggregates $300,000,000, of which the United States Government has been interested in duties to the extent of about $240,000,000.

The record of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society is absolutely free from taint and it is well known that they have never asked for nor demanded anything of the Government that could be construed as unfair or unjust or such as would reflect on the high reputation which it has maintained since its organization came into being.

It was in 1907 that the Board of Food and Drug Inspection issued regulations requiring all foods containing or "preserved with" sulphur dioxide to express such fact upon the label. This would affect nearly all importations of wines, ales and beers. In fact, it would affect everything except spirits under Schedule H of the Tariff Act.

The permanent application of this ruling will most seriously affect the sale of all these classes of goods and it is believed that it will correspondingly diminish the importations and the revenues derived therefrom. If this is so, and there seems to be no doubt of it, a permanent injury to the United States Government and to the importing trade of this country will result.

It is argued that the foreign governments at the present time have elaborate systems of inspection of all vinous, spiritous and fermented liquors, and have definitely determined as to the amount of sulphur dioxide permitted in the same.

It is pointed out that a most careful examination and test of all wines and beers is made at the several points of production and no liquor is allowed to be marketed either at home or abroad, unless it is found to be in accordance with the laws of the country where produced; therefore, the consumer of wines, ales and beers in any of the European countries is not confronted by a label containing the chemical analysis of the beverage he is using, but he knows the fact of its purity and non-deleterious character is certified to by its sale, as the government positively prohibits the marketing of any beverage found not to conform with the existing health laws.

It is a fact that vinous, spiritous or fermented liquors sold for exportation must pass the same inspection and are therefore equally pure with those consumed abroad.

It is hopefully anticipated by the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society that an amicable arrangement with the Government with regard to this ruling will be reached, for it will be remembered that the question of the use of sodium benzoate in foods was referred by the president to a referee board for final determination with regard to any deleterious effects that the limited use of sodium benzoate in foods had upon public health, and it will be recalled that the result of the Board's deliberation was that the use of sodium benzoate in certain limited quantities is not injurious.

It will be remembered, no doubt, that the question of the use of sulphur dioxide was also submitted to the Referee Board, but up to the present time no decision has been rendered by them.

The sulphur dioxide ruling was made in July, 1907, but not until recently was it announced that the regulation would be enforced and it is plausibly argued that as the general health of the consumer has not been endangered since July, 1907, it is not likely to be by further delay in the enforcement of so far-reaching and destructive a requirement. It would seem but fair and just to so vast an interest as the importing trade of this country to defer the final application of this ruling until such time as the referee board can finally determine the question and render its decision.

As the matter stands now, all goods detained under this ruling will be released as above stated. This will be a great relief to the importers as it involves something like 50,000 cases of wine.

The Wine and Spirit Traders' Society feels gratified in having been successful to this extent and the members of the Legislative Committee of the said Society will continue to direct their best efforts toward the accomplishment of permanent relief from the iniquities of a ruling palpably unfair.—*Bonfort's,* Dec. 10, 1909.

The Hook-Worm, Hypocrisy

IT was a Long Island clergyman, the Rev. William A. Wasson, who spoke on "Wine and Temperance" at a vintners' banquet a day or two ago, and incidentally told a good one on his home town of Riverhead. A Kentucky distiller wrote to a hotel-keeper there asking for a list of local whisky consumers who would be likely customers for the Bluegrass product, and offering a percentage commission on sales.. The hotel man thought it would be a good joke to send the names of twenty of the most incorrigible prohibitionists and rabid anti-saloon campaigners in the township. So he did this very thing, and then sat back to watch the ensuing ructions and scandals. There were none—but six months later the hotel proprietor was surprised to receive a substantial check from the distiller as his percentage money, with the information that the liquor firm had placed orders with almost every one of the "teetotalers" whose names had been sent on the list!

This shows, as the preacher hath justly said, that hypocrisy is the hook-worm of true temperance reform. The effective thing to do at the present stage of the game is to preach as well as practice that self-control and self-mastery which make for the confounding of intemperate "temperance" of the compulsory abstinence brand.—*New York Evening World,* Dec. 9, 1909.

National Liquor League

Official Call.

To Whom It May Concern:—Notice is hereby given that the seventeenth annual convention of the National Liquor League of the United States of America will be held in the club room of the National Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street N. W., Washington, D. C., commencing Tuesday, January 18th, 1910, at 2 p. m., and continuing its sessions from time to time until all business has been duly and legally transacted.

Each State association duly affiliated with the National League is entitled to three delegates and three alternates, together with the members of the executive committee and the National officers from said State, as per Section 2, Article IV., of the Constitution.

The executive committeeman from each State is requested to present a written report of the work of his association during the past year. The executive committee will meet at the National Hotel at 9 a. m. on Tuesday, January 18th for the transaction of general business.

The officers or representatives of the State Retail Liquor Dealers' organizations not already affiliated with the National Liquor League are cordially invited to attend this important convention and take part in its deliberations.

It has been decided to make Washington the permanent convention city, and in view of this fact the Washington Liquor Dealers have been requested not to prepare any festivities, as it is the intention to make this and all future conventions purely business meetings.

Headquarters of the National Liquor League during the convention will be located at the National Hotel, special rates having been granted to delegates and their friends, as follows: American plan $2.50 to $3.00, with bath $3.50 to $4.00; European plan $1.00 to $1.50, with bath $2.00 to $2.50. The hotel has recently been modernized and is centrally located with reference to the many points of interest at the National Capital.

As Congress will be in session those desiring to secure rooms in advance must apply as soon as possible to Hugh F. Harvey, chairman of the Congressional Committee, 2006 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

For further particulars regarding the convention address Robert J. Halle, National Secreetary, 109 E. Randolph Street, Chicago.

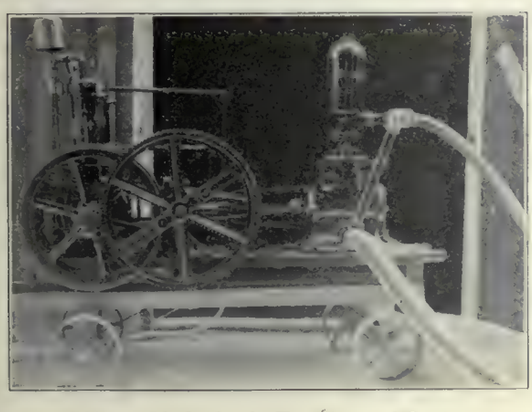
TIMOTHY L. McDONOUGH, President.
ROBT. J. HALLE, Secretary.

Dated at Chicago, Dec. 6, 1909.

"Charley dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I want you to promise me something."

"What do you want now?"

"I want you to promise that you will take some new medicine I have bought. I notice that whenever the races come to town you are always complaining about your system. Last year you said your system went wrong, and it cost you $80. So I think you ought to take something right away and save doctor bills."



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2 HP. F. M. Gaso-Distillate Engine and Pump

Capacity 2500 Gals. per hour

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INTERNAL REVENUE & CUSTOMS RULINGS

(T. D. 30185—G. A. 6953.)

Fruits containing alcohol or spirits.

1. Cherries Containing Substantial Quantities of Spirits. So-called maraschino cherries exported from France, hermetically sealed in bottles or cans, and containing substantial quantities of spirits added prior to exportation and in sufficient percentage to justify the French Government in assessing internal revenue on such alcohol, and contributing to preserve the same from decay or fermentation for a reasonable time, are dutiable under paragraph 263, tariff act of 1897, as fruits preserved in spirits.—Reiss vs. United States (135 Fed. Rep., 248; T. D. 25789. affirmed in 142 id., 1039, T. D. 27119).
2. Where Such Quantities Are Insignificant. The case of United States vs. Reiss, C. C. A. (166 Fed. Rep., 746; T. D. 29507), distinguished.

United States General Appraisers, New York, December 11, 1909.

In the matter of protests 353612, etc., of R. U. Delapenha & Co. et al., against the assessment by the Collector of Customs at the port of New York.

Before Board 3 (Waite, Somerville, and Hay, General Appraisers).

Somerville, General Appraisers. These importations all involve the same character of merchandise, namely, cherries in maraschino put up in a light sirup or in sugar containing various percentages of alcohol, and packed in hermetically sealed bottles or tins. The amount of absolute alcohol by volume varies from 3.1 to 8.45 per cent.

Each of the importations was assessed by the collector under paragraph 263 of the tariff act of 1897 as fruits of the kind there described at 1 cent per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem. The importers claim that they are dutiable at 2 cents per pound under paragraph 262 of said act as "edible fruits * * * prepared in any manner." The paragraphs above mentioned read as follows:

263. Comfits, sweetmeats, and fruits preserved in sugar, molasses, spirits, or their own juices, not specially provided for in this act, one cent per pound and thirty-five per centum ad valorem; if containing over ten per centum of alcohol and not specially provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem and in addition two dollars and fifty cents per proof gallon on the alcohol contained therein in excess of ten per centum. * * *

262. * * * apples, peaches, pears, and other edible fruits, including berries, when dried, desiccated, evaporated or prepared in any manner, not specially provided for in this act, two cents per pound. * * *

The Government contends in these cases that the cherries are fruits in spirits within the meaning of this term as used in said paragraph 263, and that the assessment as made by the collector is therefore correct.

A similar question has been passed on by the circuit court of appeals for the second circuit, in two separate decisions which, in our judgment, can readily be harmonized. The first case rose under the tariff act of 1894, where certain cherries in a sirup containing between 6 and 8 per cent of alcohol, were held by the Board to be fruits in spirits, and this view was sustained by the circuit in the case of Reiss vs. United States (135 Fed. Rep., 248; T. D. 25789). On further appeal that decision was affirmed by the circuit court of appeals (142 Fed. Rep., 1039; T. D. 27119).

The case of United States vs. Reiss (166 Fed. Rep., 746; T. D. 29507), relied on by the importers, is not in conflict with the above decision. In the latter case maraschino cherries were shown to contain an insignificant quantity of absolute alcohol, this percentage varying from about .07 to 1.2 per cent. It was accordingly held that cherries preserved in spirits, imported under the tariff act of 1894, were dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem, as a non-enumerated manufactured article under Section 3 of said Act, and not under paragraph 218 of said Act enumerating fruits preserved in sugar, sirup, and molasses, not specially provided for.

It will be noted that the word "spirits" was not used in said paragraph, while it does occur in said paragraph 263 of the tariff act of 1897. Furthermore, the case of Delapenha, G. A. 4503 (T. D. 21428), was an importation of maraschino cherries imported under the tariff act of 1897. The merchandise in that case contained substantial quantities of absolute alcohol, and was held to be dutiable as fruits preserved in spirits, under said paragraph 263, and not under paragraph 262, at 2 cents per pound. On appeal taken to the circuit court this decision was affirmed (T. D. 27397, suits 2984 and 3442).

In the case of Reiss & Brady, G. A. 6430 (T. D. 27585), certain maraschino cherries, found to contain a substantial amount of brandy or other spirits, were held dutiable under said paragraph 263 of the tariff act of 1897 as fruits preserved in spirits, and not under section 6 of said act at 20 per cent ad valorem as a non-enumerated manufactured article. An appeal was taken in some of the protests covered by this decision, and further testimony was taken in the circuit court. The circuit court of appeals in United States vs. Reiss & Brady (166 Fed. Rep., 746; T. D. 29507), cited supra, reversed the ruling of the Board, evidently on the ground that the cherries contained an insignificant amount of alcohol, affirming the same case in 163 Fed. Rep., 65.

The present case differs from similar protests before the Board in that the testimony taken as to what amount of alcohol will act as a preservative of fruits is more elaborately explained. This testimony satisfactorily shows that in order to preserve fruit so that it will keep without hermetically sealing it should contain from 14 to 16 per cent of alcohol, but that a less percentage would operate to preserve it for a reasonable length of time after being exposed to the air. Hence the witness Brady testifies that it is customary with him to instruct the exporters and manufacturers of similar cherries to introduce at least 5 per cent of absolute alcohol and that this amount would subserve the purpose of preserving them from decay for a short time after the containers were opened and the contents exposed to the air.

A proper construction of said paragraph 263 seems to us not only to provide generically for fruits preserved in spirits, but for fruits so preserved when containing over 10 per cent of absolute alcohol, and levies a duty of $2.50 per proof gallon on the alcohol contained therein in excess of 10 per cent in addition to the 35 per cent ad valorem assessed upon such fruits when preserved in spirits not exceeding 10 per cent. A dividing line is now legally fixed at 10 per cent, and the excess above 10 per cent is expressly made dutiable as alcohol at the rate of $2.50 per proof gallon. In re Milhalovitch, G. A. 4296 (T. D. 20212), affirmed by the circuit court in Voight vs. Milhalovitch (125 Fed. Rep., 78; T. D. 25092); Rheinstrom vs. United States (118 Fed. Rep., 303).

The record in each of these cases shows that certain amounts of alcohol were added to the cherries at the time they were put in the containers and sealed for preservation. There is a French internal-revenue tax on the alcohol contained in goods that are exported from France, which is 220 francs per hectoliter, and this is made a dutiable item in all the importations under consideration. According to the testimony, this alcohol, taken in connection with the sealing of the bottles or cans, has a tendency to preserve the goods, at least for a short time. We think the proper rule should be that where fruits are contained in substantial quantities of alcohol, as distinguished from insignifi-

cant quantities, and the quantity is sufficient to justify the French government in assessing a tax upon the alcohol, this fact brings the goods within the category of fruits preserved in spirits. While Congress may have intended that fruits preserved in sugar should contain a sufficient quantity of sugar to commercially make a preserve, the same contention can not reasonably be made for fruits contained in alcohol.

Paragraph 274 of the present tariff act of August 5, 1909, contains the following phrase:

274. * * * comfits, sweetmeats, and fruits of all kinds preserved or packed in sugar, or having sugar added thereto, or preserved or packed in molasses, spirits, or their own juices, if containing no alcohol, or containing not over ten per centum of alcohol, one cent per pound and thirty-five per centum of alcohol, one cent per pound and thirty-five per centum ad valorem; if containing over ten per centum of alcohol and not specially provided for in this section, thirty-five per centum ad valorem, and in addition two dollars and fifty cents per proof gallon on the alcohol contained therein in excess of ten per centum. * * *

This change made by Congress of previous tariff acts may, in a sense, be regarded as a legislative interpretation of these acts, and is persuasive of the view which we have above expressed. Mosle vs. Bidwell (130 Fed. Rep., 334; 65 C. C. A., 533; T. D. 25276).

On the testimony in the record we are of opinion that the protests should all be overruled and the collector's decision affirmed in each case, and it is so ordered.

(T. D. 30180.)

Shortage of liquors in bottles or jugs.

Appeal directed from decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers of November 30, 1909, G. A. 6944 (T. D. 30160), involving the question whether an allowance should be made where a portion of the goods in the case are missing.

Treasury Department, December 13, 1909.

Sir: The Department is in receipt of a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers of November 30, 1909, G. A. 6944 (T. D. 30160), wherein it is held that an allowance should be made where wines, cordials, etc., imported in bottles or jugs, are at the time of exportation packed in packages containing the number of bottles or jugs required by the second proviso to paragraph 296 of the tariff act of July 24, 1897, although upon the opening of such packages the examiner finds a portion of the goods missing.

As the issue is an important one, you are hereby directed to file an application for a review of the said decision in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the act of June 10, 1890. Respectfully,

(57183) JAMES F. CURTIS, Assistant Secretary.

Collector of Customs, San Francisco, Cal.

No. 22259.

Cherries in Maraschino, 8 per cent Alcohol.—Protest 339905 of R. U. Delapenha & Co. (Minneapolis).

Cherries in maraschino classified as fruits preserved in spirits under paragraph 263, tariff act of 1897, were claimed to be dutiable under paragraph 262, relating to cherries. Protest overruled.

SOMERVILLE, *General Appraiser:* * * * An analysis of the merchandise shows that it contains in volume 7.84 per cent of alcohol or spirits. In the case of Reiss v. United States (T. D. 25789; 135 Fed. Rep., 248) the merchandise was shown to be cherries in maraschino, which were assessed under paragraph 218 of the tariff act of 1894 as fruits preserved in sirup. On analysis the merchandise in that case was found to contain 8.57 per cent of alcohol by volume. It was accordingly held by the court that the cherries were preserved in spirits and that the omission of the words "or spirits" in paragraph 218 of the tariff act of 1894 left the articles unprovided for, and that they are accordingly dutiable as a nonenumerated manufactured article under section 3 of that act. This decision was affirmed per curiam by the Circuit Court of Appeals, as reported in T. D. 27119 (142 Fed. Rep., 1039).

The purport of this decision is to the effect that cherries of this kind containing as much as 8.57 per cent of alcohol by volume are preserved in spirits within the meaning of the tariff act of 1897.

The case of United States v. Reiss & Brady (166 Fed. Rep. 746; T. D. 29507) differs from the present case in the fact that the amount of alcohol contained in the cherries there under consideration was insignificent in quantity, and would therefore be disregarded as a preservative.

(T. D. 30160—G. A. 6944.)

Shortage of liquors in bottles or jugs.

Where wines, cordials, brandy or other spirituous liquors, imported in bottles or jugs, are at the time of exportation packed in packages containing the number of bottles or jugs specified in and required by the second proviso of paragraph 296, tariff act of 1897, and on the opening of such packages the local appraiser reports a portion of such goods as missing or not found, an allowance for such deficiency should be made in estimating and assessing the duty on such merchandise, as for a shortage or nonimportation.

United States General Appraisers, New York, Nov. 30, 1909.

In the matter of protest 331875 of Ami Vignier (Incorporated) et al. against the assessment of duty by the Collector of Customs at the port of San Francisco.

Before Board 3 (Waite, Somerville and Hay, General Appraisers.)

Somerville, General Appraiser: Paragraph 296 of the tariff act of 1897, relating to duty on still wines, cordials, brandies and other spirituous liquors of the kind there described, contains the following proviso:

That there shall be no constructive or other allowance for breakage, leakage or damage on wines, liquors, cordials or distilled spirits. Wines, cordials, brandy and other spirituous liquors, including bitters of all kinds and bay rum or bay water, imported in bottles or jugs, *shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles or jugs in each package, or duty shall be paid as if such package contained at least one dozen bottles or jugs,* and in addition thereto, duty shall be collected on the bottles or jugs at the rates which would be chargeable thereon if imported empty.

The following statute is embodied in the United States Revised Statutes, Section 2921, and is still in force and unrepealed. This statute reads as follows:

Section 2921. If, on the opening of any package, a deficiency of any article shall be found, on examination by the appraisers, the same shall be certified to the Collector on the invoice, and an allowance for the same be made in estimating the duties.

It appears from the records in the appended schedule of cases that the importations consist of various liquors, such as wines and brandies, imported in bottles or jugs and assessed for duty under said paragraph 296.

The inference from the verified invoices is that these bottles or jugs were all packed in packages as required by said paragraph, but the appraiser reports in each instance that a specific number of these bottles were missing and not found. The importers claim that no duty can lawfully be assessed on such merchandise, on the ground that it was never imported.

The rule has long been settled by the judicial tribunals of this country that no duty can be assessed on goods not imported into the United States except in such cases as may be otherwise provided by law—as, for example, those of breakage, leakage and damage.

The plain construction of paragraph 296 is that the constructive assessment there provided for on goods not arriving and not found applies only to such importations of liquors in bottles or jugs as *were not packed in such manner, as to the num-*

ber of bottles or jugs, as is expressly required by the terms of the proviso to said paragraph.

Statutes apparently conflicting are required to be construed so as to afford a field of operation for each section or paragraph of the law, if practicable, and repugnancy is to be avoided in all practicable cases.

These importations all having been packed in strict requirement with the law, so as to facilitate the examination of them required to be made by the appraisers and their classifications by the collector, the abstraction of a portion of the merchandise in transitu and prior to arrival at the port of destination, presumptively by theft, without the fault of the importer, reasonably relieves the owner of any obligation to pay duty on the missing articles, where the appraiser, on opening the packages, reports them missing or not found. Dimond's case, G. A. 6699 (T. D. 28650).

In construing said Section 2921, the Circuit Court made the following observation (United States v. Park, 77 Fed. Rep., 608, 609):

No further proof could be necessary [than the report of the appraiser], for the merchandise must have been in the custody of the customs officials from the time of entry, which would show that what was examined was what was imported, and that some was lost after importation [exportation] and before examination. The statute seems to be based upon this presumption.

The protests are sustained in all cases where the appraiser has reported a certain number of bottles of the wine, brandy, etc., in the importation as missing or not found. The collector's decision is reversed in each instance, with instructions to reliquidate the several entries by making an allowance in duty for any such shortages. In other respects the protests are overruled.

Lyman Abbott on the Teachings of Christ

THE Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the *Outlook* and writer on ethics, gave his interpretation of the teachings of Christ in Houston Hall, University of Pennsylvania, on the afternoon of December 1st. It was an annual George Dana Boardman lecture on Christian Ethics and about 500 people were crowded into the auditorium.

Dr. Abbott first stated that what was written about Christ in the four gospels was "colored by His reporters" and must not be followed literally.

"The gospels do not," he said, "contain a record that Christ ever declined a social invitation. He did not condemn the desire for pleasure and He did not renounce the world. Men said of Him that He was a winebibber. Now we can tell a good deal about a man by the kind of lies that are told about him. Another kind of lie was told about an ascetic, John the Baptist. It was said that he had a devil.

"Christ did not think that good dress, good food. and good pleasure were wicked."

In speaking of what Christ would do were He to appear in Philadelphia at the present time, Dr. Abbott said: "I do not know whether Christ would be a total abstainer or not, but I am very sure that He would not confound total abstinence and temperance. He would not think that total abstinence from one form of indulgence is self-control. He would not teach that a man who eats pie until his face is as soft as pastry, and who drinks coffee until his face is as yellow as coffee, ought to be called a temperance man because he does not drink beer."

Dr. Abbott's address was replete with many other illustrations of what Christ would not do were He to appear on earth at the present time, but that applying to the question of so-called temperance as against the interpretation of the word or idea given by the paid hirelings of the Anti-Saloon League is of great interest and importance to the men who believe that the individual should be the judge of his own appetite and responsible to God alone if he abuses it.

American Business Conditions in the Distilling Industry

AN article which has caused National attention appeared in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* recently. It conclusively points to the fact that the liquor interests suffered from prohibition considerably less than the public, or even the liquor traffic itself at first believed. We herewith beg to quote same as an entirety:

"Morris F. Westheimer, of the Susquemac Distilling Co., and who is also president of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, the headquarters of which are in this city, contributes a lengthy article on "The Present American Business Conditions in the Distilling Industry" to the current issue of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He quotes figures showing that the panic and prohibition movement combined did not force a decrease in the consumption of distilled spirits anything like a comparison with such commodities as iron, steel, sugar, coal, and even bank clearings. He says:

" 'It is evident that the depression in general business conditions during the years 1907 and 1908 did not reduce the consumption of spirits as greatly as did the hard times of 1893 to 1896.

" 'Tax paid for consumption during fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, 119,703,594 gallons; a decrease as compared with 1907 of 10.7 per cent.

" The United States Geological Survey gives the production of coal in the United States for the year of 1907 as 480,363,424 short tons. For the year 1908, 415,842,698 short tons, a decrease of 13.4 per cent.

"Coal being an accurate barometer of general manufacturing conditions the decrease of 13.4 per cent in coal production, as compared to 10.7 per cent in consumption of spirits, is extremely interesting. A study of the following table will more clearly indicate the comparative effect of depressed business conditions, following the panic in 1907. (All figures are taken from governmental reports):

*Production pig iron, long tons.

	1907	1908	Dec. Pct.
*Production pig iron, long tons....	25,781,000	15,936,000	38.1
Production steel, long tons.....	23,363,000	15,000,000	35.7
*Imp. sugar, lbs.....	4,391,839,975	3,371,997,112	23.2
*Bank clearings, dol.....	157,673,000,000	127,755,000,000	19.
*Production coal, short tons.....	480,363,424	415,842,698	13.4
‡Tax payment distilled spirits, gal.	134,031,066	119,703,594	10.7

* Fiscal. ‡ Calendar year.

The statistical abstract of the United States gives the per capita consumption of all liquors and wines:

For fiscal year ending June 30, 1888	14.65
For fiscal year ending June 30, 1898	17.37
For fiscal year ending June 30, 1907	23.54
For fiscal year ending June 30, 1908	23.01

"These facts are all the more striking, impressive and remarkable in view of the widely heralded 'prohibition wave,' now slowly receding, but which attained its greatest strength in 1908. They indicate beyond dispute that legislative prohibition, instead of largely reducing the quantity of spirits consumed —as contemplated by its advocates—has very little, if any, effect in that direction. It has, however, reduced the quality of goods consumed, and has driven the retail business into less reputable and less responsible hands. Where prohibition prevails there will be no improved demand for goods of the higher grades. Where goods are selling under the sanction of the law commercial conditions bring keen competition, necessitating good quality and small profit to the legitimate dealers. When traffic of any kind is carried on under the ban of the law these conditions are reversed, resulting in a diminished competition, poor quality and larger profits to the violator of the law, all at the expense of the consumer, and with the added moral damage of destroying respect for all law."

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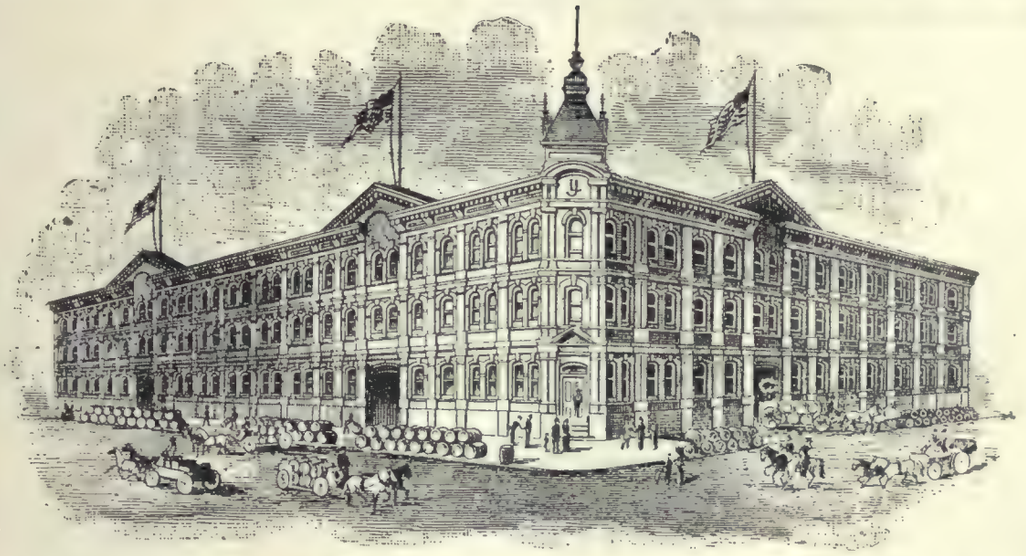


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No Beer, no matter the name, make or reputation, is so highly approved by the connoisseur. For home use our Bottled Beers are especially adapted; nourishing, pure and delicious. Aged and cured by time as time only can accomplish. Its rapid growth in popular favor at home and abroad proves its superiority.

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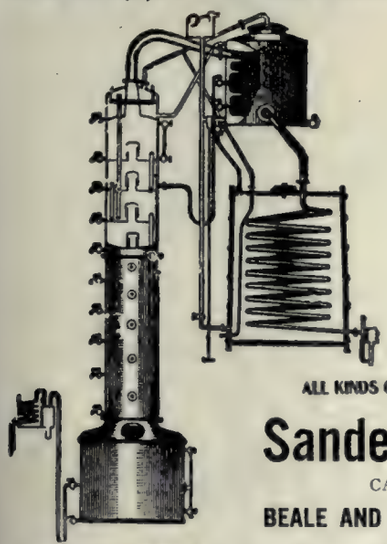
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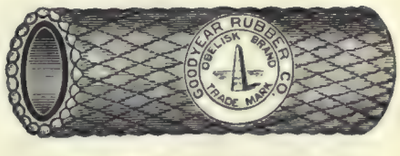
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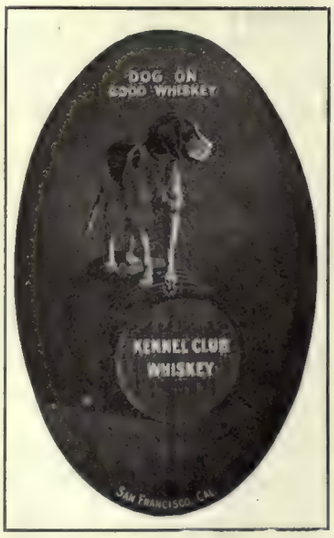
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SAN FRANCISCO

RUSCONI, FISHER & COMPANY

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHANTS

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Unrivaled for Purity and Excellence

326 JACKSON STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TRADE IN 1909 GREATLY INCREASED

By HORATIO F. STOLL, Secretary Grape Growers of California

THOSE identified with the wine industry and trade, will find unusually pleasant reading in the comparative statistics of exports of wines and brandies during the calendar year 1909, the details of which will be found herewith.

The exports of wines in glass by sea, were 8143 cases as compared with 4701 in the preceding year, and 4917 in 1907. The movement of bulk goods by sea totaled 7,410,294 gallons, while in 1908 the figures were 4,250,799, and in 1907, 3,112,287 gallons. The manifest values for 1909 were $2,386,111; in 1908, $1,657,089; in 1907, $1,311,699.

The apparent great increase in the exports of wines in glass by sea can be explained by saying that it is to a large extent due to the shipments of unfermented wines in glass to New York via the Tehuantepec route.

During the past year New York took 2825 cases and 6,132,885 gallons of California wine valued at $1,859,442. In the year 1908 New York received 462 cases by sea and 3,257,258 gallons of wine, valued at $1,196,642. As will be seen by the tables, New York was a still smaller buyer in 1907 than in 1908.

Among the countries that show material increase in demand for our wines are the Hawaiian Islands, Central America, British Columbia, Society Islands and Japan.

The movement of brandy by sea, though small in volume, comparatively speaking, shows a still better gain than that of wine, the gallonage being five times greater than that of 1908 and seven times greater than that of 1907. The value of brandies exported by sea were $53,806. In 1908 it was $15,863; in 1907, $15,734.

The comparative figures of exports of whisky by sea make a very gratifying showing, the gallonage and value representing large gains over the preceding two years. As, for instance, the manifest value of whisky exported during the twelve-month was $211,263, while in 1908 the total was $147,868. All of which goes to show that this branch of the trade is rapidly coming back to its own.

One of the peculiarities of the statistics is that while the wine, brandy and whisky exports have largely increased, the movements of export beer during the same period show quite a falling off compared with both 1908 and 1907. The reason for this is beyond our comprehension.

The exports of miscellaneous wines and liquors show a slight decrease in the matter of values, as compared with the two years preceding.

Imports by rail in bond are misleading because of the fact that the greater part of these shipments which came into San Francisco formerly in this way, now come via the Tehuantepec route and therefore do not appear in the totals of rail-in-bond receipts.

Among the import tables showing a material increase are those of ale, stout, porter, absinthe, beer, bitters, champagne (receipts doubled); gin imports nearly doubled; wines largely increased; whisky four times greater than 1908, and more than double those of 1907; vermouth good increase, and brandy nearly four times greater than 1908 or 1907.

We commend the following figures to the trade with the suggestion that they be carefully perused. To the man with clear eyesight they should look very good. The figures follow:

EXPORTS OF WINES.

(By sea.)

Year ending Dec. 31, 1909.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	1,382	15,991	$17,406
" British Columbia	477	30,396	13,052
" Central America	477	119,040	48,936
" China	22	5,879	3,087
" Hawaiian Islands	1,673	929,709	357,865
" Japan	105	36,032	12,716
" New York	2,825	6,132,885	1,859,442
" Mexico	289	46,564	20,201
" Philippine Islands	226	11,829	4,618
" South America	310	24,207	13,666
" Society Islands	10	15,207	5,702
" Samoan Islands	3	1,994	862
" France	2	.....	12
" Germany	5	10,603	3,464
" Holland	18	2,322	920
" Australia	....	102	46
" Scotland	156	.....	889
" England	....	53,536	18,677
" Korea	3	356	186
" British India	160	.....	889
" East Indies	....	2,412	1,870
" Dutch East Indies	....	330	249
" Straits Settlements	....	900	445
Totals	8,143	7,440,294	$2,386,111

(By Sea.)

Year ending December 31, 1908.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	513	7.143	$6,268
" British Columbia	123	21,794	7,778
" Central America	1,263	89,129	46,428
" China	115	5,066	3,030
" Hawaiian Islands	1,597	712,051	326,014
" Japan	69	33,934	14,738
" Mexico	284	46,461	20,466
" New York	462	3,257,268	1,196,642
" Philippine Islands	132	3,027	1,842
" South America	59	30,128	15,165
" Society Islands	....	9,719	3,642
" *All other countries	84	35,079	15,076
Totals	4,701	4,250,799	$1,657,089

*Includes 15 cs 20,708 gallons to London.

(By Sea.)

Year ending December 21, 1907.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	441	17,735	$7,813
" British Columbia	264	21,976	11,101
" Central America	955	123,300	55,325
" China	13	3,908	2,304
" Hawaiian Islands	1,884	595,716	277,407
" Japan	104	60,222	25,208
" Mexico	611	65,876	31,118
" New York	45	2,136,357	859,232
" Philippine Islands	349	3,012	3,316
" South America	69	40,069	19,138
" Society Islands	7	13,686	5,163
" *All other countries	175	30,430	14,574
Totals	4,917	3,112,287	$1,311,699

*Includes 23,965 gallons to London.

BRANDY EXPORTS.

(By sea.)

Year ending December 31, 1909.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	286	1,312	$7,353
" British Columbia	36	257	550
" Central America	1	228	526
" China	1	.....	7
" Hawaiian Islands	570	2,068	11,023
" Mexico	38	160	645
" New York	5	32,013	33,565
" Philippine Islands	1	106	137
Totals	938	36,144	$53,806

(By sea.)

Year ending December 31, 1908.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	46	1,166	$2,988
" British Columbia	9	200	266
" China	37	.....	329
" Central America	30	10	208
" Hawaiian Islands	325	2,787	8,059
" Japan	6	.....	57
" Mexico	48	22	353
" New York	....	2,359	3,041
" Philippine Islands	....	302	255
" Society Islands	4	.....	23
" South America	....	135	203
" All other countries	....	54	81
Totals	505	7,071	$15,863

(By sea.)

Year ending December 31, 1907.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	92	741	$3,457
" British Columbia	22	.....	181
" Central America	32	60	294
" China	1	45	67
" Hawaiian Islands	2359	2,763	9,172
" Mexico	7	313	301
" New York	....	305	588
" Philippine Islands	....	458	383
" All other countries	1	1,285	1,290
Totals	514	5,970	$15,734

WHISKY.

(By sea.)

Year ending December 31, 1909.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	1,191	26,927	$81,910
" British Columbia	61	441	1,395
" Central America	1,306	1,280	12,740
" China	....	42	219
" Hawaiian Islands	2,885	19,446	67,157
" Japan	300	120	6,684
" Mexico	1,001	1,267	7,477
" Philippine Islands	4,521	8,738	33,368
" South America	22	5	138
" Society Islands	5	.....	25
" Samoan Islands	5	.....	30
" Chemulpo	20	.....	120
Totals	11,317	58,266	$211,263

(By sea.)

Year ending December 31, 1908.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	1,412	10,003	$34,562
" British Columbia	250	369	1,427
" Columbia	2,618	1,100	20,498
" China	323	629	2,664
" Hawaiian Islands	3,072	17,647	54,740
" Japan	48	235	496
" Mexico	1,131	1,308	1,854
" New York	....	50	300
" Philippine Islands	3,582	6,117	23,063
" South America	48	130	396
" Society Islands	6	.....	88
" All other countries	56	230	780
Total	12,546	37,818	$147,868

In bond—

To Hawaiian Islands .....160 cases, valued at $1,066

" Philippine Islands ....537 cases, valued at 2,282

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1907.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	1,222	4,458	$20,240
" British Columbia	139	56	923
" Central America	3,775	5,158	37,010
" China	71	275	1,245
" Hawaiian Islands	3,849	22,634	73,841
" Japan	31	.....	301
" Mexico	2,427	1,791	16,382
" Philippine Islands	5,245	6,631	37,862
" South America	472	893	4,111
" All other countries	231	274	1,564
Totals	17,462	42,170	$193,479

EXPORTS OF BEER.

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1909.

Destination.	Pkgs. Bottled.	Pkgs. Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	1,202	70	$16,644
" Central America	119	15	1,647
" China	242	.....	3,137
" Hawaiian Islands	2,174	3,484	33,910
" Japan	125	.....	1,497
" Mexico	14	.....	189
" South America	55	.....	253
" Samoan Islands	5	2	92
" Society Islands	104	2	926
" Australia	3	2	47
" Chemulpo	159	.....	948
" Java	1	.....	13
Totals	4,203	3,584	$59,303

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1908.

Destination.	Pkgs. Bottled.	Pkgs. Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	340	100	$4,060
" British Columbia	3	.....	21
" Central America	443	20	2,091
" China	783	.....	7,800
" Hawaiian Islands	3,033	1,484	29,960
" Japan	30	.....	360
" Mexico	70	11	585
" Philippine Islands	2,990	.....	23,220
" South America	100	.....	336
" Society Islands	61	.....	567
" All other countries	73	.....	583
Totals	7,926	1,615	$69,583
In bond—			
To China	200 bbls	1260 csks, valued at	$14,211
" Japan		120 csks, valued at	1,500

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1907.

Destination.	Pkgs. Bottled.	Pkgs. Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	2,026	120	$12,380
" Central America	236	.....	1,432
" China	1,947	.....	12,582
" Hawaiian Islands	3,060	4,314	40,757
" Japan	290	.....	1,830
" Mexico	83	2	789
" Philippine Islands	1,990	.....	15,020
" South America	330	.....	1,259
" Society Islands	57	4	559
" All other countries	8	2	123
Totals	10,027	4,440	$86,731

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1909.

Destination.	Cases.	Pkgs. Bulk.	Gallons.
To Alaska	1,921	211	.....
" British Columbia	625	6	68
" Central America	120	13	10
" China	149	6	66
" Hawaiian Islands	7,396	392	453
" Japan	219	15	.....
" Mexico	567	13	46
" New York	10,656	[illegible]	.....
" Philippine Islands	1,869	3	10
" South America	147	.....	.....
" Society Islands	3	11	.....
" Samoan Islands	27	2	.....
" Australia	29	5	.....
" London	2	.....	.....
" India	1	.....	.....
" Chemulpo	10	.....	.....
" East Indies	3	.....	.....
" Bangkok	10	.....	.....
Totals	23,764	683	653
Value			$157,647

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1908.

Destination.	Cases.	Pkgs. Bulk.	Gallons.
To Alaska	1,311	120	53
" British Columbia	440	125	.....
" Central America	570	3	214
" [illegible]	248	2	.....
" [illegible] Islands	3,840	379	5,041
" [illegible]	162	438	.....
" [illegible]	759	17	250
" New York	2,679	.....	.....
" Philippine Islands	3,419	148	52
" South America	150	14	.....
" Society Islands	14	8	.....
" All other countries	588	5	.....
Totals	14,180	1,259	5,610
Value			$171,841

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1907.

Destination.	Cases.	Pkgs. Bulk.	Gallons.
To Alaska	4,250	28	458
" British Columbia	288	25	26
" [illegible] America	266	122	213
" [illegible]	208	24	16
" [illegible] Islands	5,611	307	8,655
" [illegible]	1,413	35	116
" [illegible]	151	2	.....
" [illegible] Islands	273	20	107
" [illegible]	199	.....	75
" All other countries	26	44	20
Totals	12,624	607	9,686
Value			$172,968

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS. ITEMIZED.

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1909.

Destination.	Cases.	Pkgs. Bulk.	Gallons.
Absinthe	32	.....	.....
Alcohol	983	52	274
Ainsette	2	.....	.....
Apricot Brandy	51	1	.....
Amer Picon	15	.....	.....
Ale, Porter and Stout	220	1	.....
Bitters	280	1	.....
Blackberry Brandy	22	2	40
Benedictine	34	.....	.....
Chartreuse	2	.....	.....
Cassia	55	2	.....
Curacoa	48	.....	.....
Cocktails	56	.....	.....
China Wine	87	1	.....
Champagne	751	1	.....
Coco Cola	22	3	.....
Cordials	291	9	.....
Creme de Menthe	217	1	.....
Cider	160	47	.....
Cognac	55	3	28
Caromel	3	5	.....
Cherries in Maraschino	240	.....	.....
Fernet	31	.....	.....
Fruit Juice	22	1	.....
Ginger Ale	956	96	.....
Grape Juice	11,769	.....	.....
Gin	2,992	141	144
Grenadine	16	.....	.....
Kummel	98	.....	.....
Kirsch	5	.....	.....
Liquors	1,252	.....	.....
Liqueurs	168	.....	.....
Mineral Water	1,984	4	.....
Rum	39	92	.....
Rock and Rye	80	.....	.....
Spirits	65	201	167
Sake	10	.....	.....
Syrups	48	6	.....
Tamarindo	3	8	.....
Vermouth	600	10	.....
Totals	23,764	693	653

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1908.

Destination.	Cases.	Pkgs. Bulk.	Gallons.
Absinthe	11	2	.....
Amer Picon	20	.....	.....
Alcohol	3,230	38	1,641
Ale, Stout and Porter	358	27	.....
Apricot Brandy	5	.....	.....
Bitters	189	.....	.....
Benedictine	3	.....	.....
Blackberry Brandy	10	1	.....
Casbo in Rum	....	3	.....
Champagne	662	.....	.....
Cognac	14	1	.....
Cocktails	60	.....	.....
Cider	142	15	1
Cordials	246	4	.....
Cherries in Maraschino	383	.....	.....
Cassia	....	70	.....
Curacoa	10	.....	.....
Chartreuse	3	.....	.....
China Wine	110	.....	.....
Creme de Cocoa	5	.....	.....
Coco Cola	....	5	.....
Caromel	1	1	.....
Creme de Menthe	....	1	.....
Flormigs	....	1	.....
Fruit Juice	31	4	.....
Fig Brandy	20	.....	.....
Gin	1,005	155	311
Ginger Ale	248	74	.....
Ginger Brandy	....	.....	52
Grape Juice	3,425	1	.....
Kummel	50	.....	.....
Liquors	1,450	12	323
Liqueurs	20	.....	.....
Malt Extract	....	140	.....
Mineral Water	1,942	3	.....
Punch	2	.....	.....
Prune Juice	....	1	.....
Rock and Rye	31	.....	.....
Rum	31	21	78
Sake	142	484	.....
Syrups	13	3	.....
Spirits	33	187	2,990
Vermouth	275	5	214
Totals	14,180	1,259	5,610

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1907.

Destination.	Cases.	Pkgs. Bulk.	Gallons.
Absinthe	10	.....	.....
Amer Picon	5	.....	.....
Alcohol	126	50	2,382
Ale, Porter, Stout	262	22	.....
Aguardiente	....	4	.....
Bitters	137	26	9
Champagne	1,341	.....	.....
Creme de Menthe	72	.....	.....
Cognac	108	.....	25
Cider	107	9	.....
Cocktails	87	.....	.....
Cordials	128	1	53
Cassia	11	.....	.....
Cherries	250	.....	.....
Fernet	7	.....	.....

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

Year ending December 30, 1909.

Articles.	Cs.	Bbls.	Csks.	Oct.	Hhds.
Aquavit	15	....	....	....	....
Arrac	25	....	....	....	....
Absinthe	200	....	....	....	....
Beer	1	....	....	....	....
Brandy	996	2	12	8	....
Champagne	9,324	....	....	....	....
Cognac	40	....	....	....	....
Cordials	8	....	....	....	....
Cider	61	....	....	....	....
Fruit Juice	50	....	....	....	....
Gin	152	....	....	....	....
Liquors	908	1	....	....	....
Mastic	32	....	....	....	....
Mineral Water	74	....	....	....	....
Stout	15	....	....	....	....
Whisky	879	50	6	....	5
Wine	3,193	6	136	8	13

Year ending December 30, 1908.

Articles.	Cs.	Bbls.	Csks.	⅛ Csks.	Hhd.	Oct.	Gl.
Absinthe	525	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ale	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aquavit	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beer	169	4	...	...	...	...	...
Bitters	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brandy	728	6	...	...	...	...	20
Champagne	9,929	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cider	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cognac	291	...	2	...	...	...	...
Cordials	139	...	...	...	...	6 1-6	csks.
Gin	620	...	8	...	...	...	...
Kirsch	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors	1,421	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mineral Water	849	...	72	...	...	...	...
Mastic	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Mescal	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punch	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Porter	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rum	60	...	20	...	...	...	...
Sherry	...	...	156	...	...	11	...
Stout	70	170	...	...	...	...	...
Tequila	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
Vermouth	100	1	...	...	...	...	...
Wine	5,178	67	325	...	14	64	...
Whisky	2,475	16	19	5	1	...	...

Year ending December 31, 1907.

Articles.	Cs.	Bbls.	Csks.	Hhd.	Oct.	Butt.
Absinthe	94	....	....	....	....	....
Amer Picon	200	....	....	....	....	....
Ale	606	50	....	....	....	....
Aquavit	449	....	....	....	....	....
Beer	849	....	....	....	....	....
Brandy	2,709	15	48	....	32	....
Bitters	1,250	....	....	....	....	....
Champagne	42,258	....	....	....	....	....
Cordials	495	....	....	....	....	....
Cognac	295	5	76	....	2	....
Fernet Branca	248	....	....	....	....	....
Gin	2,987	....	10	....	....	....
Kirsch	10	....	....	....	....	....
Liquors	1,483	....	....	....	....	....
Liqueurs	2,428	4	....	....	....	....
Mineral Water	1,356	....	25	....	....	....
Porter	540	....	....	....	....	....
Punch	150	....	....	....	....	....
Rum	51	....	....	....	12	....
Stout	1,472	....	....	....	....	....
Vermouth	5,060	11	6	....	....	....
Whisky	5,241	75	38	2	28	....
Wine	13,254	69	436	21	92	8

IMPORTS WINES AND LIQUORS.

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1909.
(With comparative figures.)

ALE, STOUT AND PORTER.

	Cs.	Bbls.	½ Bbls.	Csks.	Hhds.
In 1909	1.426	5,538	....	59	....
" 1908	829	1,913	....	....	5
" 1907	8,991	1,541	15	15	10

ABSINTHE.

	Cases.
In 1909	4,776
" 1908	3,840
" 1907	3,901

BEER.

	Cs.	Bbls.	½ Bbls.	¼ Bbls.	Kgs.	Hhds.	Csks.	Pgs.
In †1909	10,657	22,024	4,822	5,733	103	7,032	473	....
†1908	10,941	25,637	320	590	2,335	910	3	*6088
1907	5,029	18,690	100	695	737	275	....	....

*Size of packages not given in manifest.
†Apparent increase, due to domestic imports by water instead of rail as heretofore.

BITTERS.

	Cs.	Csks.
In 1909	7,218	50
" 1908	3,203	....
" 1907	2,749	....

CHAMPAGNE.

	Cases.	Crates.	Bskts.
In 1909	16,049	300	30
" 1908	8,810	....	....
" 1907	2,828	....	....

GIN.

	Cs.	Bbls.	½ Bbls.	Csks.	Octs.	Hhds.	⅛ Pipes.
In 1909	.50,378	168	6	102	77	....	10
" 1908	.26,941	18	....	95	4	10	....
" 1907	.24,492	110	1	290	33	....	....

LIQUEURS.

	Cs.	Bbls.	½ Bbls.	Csks.	Octs.	Kgs.	Crts.
In 1909	10,475	2	3	2	1	10	298
" 1908	12,408	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 1907	17,518	81	...	...	...	...	...

MINERAL WATER.

	Cs.	Bbls.	Csks.	Cbys.
In 1909	16,111	276	315	2
" 1908	17,278	50	100	....
" 1907	9,759	....	....	....

WINES.

	Cs.	Bbls.	Csks.	¼ Csks.	Oct.	Kgs.	Hds.	Pps.	Bts
In 1909	18,742	402	1,059	41	487	105	46	53	15
" 1908	12,036	432	189	24	153	..	4	..	17
" 1907	12,620	1,313	377	..	603	..	6	..	..

WHISKY.

	Cs.	Bbls.	½ Bbls.	Csks	½ Csks	Oct	Hds.	Drm.
In 1909	43,337	4,003	16	138	1	97	5	1
" 1908	13,837	815	..	97	4	59	2	..
" 1907	21,529	...	5	99	..	210	30	..

VERMOUTH.

	Cs.	Bbls.	Csks.
In 1909	50,207	....	15
" 1908	41,875	5	7
" 1907	23,060	5	8

BRANDY.

	Cs.	Bbls.	½ Bbls.	Csks.	Octs.	Hhds.	Ovls
In 1909	20,655	45	1	18	49	5	8
" 1908	4,305	2	...	...	...	...	...
" 1907	4,449	53	...	32	50	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1910.

	Cases,	Pkgs. Bulk.
Amer Picon	4,200	....
Aquavit	570	80
Arrac	....	3
Baryte	....	50
Byrrh	224	....
Benedictine	1,307	....
Cognac	4,403	75
Cider	265	5
Curacoa	2	....
Creme de Menthe	10	....
Cassia	200	....
Cordials	4,940	....
Coco Cola	268	1
Fernet	7,478	....
Fruit Juice	148	50
Ginger Ale	27	1,632
Gentiane	30	....
Grape Juice	578	....
Kummel	1,449	....
Kirsch	165	....
Punch	130	....
Sake	1,278	7,397
Spirits	2,484	45
Rum	165	51
Vodka	6	....

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1908.

	Cases,	Pkgs. Bulk.
Apricot Brandy	20	....
Amer Picon	2,900	....
Anesone	25	....
Benedictine	705	....
Blackberry Brandy	26	....
Bigarreaux	100	....
Baryte	....	1.042
Cognac	3,483	84
China Wine	2,694	....
Cider	50	23
Cherry Brandy	100	....
Cherries in Maraschino	100	....
Coco Cola	245	....
Cassia	5,349	....
Fernet Branca	5,340	....
Fruit Juice	....	3
Grape Juice	141	....
Ginger Ale	500	480
Gentiane	25	....
Kirsch	177	....
Kummel	101	....
Liqueurs	321	....
Madeira Wine	15	....
Mescal	5	1
Miso	....	600
Orange Brandy	30	....
Orange Wine	1	....

	Cases,	Pkgs. Bulk.
Punch	356	....
Peppermint	50	....
Port Wine	194	21
Rum	165	47
Sake	2,773	309
Sherry	10	138
Spirits	1,080	....

Year ending December 31, 1907.

Aquavit	125	....
Anesone	50	....
Amer Picon	1,800	....
Benedictine	1,100	....
Blackberry Brandy	....	8
Cognac	1,806	131
Cassia	121	5
Chartreuse	45	....
Cider	....	5
Cordials	10	5
Fernet Branca	6,109	....
Fruit Juices	205	23
Ginger Ale	900	540
Kirsch	175	....
Punch	50	....
Rum	191	80
Spirit	3,183	....
Sarsaparilla	....	30
Sake	1,189	1,578

Prospects Were Never Brighter

San Francisco, January 18, 1910.

MR. R. M. WOOD, Editor WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW:—My Dear Mr. Wood:—In response to your kind invitation to write something about the general outlook for the better class of wines throughout the United States, I would say that the prospects were never brighter. The American people seem to be awakening to a realization of the superiority of our native wines and as a result, the demand for them is rapidly increasing.

During the past year we have concentrated our efforts on our case goods, being careful to send out only well-matured and selected wines. We have learned by experience that if you give the public a superior article, they must in time acknowledge its worth.

Take the case of our Tipo, for example. When we started to introduce this excellent line in the East, it was difficult to get the proprietors or stewards of the principal hotels and restaurants to even list our wines. But by advertising extensively and keeping up the high standard of our wines, we soon created a demand. The proprietors could not ignore our wines when their patrons asked for them. Today we have little difficulty in reaching the ear of the hotels and restaurants in any part of the country, whether it be New York, New Orleans, Chicago or Seattle.

So far as our industry is concerned, I think we have seen the worst. All the information we are receiving from our salesmen all over the United States is very satisfactory and more encouraging than any we have had for some time. In fact, business has picked up wonderfully in the last four months. The prohibition movement, I am convinced, is subsiding. No better indication that a reaction is setting in can be had than the result of the defeat of the prohibition legislation in the State of Alabama and the last election in Massachusetts, where a number of "dry" towns became "wet." Right here in our own State, we have seen that in Fresno the mayor, a thoroughly honorable man, vetoed the prohibition measure. He found it was impracticable to enforce the ideas of the bigoted opponents of freedom.

As to this year's vintage, it was a large one in the dry and sweet wine sections. The wines of good quality will always bring just prices, but naturally there were some poorer wines made which will not find an easy sale and will be offered at low prices. The best thing that could happen to these inferior wines would be to distill them. They should not be placed on the market. We do not hesitate to distill the wine if we find a tank that does not come up to standard.

The quality of the sweet wine made this year was excellent. In fact, it is very seldom that such fine sweet wine is made in California. In dry wines, however, the quality is not so even. You strike some districts where the output was fine; in an adjacent section, perhaps the crop was affected by the rain and the quality is poorer. Fortunately we were able to harvest the larger part of our crop before the unwelcome rains set in. I have seen in some cellars the most delicious wines and alongside them other wines not at all comparable in quality. Buyers will certainly need to exercise the greatest discrimination in handling this year's vintage.

In conclusion, let me wish the WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW a prosperous year. It is always conservative and well edited and covers the ground thoroughly,

Cordially yours, P. C. ROSSI,
President Italian-Swiss Colony.

A Few Hints

THE contention usually advanced by importers of foreign wines in the United States, against the growing popularity of California wines, is especially gratifying because it must be considered as an acknowledgment that they have been compelled to notice its effect on their trade.

This popularity is due to the increasing efforts of our distributers as well as to the improvement in quality through the intelligent care and progressive methods employed by our wine makers.

It is therefore evident that the interests of both are identical and that both should work harmoniously.

The realization of such a condition should be uppermost in the minds of all parties interested in the welfare of the California wine industry.

In our efforts to introduce our wines we have made the unfortunate mistake of adopting the names of foreign types, thereby creating the impression that we desire to imitate such types instead of gaining individuality through local names. Such nomenclature would eliminate one of the strongest arguments of the foreign importers against native wines.

Nor should it be overlooked by the middleman or distributer for purpose of competition, that the success of his business lies more in his selection of quality than the consideration of price in his purchases.

E. H. LANCEL COMPANY,
per E. H. Lancel, President.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 21, 1910.

The Future of California's Best Wines

THE PROBABILITY is that at no period in the history of the California wine trade was there a time when the future of the best class of California wines had a more promising outlook than the present. There appears to me to be several reasons for this, one of the most important, perhaps, being the widespread desire apparent amongst those interested in the trade to help forward the movement that may lead to the gaining of a greater appreciation for California wines. There can be little doubt as to the good result that will accrue to the whole industry from such a feeling which is prompting growers and merchants alike, to do what they can to help to obtain a better recognition for good California wine, not only in California itself, but throughout the United States.

The great difficulties under which the industry has suffered during the last few years may prove blessings in disguise, not only by bringing out the necessity for greater efforts in the future to take every advantage of the wonderful natural opportunities for the making of good wine in California, but also by stimulating the trade to realize the necessity of devoting more time and energy to marketing their best wines in such a way that they will come to be known and appreciated by a wider circle of consumers.

Another and very important reason why the outlook for the future of good California wines is particularly encouraging is that the handling of the better class wines has been greatly improved of late, and there are now large stocks of well-made, correctly-matured and properly-bottled wines available.

Really good wine, properly handled, seldom fails to find recognition. That very fine wines have been made in California for many years is undoubted, but that they have in the past not always been well or correctly matured is also well recognized; but now that greater experience has been gained in California in this most important matter, better results will quickly become apparent. Good, well-made, properly-matured wine will always find a market at a remunerative price.

American people are not slow to appreciate good things, and when they find out, as they undoubtedly will, that California can and does produce really good, well-matured and properly-bottled wines that will compare more than favorably with imported wines of a similar class, they will certainly accept them. Another encouraging feature is that hotel and restaurant proprietors, who, as a rule, are good judges of wine, and have an immense amount of power to bring them to the notice of the public, are beginning to take more interest in good California wines, and, with their aid, it should be possible to obtain for such wines a just appreciation in the United States.

CHAS. F. OLDHAM,
President Calwa Distributing Company.
San Francisco, Cal., January, 1910.

Kentucky Distillers Will Fight In Court

ACCORDING to information received by Col. E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons of Frankfort, Ky., former Senator Spooner has been employed by the straight whisky men to represent them in court in the trial of the question, "What is Whisky." The straight whisky distillers of Kentucky will fight the ruling of President Taft and will try to have the courts decide that a substance made from grain and aged in barrels, in other words only straight whisky, is whisky. John J. Carlisle and Senator Spooner will represent the Kentucky distillers.

Quality Versus Quantity

AN IMPORTANT question arises in the present wine situation in California. Will it be possible under the general debacle now threatening the industry, to support the production of the higher grades and types? When the grape-grower begins to realize that he can get very little more from the winemaker for the product of his shy-bearing, high-grade varieties, such as Cabernet, Merlot, Traminer, Sauvignon, etc., than for Zinfandel or Burger, he will certainly eliminate the superior product. In fact, quite a number of vineyardists have already made changes, substituting quantity for quality. Why should the grape-grower sacrifice his purse and welfare for the future reputation and fame of the industry? Why should he continue to plant and foster the high-class varieties, yielding a certain loss? The expense of picking and handling light scattering bunches is high, and the smaller the bunches and berries, the lesser the gallonage by the ton. Almost twice the quantity can be produced in ordinary varieties. This is the practical argument that must win out at the end—the ethical one leaves no impression. Under the pressure of the discouraging situation the modifying process in favor of full-bearing common varieties has been going on. Finer types are being gradually reduced or eliminated and quality is no longer the watchword of the industry.

This fact must be much deplored by all ambitious distributers of the product. The manufacturing process of grape juice, nominally called "wine," on the lines of handling an immense tonnage of grapes, is not conducive to the production of special types. We appear to lose sight of the lesson we might easily gather from the established wine countries of the world, where famous districts are divided in thousands of little nooks and corners, elevations and exposures, the merits of which are established to the trade and to the consumer. Individualities, names and locations are innumerable. The indication of the grape variety is secondary, because it is known that the European vintner principally cultivates varieties producing the best qualitative result. Positive knowledge has been established long ago, and it is religiously cherished and adhered to. These faithful distinctions of localized superiority or typical preferment form a most valuable factor of propaganda in a commercial sense. The intrinsic value of famous locations is well sustained. Fortunes are realized from limited areas of renowned vineyard estates. And what fine distinction is made in the years of the various vintages!

From this viewpoint California's present tendency to produce the biggest quantity of indifferent grapes on all sorts of rich alluvial soils must be deplored. There is even no profit in this at present prices, and certainly very little merit. Our immense wineries are not organized to specialize. Where hundreds of tons of grapes are rushed through the crushers every day during the harvest season, no distinction can be made. This growing aim for quantity appears to have developed an unwholesome condition of low values and undesirable competition.

It is true that France also produces immense quantities of wine, compared to which our own output appears insignificant. But France, the great emporium of the wine trade of the world, has built her name and fame and international distinction on the superiority of her products. Individual proprietors established the renown of their own vintage or of the wines of their district on limited acreage for the benefit of the entire industry. Today the famous chateaus of the Bordelais and Bourgogne carry the prestige of the French product all over the world. And, furthermore, the bulk of the vintage is consumed under

thousands of proprietary designations and specialties by the French population themselves. Their familiarity with conditions gives them the keen sense of distinction.

What deductions may we draw from these well-known arguments? That the finer varieties of grapes should not be neglected or sacrificed in California to the greed of quantity—that the high-grade product should always receive sufficient encouragement for the purpose of the advancement of the prestige of our viticultural name. Our ambition and real strength should not fail us while confronting the momentary depression. We are now more in need of them than ever before.

CHARLES BUNDSCHU.

San Francisco, January, 1910.

Barrett's Prune Juice in Wide Demand

THE Barrett Company of New York, producers of Barrett's Prune Juice (Blending Cordial) take an optimisitc view of the current year, and find conditions right for a good twelve months of first-class business.

Ever since the Department decided that one-third whisky added to two-thirds spirits would be accepted as compounded whisky, a markedly increased demand for Barrett's Unrivaled Prune Juice (Blending Cordial) has been evidenced, and this the company believes will continue. So far, in the East straight whiskies have not met the success they have in the Middle West, and the public taste here seems to be better suited with compounds.

Barrett Company insists that their product maintains all the characteristics for which it has been famous for over twenty-five years, and that it is absolutely pure, and that, as always, it is "The Recognized Standard."

California State Brewers Do Good Work

ON JANUARY 18th the directors of the California State Brewers' Association held a meeting in this city and discussed measures to rid the retail business of disreputable characters and objectionable places. A resolution was adopted defining the objects and aims of the association to be as follows:

"To encourage the brewing and malting industry, to guard their interests, as effected by State and Federal legislation; to protect themselves against oppressive administration of the internal revenue laws; to promote fair and honorable competition among its members; to co-operate in improving the tone and character of the places of business of the patrons and customers of its members; to promote social intercourse among the members of the association, cultivate friendship and good will; encourage all qualities of head and heart, and keep good fellowship with all true friends of civil and religious liberty."

The following directors took part in the deliberations of the meeting: President Thomas Alton, Henning Thode, Henry M. Wreden, Ulrich Remensperger of San Francisco; Colonel H. I. Seymour and Frank Ruhstaller of Sacramento, William Kramer and Edward Maier of Los Angeles, J. H. Zitt of San Diego, Joseph Grace of Santa Rosa, H. J. Widenmann of Vallejo, J. W. Bourdette of San Jose, W. J. Eilert of Fresno, Charles Heyer of Hayward, William Voss of Salinas.

The following permanent committees were appointed: Ways and Means, H. M. Wreden, Henning Thode, William Kramer, J. Grace, William Voss; Finance Committee, H. M. Wreden, William Kramer, William Voss; Vigilance, J. W. Bourdette, J. H. Zitt, H. I. Seymour; Advisory, H. J. Widenmann, Charles Heyer, Frank Ruhstaller; Organization, U. Remensperger, W. J. Eilert, Edward Maier.

The Johnson-Locke Mercantile Co.

210 CALIFORNIA STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

AND THEIR BRANCH HOUSES:

Johnson-Carvell & Murphy, Los Angeles, Cal.
Johnson-Carvell & Murphy, San Diego, Cal.
Johnson-Lieber & Co., Portland, Oregon.
Johnson-Lieber & Co., Spokane, Wash.
Johnson-Lieber & Van Bokkelen, Seattle, Wash.
Johnson-Lieber & Van Bokkelen, Tacoma, Wash.
Johnson-Henrici Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

ANNOUNCE THEIR APPOINTMENT AS SOLE AGENTS OF THE PACIFIC COAST FOR THE FOLLOWING FOREIGN HOUSES:

Charles Duval & Co. (Champagnes),	Vertus près Epernay, France
Mansart Pere & Fils (Champagnes to Buyers' Brands),	Epernay, France
Veuve Amiot (French Sparkling Wines),	St. Hilaire-St. Florent, France
Mouchotte & Fils (Saint Jacobin de Toulouse and other Liqueurs),	Saint Mandè (Seine), France
Maire & Fils (Burgundies),	Beaune (Côte d'Or), France
The United Vineyard Proprietors of Cognac (Brandies),	J. G. Monnet & Co., Cognac, France
Boutelleau Fils (Olive Oils),	Nice & Barbezieux, France
Joh. Bapt. Sturm (Still Hocks and Moselles),	Rudesheim a/Rh., Germany
Burgeff & Co. (German Sparkling Wines),	Hocheim a/Main, Germany
Charles Teyssonneau, Jne. (Conserves Alimentaires),	Bordeaux, France
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Sherries),	Jerez de la Frontera, Spain
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Ports),	"Rebello Valente" Brand, Oporto, Portugal
A. M. Hirschfeld & Co. (Clarets and Sauternes and Château Bottled Wines),	29 Rue Poyenne, Bordeaux-les-Chartrons, France
James Leslie & Co. (Ginger Ales, etc.),	Belfast, Ireland

New York Correspondence

NEW YORK, January, 1910.

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW—SIR: The most important matter affecting the trade, in the past month, was the President's decision regarding whisky. Still, until the regulations are issued, the trade views the decision with some anxiety. If the word spirits has to appear on blends, it will go far toward nullifying the advantage gained by the blenders, that whisky and spirits are like substances.

It looks as though the President desired to please all. He may not have succeeded. The contention of some of the blenders is that if a blend is of whiskies, blended from like substances, and spirits is whisky, no matter what the regulations may be, they'll mark it blended whisky. If prevented from doing so, they will fight it in the courts. But it is scarcely likely the matter will be carried into the courts.

Can the public be educated to drink spirits, even though the President decides it is a like substance to whisky? That is the question, and it is going to take time and energy to accomplish it.

Under the new tariff law, the advanced duty on sherries does not take place till next August, so that the importations of this wine were not influenced by the tariff. Still there were nearly 150,000 gallons increase over 1908 in the past year, and in glass the increase was from 5700 cases to 8000. Most of the increase is due to consumption, as the demand for blending sherries has fallen off.

It seems that there should be a big field in this country for a line of cordials that would successfully compete with the imported. Over 300,000 cases came into the country last year. Nearly all the different classes could be made over here and the heavy duty on the imported should afford an opportunity to some concern to produce a high-priced, high quality, high in alcohol domestic line. The trouble is that when the trade buy domestic cordials they want to buy them so cheap the manufacturer is obliged to meet their demand. But they can be produced here just as well as abroad and would be, if the trade pay the prices. There are some things we cannot turn out here as well as they do in Europe, but cordials are cordials.

Since the holidays business has been rather quiet, but any way, far better than it was last January. The trade is feeling most optimistic. Withdrawals are very heavy of Eastern rye whiskies, but contracting for new goods is not as brisk as the distilleries would like to see it. It is scarcely likely to improve until the new regulations are issued and we know where we are at.

The law that went into effect January 1st requiring all interstate shipments of liquor to be made to bona fide persons and the packages have contents plainly marked, pleases the trade catering specially to dry States. The hypocrisy of many prohibitionists will either be shown up or they will have to take the medicine they prescribed for the other fellows. It is not thought the new law will materially affect the business.

E. C. STALL.

All Liquor Plants in Tennessee Now Closed

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 1.—The State law prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating liquor in Tennessee went into effect at midnight. Forty-one distilleries and five big breweries announced a suspension of operation with the close of business the last of the year.

Wise Suggestions for the Good of the Trade

R. M. WOOD, EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW—DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of yours of recent date with your kind request for an article for the annual of your most valued magazine. It pleases me to be able to say the business done by Brown-Foreman Branch in 1909 was far superior to that of 1908, one of the reasons for this being that the backbone of the Anti-Saloon League is practically broken. The dealers are more settled, having gained confidence in their fellow-man, and believe he will not put them out of business. The thinking men and women have awakened to the fact that they want liberty in their mode of living, and be not compelled to go by the "owl route" for their refreshments. They must declare themselves, and do it now, as there is a certain class of people who want to dictate to the whole world, under the guise of Christianity, how to live. Pardon me for mentioning the ladies, but they all like a little refreshments, and do not like to take it in their private apartments. They have quite a part in this fight, as some great mind made itself popular by saying "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." Perhaps that is a good sentiment, only where the male department works overtime.

But seriously speaking, we have to work together—work for the business interests, not for personal gain, as no business divided against itself can ever stand, with half of the population fighting it. Let the liquor interests combine to stamp out of the minds of the thinking people this lot of rot the anti-saloon organization is trying to impress on them, by holding the business up to a high standard, keeping in the business none but good men—men that will uphold the laws. Then the Anti-Saloon League will disappear as quickly as they came, and our business will return to us more substantially than ever.

Trusting the year 1910 will be a prosperous one for you and your patrons, I beg to remain,

Yours truly,

J. M. CRAIG,
Manager Brown-Foreman Company Branch.

San Francisco, January, 1910.

"Old Ripy" Doing Well, Thank You

ALBERT DALLAMAND & CO., in writing on the whisky situation at the present time, have the following significant comments to make:

The general outlook for the whisky business for 1910 seems never to have been brighter, barring the unsettled conditions in spots due to the prohibition agitation. The statistical position of Kentucky whiskies was never so strong. The wholesale trade in general have done little or no buying of moment, except to satisfy immediate needs during the past eighteen to twenty months. They have beyond doubt run their stocks down, and will be forced to replenish same.

This, with the short amount of whisky in bond, in Kentucky, will no doubt start a buying movement.

The country everywhere seems to be in a prosperous condition, even the large cities which were mostly affected by the recent panic seem to have rapidly assumed normal conditions.

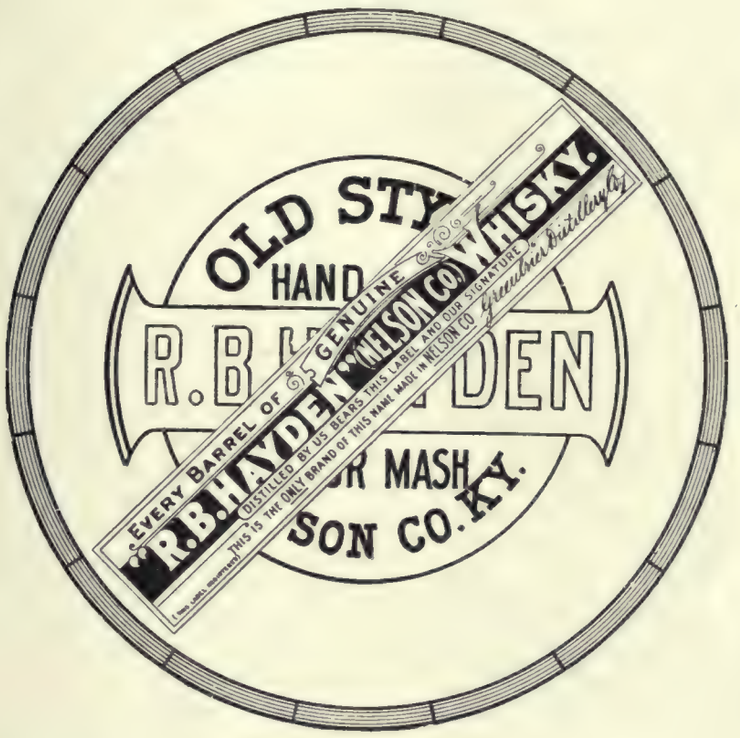
With the turn of the New Year we think that business in all lines will be back to where it was before the panic and that the whisky business will come in for its share of the improvement.

As far as we are concerned, we are very glad to be able to say that our business on "Old Ripy" whisky has materially improved this fall, and that our sales, especially on bottled-in-bond "Old Ripy" have increased very satisfactorily.



SCOTCH SAMPLING IN THE EARLY DAYS.
"WHATEVER."







CHAS. MEINECKE & CO.

Agents P. C. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WINE DRINKING IN FRANCE

The Unprejudiced Testimony of Another American Consul

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 18, 1910.

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, San Francisco., Cal.:
Dear Sir:—When the Grape Growers of California were compiling their latest publication, "Temperance Versus Prohibition," they addressed the American Consul, Hon. D. I. Murphy, at Bordeaux, France, asking him to give an account of the true conditions that prevail in "Wine Drinking France." Consul Murphy promptly complied with our request and prepared an interesting article, which conclusively proved our contention that the universal use of wine at table in the viticultural sections of France is the cause of drunkenness being practically unknown there.

In some way, the Consul's valuable letter miscarried and, unfortunately, could not be included in our handsome volume giving the unprejudiced testimony of our American consuls in the leading grape growing and wine drinking countries of Europe. After considerable correspondence with Consul Murphy, who in the meantime had been transferred to St. Gall, Switzerland, we have succeeded, through the State Department, in receiving a copy of the official letter, which we know will be read with interest by the readers of the WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.

We would especially like to have it reach the paid prohibition writer, E. L. Transeau, who, sometime ago, in a sarcastic pamphlet entitled "Wine to Drive Out Drunkenness," attempted to discredit our educational campaign by claiming that wine was the curse of France instead of its salvation. Consul Murphy has no axe to grind. He is not trying to sell wine. He merely tells the truth as he sees it. Therefore, his veracious account is worthy of respectful consideration.

The Consul's reply follows.

Yours truly HORATIO F. STOLL,
Secretary Grape Growers of California.

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE,

Bordeaux, France, Feb. 16, 1909.

Grape Growers of California, 460 Montgomery St., San Francisco:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of January 16th, requesting information as to the extent of wine drinking and whether dunkenness is prevalent in France, etc.

I beg to state that this consular district, which includes ten departments in Southwestern France, embraces probably the greatest wine producing districts and the most renowned chateaux in the world. One single department, the Gironde, yielded in 1908 no less than 85,877,547 gallons of wine and in the year previous 143,299,730 gallons.

So universal is the wine drinking habit that in the city of Bordeaux it has been estimated that the average consumption amounts to considerably over a barrel per year for each of its 257,000 inhabitants, men, women and children. Yet it is known as a "sober city," drunkenness is rarely seen and one of the most notable things about it to an observant stranger is the sobriety of its people.

Shortly after coming here in July, 1905, I had occasion to visit many of the famous chateaux of the Medoc and Sauterne districts and the great wine cellars of Bordeaux. It was a surprising thing to find that among the workmen in all these places, who are permitted to drink of the wines as freely as they please, drunkenness is seldom seen.

Wine Considered as Food.

The medical faculty of Bordeaux considers wine as a food, declaring that it builds up the system, repairs its waste and produces needful energy without harmful action. They further declare that the small amount of alcohol, from 8 to 12 per cent, in the ordinary table claret causes no bad results whatever, its physiological effects being modified by its natural constituents such as acids, tannin, glycerine, extractives, etc.

They point out that pure alcohol is never a natural product for it requires distillation to separate it from its environment, whereas wine is purely a natural product. And while claret contains a certain proportion of alcohol, its effect is far less stimulating than the same quantity of mixed spirits and water. "It is a profound mistake,"—wrote Dr. Beaumetz—"to regard wine as a mere mixture of alcohol and water; it is a complete living entity, of which all the elements constitute an ensemble so complex and so homogenous that we cannot modify one or the other without producing profound changes in the composition of the wine itself."

Referring to the proportion of alcohol in wine, Dr. Sellier, of the University of Bordeaux, in a recent pamphlet on "The Nutritive Properties of Wine" wrote that it "constitutes a food substance analogous with sugar and starch."

The same doctor at a conference at Begles several years ago read a most interesting paper on the "Rational Food for Workmen," in which he used this expression: "Taken in moderation and in relation to the particular life of each individual, wine is an element of bodily nourishment of essential importance."

The Quantity Ordinarily Consumed.

As Dr. Sellier mentioned "wine taken in moderation," it is proper to state that among hard working men here, the average consumption is about two bottles per day. While I am writing many street laborers are taking their midday meal in front of the consulate, every single man of them having his bottle of wine, which costs but a few sous. A drunken workman is rarely seen, except along the lower quay where bad brandy and absinthe are largely drunk, and where there is a large admixture of the foreign element.

Dr. Mauriac, Inspector-General of Health, and member of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, has published his opinion that "an adult working man of average constitution, working in the fields or in the shops, can drink with impunity every day two bottles of red wine. But to be able to absorb that quantity without detriment to his health, he should not drink between meals or after dinner any other alcoholic liquors. The doctor further states that a "professional man or one of sedentary occupation should content himself with half this amount, one bottle of seventy-five centilitres of pure wine a day sufficing generally."

The ordinary business man in this region drinks a bottle of wine at the noon meal and another bottle at dinner in the evening and wine of a better quality than that used by the working man. This seems to be a large quantity, but I must say that I have never seen more sober, more active, or keener men of affairs. They seldom or never take wine or other drinks except at their meals, and then generally well diluted with water. Even children are given at meals a small quantity of wine mixed with water. They become accustomed to it, look upon it as an integral part of the meal and rarely drink to excess in after years.

The Relation of Wine to Disease.

In France, wine is defined as "the natural product of the fermentation of the juice of the fresh grape, without the addition of any foreign substance."

It is a well known fact that in Normandy, where no wine is produced and where the people drink cider and strong drinks produced from it, alcoholism is far more frequent than in the south of France, where wine is plentiful and freely consumed.

Professor Abadie and Dr. Grenier de Cardinal, in their report to the International Congress of Tuberculosis (October, 1905) demonstrated the intimacy between alcoholism and tuberculosis. They carefully traced the history of 200 consumptives and found that in 57 of them the disease was clearly traceable to alcoholism. And among these but eight were wine drinkers, the others having been heavy drinkers of aperatifs and brandy.

Mr. Moulinie, a distinguished physician of Bordeaux, declares that of the alcohol patients treated in his clinic at St. Andre Hospital, from 1902 to 1907, twenty six were ordinary laborers and only one was a workman in a wine cellar. He found that these twenty-six had habitually imbibed large quantities of absinthe and other dangerous alcoholic poisons. And here the curious fact may be noted that the men employed in the vineyards and wine cellars, although, as I have said, large consumers of wine, are usually healthy, robust and long-lived and during several epidemics of past years in this region, none of them were attacked by the prevailing disease.

Several physicians of my acquaintance of whom I have inquired regarding this particular matter, assure me of the entire correctness of the statement.

Strange as it may seem, in a region where wine has for centuries been consumed freely. Dr. Regis declares that alcoholism violent, aggressive, criminal, was practically unknown until about the time of the phylloxera invasion (1865-1882). The wholesale destruction of the vines caused by that devastating insect, made wine scarce and dear, and small drinking places for the sale of cheap absinthe, bitters and brandy, multiplied so rapidly, that the city had a saloon for every 80 inhabitants. Statistics show that the sale of alcohol rose rapidly from 1.66 litres per year per inhabitant to 4.52 litres.

"Alcoholism, its causes and its spread," was the subject of profund discussion and study by the Bordeaux Society of Medicine and Surgery, which in 1906 presented a strong appeal to the French Parliament, setting forth the deplorable effects of strong drink. They pleaded for the passage of a law prohibiting absolutely the sale of absinthe and like drinks, a material reduction in the number of saloons and the uniform reduction to 40 per cent of alcoholic strength of all intoxicating drinks.

The danger to France appears not to be from the drinking of wine, but from the growing use of the poisonous and deadly beverage just mentioned.

Among medical men and intelligent people generally, I have found, for I have devoted considerable study to this subject, the belief that the moderate drinking of pure light wines diminishes the appetite for strong alcoholic drinks.

But be that as it may, the fact remains, that notwithstanding the universal and, I may say, heavy consumption of wine through this region, there is surprising little drunkenness, less indeed than in any other place I have ever seen.

It would seem, judging from the conditions to be observed here, that the sensible use of light wines might play an important part in the bringing about of a better and more sober standard of living in other countries where strong drink is a frightful evil.

(Signed) D. I. MURPHY,
American Consul.

Pacific Copper Works Always Busy

WAGNER & SONS, brass and coppersmiths, write us that this old and reliable firm has enjoyed a very prosperous year, owing to the large amount of distillery work it has shipped to the Hawaiian Islands. Very much business is reported to be done there in the distilling line, so much so that Wagner & Sons expect duplicate orders for 1910. In California a very large amount of general work has been done, as, for instance, the fitting up of the Palace Hotel kitchens. So the firm has every reason to believe that 1910, should it prove a successful season for grape-growers and wine-makers, will be found advantageous for the brass and copper trade, and from present indications there is every reason to believe that will be the case.

Fine Showing of U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.

ON or about the 15th day of February all insurance companies doing business in California must file a statement with the Insurance Commissioner showing the total amount of premiums received during the preceding year.

The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, whose home office is in Baltimore, Maryland, filed their statement on the 11th day of January, which is an illustration of the up-to-date way in which the Pacific Coast Department of the company, under the control of Messrs. Borland & Johns, do business.

The net premium income of the company's Pacific Coast department was $210,757.74. Of this $183,306.00 was chargeable to California. Their net income in California was approximately $66,000.00 more than their nearest competitor.

The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company maintain in Washington, D. C., a special department for the purpose of handling all questions that may arise between any of their clients and the United States Government, where the company furnishes the bonds required from such industries as distilleries, wineries, breweries and cigar and tobacco manufacturers. This service is free to their patrons. Judge Robert T. Hough, of Washington, D. C., who has recently been appointed attorney for the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America, is the able representative of the company at the capital.

In addition to writing all classes of surety bonds, the company also writes burglary insurance.

Topazor
The White Wine

Nectarubi
The Red Wine

The Perfection of California Table Wines



ESTABLISHED IN 1880 INCORPORATED IN 1906

CONTRA COSTA WINERY, MARTINEZ
WINDSOR WINERY, SONOMA CO.

Office and Salesrooms:
549 WASHINGTON STREET
San Francisco

WINE AND BRANDY EXPORTS BY SEA

FROM DECEMBER 20TH, 1909, TO JANUARY 20TH, 1910.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	....	295	$82
" British Columbia	24	2,342	918
" Central America	37	9,996	4,065
" China	15	186	224
" Hawaiian Islands	60	63,565	24,848
" Japan	....	2,842	931
" Mexico	8	3,403	1,067
" New York	1	716,739	250,699
" Philippine Islands	53	8,583	2,898
" Samoan Islands	....	80	38
" Society Islands	....	213	74
" Samarang	....	453	350
" Australia	....	102	90
" South America	....	3,650	1,834
" London	....	5,000	2,000
Total	198	817,449	$290,118

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To British Columbia	....	128	$95
" Hawaiian Islands	....	127	264
" Philippine Islands	....	48	51
Total	....	303	$410

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	....	52	$125
" British Columbia	....	267	629
" Central America	140	56	1,017
" China	1	.....	14
" Hawaiian Islands	202	400	2,615
" Japan	8	.....	80
" Mexico	142	48	687
" Philippine Islands	1,011	1,138	5,557
" South America	1	.....	8
Total	1,505	1,961	$10,732

In transit to Mexico .....10 cs 37 boxes 9 bbls Whisky
In transit to Japan .....5 cs Whisky
In transit to Central America .....2 boxes Whisky

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Central America	6	3	$67
" Hawaiian Islands	267	250	4,750
" Society Islands	1	3	57
Total	274	256	$4,874

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	4 cs Alcohol
" British Columbia	1 keg Rum
" Central America	40 bbls Liquors, 10 cs Bitters
	106 cs Mineral Water, 10 cs Cognac
" Hawaiian Islands	15 cs 2 bbls Gin, 329 cs Mineral Water
	2 cs 1 box 25 bbls Spirits, 5 cs Rock and Rye
	36 cs 9 bbls Liquors, 5 cs 1 kg Cider
	36 cs 2 bbls Cordials, 15 kgs Coco Cola
	6 cs Cocktails, 40 cs Champagne
	3 cs 1 bbl Alcohol, 2 cs Fruit Juice
	1 cs 1 bbls Rum, 5 cs Ginger Ale, 5 cs Kummel
" Japan	1 cs Grape Juice
" China	13 cs Grape Juice, 5 cs Liquors
" Mexico	56 cs Mineral Water, 1 kg Cider, 6 cs Spirits
" Philippine Islands	110 cs 9 bbls Grape Juice, 4 cs Cordials
	200 cs Gin, 20 cs Cherries in Maraschino
	1 bbl Coco Cola, 40 cs Liquors
	5 cs 10 bbls Alcohol
" Chemulpo	2 cs Cordials
" Calcutta	32 cs Grape Juice
" Australia	2 kgs Cider

Total .....1114 cs 1 box 20 kegs 91 bbls
Value $12,880
In transit to Japan .....5 cs Ginger Ale, 6 cs Champagne

IMPORTS BY SEA

Domestic.

FROM DECEMBER 20TH, 1909, TO JANUARY 20TH, 1910.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, Dec. 20, 1909.

50 hhds Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
50 hf bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
100 qr bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
185 bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
200 qr bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer President, December 26, 1909.

2 cs Grape Juice .....H. N. Wilson.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, December 31, 1909.

50 bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
50 hf bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
60 hhds Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
50 hf bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
50 qr bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, January 5, 1910.

50 hhds Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
20 bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
70 hf bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
235 bbls Beer .....Order.

FROM PORTLAND—Per steamer Kansas City, January 10, 1910.

39 kgs Beer .....G. Liebold & Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, January 10, 1910.

100 hhds Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
50 bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
110 hhds Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
59 bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
20 hf bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
10 qr bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, January 17, 1910.

128 hhds Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
1 box Beer .....W. R. Featherstone.

BEER IN TRANSIT.

To Oakland .....203 hhds 310 bbls 158 hf bbls 130 qr bbls
" Alameda .....90 hhds 10 bbls 110 hf bbls 110 qr bbls
" Reno .....255 casks
" Hawaiian Islands .....150 bbls
" Fresno .....130 bbls
" Stockton .....160 bbls
" San Jose .....174 bbls

Foreign.

FROM DECEMBER 20TH, 1909, TO JANUARY 20TH, 1910.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Missourian, December 24, 1909.

3 cs Wine .....A. Vignier, San Francisco.
200 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
2 crates Liquors .....Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Cognac .....Levaggi, Granucci & Co., S. F.
60 cs Wine .....Levaggi, Granucci & Co., S. F.
1 csk Brandy .....Cafe Odeon, San Francisco.
1 csk Whisky .....Cafe Odeon, San Francisco.
24 cs Liquors .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
15 cs Champagne .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
15 cs Wine .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
73 bbls Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
218 cs Gin .....H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Brandy .....R. J. Spiropoulos, San Francisco.
60 cs Whisky .....Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
10 cs Mineral Water .....Gresswough Bros., Spokane.
7 bbls Whisky .....Silver Grill, Tacoma.
2 cs Whisky .....Silver Grill, Tacoma.
10 cs Brandy .....Arata Bros., Portland.

E. A. GROEZINGER Established 1864 E. O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW
SPARKLING AND VINTAGE WINES
CHAMPAGNES
809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TELEPHONE KEARNY 709 HOME C 3322 CABLE ADDRESS: FINKE

FROM HAMBURG—Same Vessel.

50 cs Beer ..... J. W. Peterson, San Francisco.
200 cs Aquavit ..... J. W. Peterson, San Francisco.
300 cs Stout ..... Swedish-American Mer. Co., S. F.
500 cs Liquors ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Spirits ..... American Mercantile Co., S. F.

FROM LIVERPOOL—Same Vessel.

22 cs Gin ..... W. A. Ross & Bro., San Francisco.
10 cs Rum ..... W. A. Ross & Bro., San Francisco.
70 cs Whisky ..... W. A. Ross & Bro., San Francisco.
15 cs Bitters ..... W. A. Ross & Bro., San Francisco.
30 cs Lime Juice ..... W. A. Ross & Bro., San Francisco.
25 cs Cordials ..... W. A. Ross & Bro., San Francisco.
25 bbls Beer ..... W. A. Ross & Bro., San Francisco.
1 cs Cider ..... W. A. Ross & Bro., San Francisco.
2 cs Wine ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
100 cs Mineral Water ..... Order
20 cs Soda Water ..... W. A. Ross & Bro., Seattle.
55 cs Beer ..... W. A. Ross & Bro., Seattle.
20 cs Lime Juice ..... W. A. Ross & Bro., Seattle.
10 cs Orange Bitters ..... W. A. Ross & Bro., Seattle.
2 cs Mineral Water ..... Bornstein & Sons, Seattle.
26 cs Bitters ..... Order, Seattle.
26 cs Bitters ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.

FROM VANCOUVER—Per Queen, December 26, 1909.

1 csk Whisky ..... C. F. Gruenhagen, San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Korea, December 26, 1909.

100 cs Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
281 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
100 csks Sake ..... Macondray & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Sake ..... Macondray & Co., San Francisco.
50 csks Sake ..... Iwakami & Co., San Francisco.
50 csks Sake ..... S. Ishimitsu, Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Nippon Maru, January 6, 1910.

100 csks Sake ..... Toyo Bussan Kwaisha, San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Columbian, January 10, 1910.

12 cs Wine ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
28 cs Brandy ..... J. Castaloups, San Francisco.
19 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
4 cs Cordials ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Champagne ..... G. S. Nicholas & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Liquors ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Champagne ..... A. Vignier, San Francisco.
15 cs Cider ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
31 cs Wine ..... C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
730 cs Whisky ..... Lang & Stroh, San Francisco.
5 csks Gin ..... Brassy & Co., San Francisco.
36 cs Gin ..... Brassy & Co., San Francisco.
3 cs Champagne ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
1 hamper Champagne ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
14 cs Brandy ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Vermouth ..... Merami-Cassagoti Mer. Co., S. F.
7 cs Liquors ..... Merami-Cassagoti Mer. Co., S. F.
760 cs Whisky ..... Hildebrandt, Posner & Co., S. F.
1 csk Brandy ..... Cafe Odeon, San Francisco.
75 cs Champagne ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
8 pkgs Liquors ..... Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu.
40 pkgs Wine ..... Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu.
3 bbls Whisky ..... Cal. Wine House, Seattle.
7 bbls Whisky ..... Spring Valley Wine Co., Portland.
1 bbl Whisky ..... J. Reisch, Portland.
55 bbls Whisky ..... Rothschild & Co., Portland.

FROM ANTWERP—Same Vessel.

130 cs Wine ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
75 cs Wine ..... A. Liebmann & Co., San Francisco.
150 cs Wine ..... Order, San Francisco.

FROM LONDON—Same Vessel.

260 cs Beer ..... Order, Portland.
40 cs Wine ..... Blumauer & Hoch, Portland.
225 cs Wine ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
50 cs Wine ..... Goldie-Klonert Dist. Co., Seattle.
15 cs Wine ..... S. Hyde, Seattle.
60 cs Beer ..... Order, Tacoma.
225 cs Gin ..... Peacock & Co., Honolulu.

FROM ROTTERDAM—Per Hougomont, December 31, 1909.

10 csks Gin ..... Livingston & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Gin ..... Roth & Co., San Francisco.
5 csks Gin ..... Roth & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ..... Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco.
25 csks Gin ..... Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco.
32 cs Wine ..... Mrs. Hearst, San Francisco.
11 csks Brandy ..... Swayne & Hoyt, San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Serak, January 4, 1910.

125 cs Liquors ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
32 bbls Sherry ..... Rusconi, Fischer & Co., San Francisco.
53 cs Champagne ..... Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco

FROM HAMBURG—Same Vessel.

500 cs Fernet ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
50 bbls Whisky ..... Susquenna Distilling Co., S. F.
10 bbls Wine ..... American Mercantile Co., S. F.
1 csk Wine ..... Order, San Francisco.
1 csk Brandy ..... Order, San Francisco.

FROM LONDON—Same Vessel.

500 cs Gin ..... F. Draz & Co., San Francisco.
1450 cs Gin ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Spirits ..... Wm. Cluff & Co., San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL—Same Vessel.

250 cs Gin ..... United Warehouse Co., Seattle.
300 cs Gin ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
15 bbls Wine ..... Kreilsheimer Bros., Seattle.
100 cs Whisky ..... Imperial Liquor Co., Seattle.
4 bbls Wine ..... Maroochi Bros., Nanaimo, B. C.
12 octs Whisky ..... J. B. Riekaby, Victoria.
50 cs Whisky ..... A. Herday, Victoria.
5 csks Whisky ..... A. Herday, Victoria.
9 cs Champagne ..... A. Herday, Victoria.
55 cs Brandy ..... Benvell-Peart Co., Vancouver.
20 octs Brandy ..... Benvell-Peart Co., Vancouver.
5 csks Whisky ..... Order, Vancouver.
25 cs Liquors ..... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
100 cs Wine ..... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
6 bbls Wine ..... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
215 cs Brandy ..... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
50 cs Rum ..... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
85 cs Champagne ..... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
686 cs Whisky ..... Order, Vancouver.
550 cs Whisky ..... Order, Vancouver.
6 csks Whisky ..... Order, Vancouver.
25 octs Whisky ..... M. J. O'Brien, Vancouver.
30 cs Whisky ..... M. J. O'Brien, Vancouver.
57 cs Whisky ..... Hughes Bros., Vancouver.
32 cs Whisky ..... Seal-Liward Co., Vancouver.
12 cs Whisky ..... Diamond Liquor Co., Vancouver.
50 cs Whisky ..... H. A. Urquahart, Vancouver.
52 cs Whisky ..... Stars Wine Co., Vancouver.
10 octs Brandy ..... J. Robertson & Son, Vancouver.
6 csks Whisky ..... D. E. Brown, Vancouver.
40 csks Brandy ..... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
350 cs Gin ..... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
5 octs Gin ..... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
25 cs Wine ..... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
25 cs Benedictine ..... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Dunsyre, January 11, 1910.

51 cs Brandy ..... Barner & Kehlenbeck, San Francisco.
50 cs Liquors ..... Simon, Levy & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Liquors ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
400 cs Whisky ..... Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
450 cs Mineral Water ..... Apollinaris Co., San Francisco.
4 csks Wine ..... A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Whisky ..... Golden Eagle Dist. Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Vermouth ..... A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
400 cs Absinthe ..... A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
150 cs Whisky ..... Schaeffer & Co., Honolulu.
100 cs Whisky ..... Peacock & Co., Honolulu.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Siberia, January 13, 1910.

190 csks Sake ..... T. Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
100 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
60 csks Sake ..... Iwakami & Co., San Francisco.

FROM HAMBURG (via Ancon)—Per San Juan, January 17, 1910.

55 cs Liquors ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco

FROM ANTWERP—Per Amiral Olry, January 10, 1910.

350 cs Wine ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
425 cs Mineral Water ..... Order.
500 cs Whisky ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
20 octs Rum ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Rum ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
499 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
155 cs Gin ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.

FROM LA ROCHELLE-PALLICE—Same Vessel.

62 cs Wine ..... Delsol Bros. & Co., San Francisco.
310 cs Wine ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
12 csks Wine ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
82 csks Wine ..... A. Vignier, San Francisco.
15 cs Wine ..... A. Vignier, San Francisco.

FROM MARSEILLES—Same Vessel.

2748 cs Mineral Water ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
300 cs Vermouth ..... Tomanovich & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Vermouth ..... Levaggi, Granucci & Co., S. F.
25 cs Mineral Water ..... Delsol Bros., San Francisco.
100 cs Vermouth ..... H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.

FROM GENOA—Same Vessel.

250 cs Bitters ..... E. Martinoni, San Francisco.
250 cs Bitters ..... Levaggi, Granucci Co., San Francisco.
250 cs Bitters ..... A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
250 cs Wine ..... Tomanovich & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Vermouth ..... Bertin & Lepori, San Francisco.
3 cs Wine ..... Bertin & Lepori, San Francisco.
3 cs Brandy ..... Bertin & Lepori, San Francisco.
250 cs Fernet ..... Levaggi, Granucci & Co., S. F.



Guinness' Extra Stout
Bass' Foreign Ale
Boar's Head Brand

BOTTLED BY

T. B. HALL & CO., Ltd. - - Liverpool

American Mercantile Co.

AGENTS

514 Battery St. - - San Francisco

AMERICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY
514 Battery St., San Francisco

SOLE PACIFIC COAST REPRESENTATIVES

Julius Wile, Sons & Co.
Imported Wines and Liquors — New York

Fratelli Branca
Italian Vermouth — Milan, Italy

Legler Pernod
Absinthe and Kirsch — Convet and Pontarlier

T. B. Hall & Co., Ltd.
Ale and Stout — Liverpool, England

R. Beziers & Co.
Sardines — Lorient, France

Dandicolle & Gaudin
Conserves — Bordeaux

Fcois, Lecourt
Mushrooms — Sevres pres Paris

Vve. Goiran & Fils
Olive Oil — Nice, France

IMPORTERS OF PRUNE AND CHERRY JUICE



FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Same Vessel.

160 csks Sake .....T. Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
20 cs Sake .....T. Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.

FROM VICTORIA—Per Senator, January 10, 1910.

110 cs Whisky .....J. Levin Co., San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Seattle)—Per Admiral Sampson, January 4, 1910.

500 cs Gin .....J. Buchanan & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Whisky .....J. Buchanan & Co., San Francisco.
5 octs Whisky .....American Mercantile Co., S. F.

Imports by Rail in Bond

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

FROM DECEMBER 20TH, 1909, TO JANUARY 20TH, 1910.

Via New York—

4 cs Wine .....From Liverpool.
3 cs Wine ..... " Rotterdam.
5 octs Gin ..... " "
1 csk Wine ..... " Bremen.
51 cs Whisky ..... " Glasgow.
2 cs Wine ..... " Hamburg.

Via New Orleans—

25 cs Wine .....From Liverpool.

Via Detroit—

101 cs Whisky .....From Walkerville, Canada.

Via Galveston—

45 cs Gin .....From Antwerp.

BRANDY PRODUCED BY YEARS.

1890	1,072,957
1891	1,245,698
1892	1,475,525
1893	2,209,617
1894	2,007,965
1895	1,754,062
1896	2,090,000
1897	1,442,468
1898	1,250,000
1899	1,690,000
1900	1,256,513
1901	1,688,482
1902	1,564,172
1903	1,976,571
1904	1,420,892
1905	1,934,008
1906	1,345,000
1907	1,450,000
1908	1,525,000

SWEET WINE PRODUCTION, 1909.

	Gallons.
February	11,155.04
January	48,206.08
March	178,593.28
April	139,016.05
August	14,608.45
September	3,013,898.97
October	10,204,324.66
November	3,013,898.97
December	404,339.48
Total	17,078,010.08

17.983.465.83

BRANDY USED IN SWEET WINE FORTIFICATION, 1909

	Gallons.
January	13,845.3
February	4,102.4
March	44,393.9
April	3,022.6
August	3,956.2
September	790,275.8
October	2,652,407.6
November	790,275.8
December	105,583.6
Total	4,407,863.2

PRODUCTION OF DRY WINES BY YEARS.

1900	13,762,953
1901	13,698,645
1902	27,000,000
1903	21,900,000
1904	15,590,000
1905	19,500,000
1906	24,500,000
1907	26,000,000
1908	22,500,000
1909	23,000,000

Cresta Blanca Wines Have Greatest Year

IN RESPONSE to inquiries by a representative of the REVIEW, Mr. Clarence Wetmore, President of the Wetmore-Bowen Company, stated that the past was the best year his firm had ever enjoyed both in local and foreign trade. He noted a large increase in demand for the firm's sparkling wines since the new tariff went into effect, and he believes that it would prove of great assistance to makers of sparkling wine in this country.

Mr. Wetmore considered the vintage of 1909 one of the best his firm had ever had, because of the high quality of the grapes. He believed that it would insure the success of the company for future years, because when the wine made from this vintage was ready for use, the quality would be of a nature to greatly increase the demand for the output of the company.

The recent development of the Wetmore-Bowen trade in Europe has been astonishing, particularly in England, Ireland and Scotland; so much so that it had necessitated the appointment of G. R. McKinnon as the firm's special agent at Glasgow, Scotland. Mr. McKinnon is well known as a distiller of Scotch whisky throughout the country, and his acceptance of the agency is bound to enlarge the sales of Cresta Blanca wines in Great Britain.

Wine Machinery

COMPLETE PLANTS FITTED OUT

Continuous Presses
Crushers, Stemmers
and Must Pumps

Toulouse & Delorieux

489 Eighth St., San Francisco, Cal.

—MARKET— CONDITIONS

DRY WINES:—The export business by sea during the month was of fairly good volume, the figures being 198 cases and 817,449 gallons, valued at $290,118. During January of last year the figures were 305 cases and 284,719 gallons, valued at $107,146. The value of exports for 1907 was $182,522.

Imports of wine were 2,037 cases, 35 barrels and 100 casks.

SWEET WINES:—The only matter of interest in the Sweet Wine situation is the organization of some thirty odd Sweet Wine makers of Central and Southern California into an association, the purpose of which is mainly to restore the prices of Sweet Wines to a profitable basis and maintain them there. There are indications that the fact of this organization is leading to good results at this early date.

Production in the three districts for December totaled 404,349.48 gallons.

BRANDY:—The market is unchanged. Production in the First District in December was 447,121.6 gallons; in the Fourth District, 76,892.5 gallons, and in the Sixth, 53,979.9 gallons, making total production for the month of 577,995 tax gallons.

There remained in bond in the State on December 31, 1909, 2,409,277 tax gallons.

WHISKY:—The export trade by sea was of seasonable volume, January ordinarily being shy in orders in this branch of the business. Exports were 1505 cases and 1961 gallons, value, $10,732. Imports in bond were 152 cases, and by sea, 5694 cases, 197 barrels, 24 casks and 42 octaves.

BEER:—The exportation of beer by sea was as usual of ordinary volume, the valuation being $4874.

Imports were: 498 hogsheads, 574 barrels, 290 half-barrels, 410 quarter-barrels, 39 kegs, one box and 105 cases; stout, 300 cases.

IMPORTATIONS:—The importers are faring well, business holding up in good shape. The following figures of imports for the month ending January 20th, show that they require a lot of goods to supply the demand.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND:—Wine, 34 cases, one cask; Gin, 45 cases, 5 octaves; Whisky, 152 cases.

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Wisky, 5694 cases, 197 barrels, 24 casks, 42 octaves; Liquors, 846 cases, two crates, 8 packages; Cognac, 50 cases; Aquvit, 200 cases; Stout, 300 cases; Spirits, 250 cases; Rum, 85 cases, 20 octaves; Bitters, 827 cases; Lime Juice, 50 cases; Cider, 16 cases; Soda Water, 20 cases; Cordials, 89 cases; Mineral Water, 3760 cases; Champagne, 540 cases; Grape Juice, 2 cases; Fernet, 750 cases; Benedictine, 25 cases; Absinthe, 400 cases; Vermouth, 1425 cases; Sherry, 32 barrels; Beer, 498 hogsheads, 574 barrels, 290 half-barrels, 410 quarter-barrels, 39 kegs, one box, 105 cases; Wine, 2003 cases, 35 barrels, 99 casks; Sake, 170 cases, 1091 casks; Brandy, 386 cases, 30 octaves, 54 casks; Gin, 3909 cases, 45 casks, 5 octaves.

Charles Meinecke & Co. Had Busy Year

THE WELL-KNOWN firm of Charles Meinecke & Co., importers, is among those leading San Francisco firms who have enjoyed a good year in 1909; in fact, it was away ahead of 1908. As to 1910: "It looks like a bonanza year," so the firm is well satisfied with the past and confident of success in the future, because of the fine line of goods it has on hand. "R. B. Hayden" still maintains the lead of straight bulk whiskies, and is steadily increasing in public favor. Then the demand for the noted White Horse Scotch whisky is growing as the merits of this sound and palatable liquor becomes better understood. Besides the White Horse brand, the firm has several high-character Scotch whiskies, some having the far-famous "Islay" flavor so dear to the hearts of "Scots wha hae we' Wallace bled," and then to crown this fine line of goods, a Scotch whisky liquor of great age, and possessing a delicate flavor and bouquet suited for the consumption of connoisseurs, What wonder that with such "headliners" Charles Meinecke & Co. enter the campaign of 1910 confident of success?

Story of Wine-Makers' Merger a Hoax

THE SAN FRANCISCO *Examiner* recently published a New York dispatch stating: "What is said to be a consolidation of all the wine interests of the United States is now under way," etc. The entire dispatch, like much similar news printed in that paper, is a lie cut out of whole cloth. Readers must therefore be very careful before taking stock in *Examiner* so-called "news."

BUSINESS WANTED

FIRST-CLASS European Manufacturer of Metallic Bottle Caps wants first-class business against low prices. Samples on application. Address W. B. N., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

S. CIPRICO, PRESIDENT PHONE MARKET 2836.

ALTA VISTA WINES



The Wines California Makes Famous

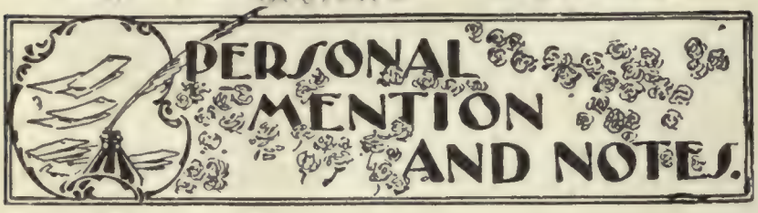
ALTA VISTA WINES CO.

MAIN OFFICE

112-114 TENTH ST. SAN FRANCISCO

Sweet Wine Production During Ten Years, and Brandy Used in Fortfication

	PORT	SHERRY	ANGELICA	MUSCAT	MALAGA	TOKAY	MADERA	MORSELLA	TOTAL	BRANDY USED
1900	2743824.28	1610346.16	330471.32	1569432.45		12819.95			6266894.16	1525884.7
1901	2414106.68	3392599.58	347095.91	1875008.27					8028810.44	1982567.9
1902	4100464.46	7117613.54	768945.24	1701780.57		25580.42			13714384.23	3430838.9
1903	5526561.68	2944455.48	821685.95	645845.84	81146.05	316.28			10016011.28	2425842.7
1904	4786419.25	3559397.41	987367.21	1350538.11	18847.69	14080.11			10716649.78	2662017.9
1905	4241789.93	3149498.84	470852.85	789647.18	8098.89				8659887.69	2218194.1
1906	6777423.46	4669279.13	878832.19	1363527.15	11899.75				13700961.68	3498875.2
1907	5174165.59	5245480.21	1334473.86	2269929.73	216390.08	12400.27	13316.07	3488.79	14269644.60	3688992.2
1908	5007299.51	4421703.87	829553.71	2084469.28	73518.57	22516.04	51716.42		12490770.40	3224407.8
1909	6694252.36	4765370.85	980921.21	1346892.55	81175.20	133132.27	2785.01		14006533.95	2674408.9



The Ahrens-Bullwinkel Company report 1909 "a nominal year and no kick coming; and the outlook for 1910 seems to be all right." The company predicts "that as soon as the effect of the late holidays has passed, business will be on a good and firm basis." The firm's well-known leading brand, "Royal Stag" bourbon and rye, has during the past year not only held its place in the market, but advanced in favor of the public, while the other fine liquors and bitters, particularly "the great and only Chief Tonic," have also placed a considerable balance on the right side of the ledger. So all is well at the southeast corner of First and Harrison streets and the Ahrens-Bullwinkel Company enters the new year with every prospect of success.

The E. H. Lancel Company are receiving great encouragement in their efforts to procure recognition for their old California vintages under their well-known brands of "Nectarubi" and "Topazor." The popularity of these wines is due as much to their excellent quality as to the established reliability of the firm. The demand for these brands during the past year has increased so satisfactorily that they are looking forward to a year of even greater activity. While their production in 1909 has been somewhat smaller in quantity than in some of the preceding years, the quality of the vintage is highly satisfactory and will enable them to continue to supply their customers with wines of superior quality.

The Zellerbach Paper Company desire to thank their many friends and patrons for the hearty support and patronage accorded them during 1909. They have endeavored by clean and progressive business methods, courteous treatment of their trade and accommodating spirit, to warrant the magnificent business that has been their portion the last few years. Their policy will be the same in the future as in the past; their sole desire is to please their customers. It will repay the time of anybody to visit their large store and warehouse at the corner of Battery and Jackson streets, where the visitor will be conducted through one of the most extensive paper establishments in the world.

Phillips & Van Orden Company, printers, publishers and bookbinders, base their claim to public patronage upon the good work done by them. As a proof of this we have only to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the firm in question prints the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, which in our opinion settles the question. We are by no means ashamed of the appearance of this paper, which we think fully demonstrates the Phillips & Van Orden Company's ability to do first-class work. The firm has one of the most complete plants in the West at 509-515 Howard street, and we have every reason to believe that it will be to the advantage of our subscribers and advertisers to give it a trial before going elsewhere. N. B.—The telephone number is Douglas 2301.

There can be no doubt that the wine and beer hose manufactured by the Goodyear Rubber Company, is not equaled by any brand on the market. Winemakers and cellarmen who have used it, and it is in common use in the majority of wineries, breweries and similar establishments throughout the country, declare that "Gold Seal" is the best, gives the longest service and is most satisfactory in every way, of any brand of similar hose in use. Where rubber-lined cotton hose is preferred, the Goodyear Company's "Obelisk" brand can be equally recommended. In fact, the Goodyear Rubber Company is the headquarters for everything made of rubber, and we refer our readers to the company's establishment at 587-591 Market street, having every confidence that if they deal there, the greatest satisfaction will result.

It gives one pleasure after the bustle of the streets to turn into the well-conducted offices of John Sroufe & Co., 41 Drumm street, a veritable harbor of rest. The visitor after shaking hands with the courteous manager, Mr. Crowell, learns that the oldest, and one of the best known and well respected firms in this city, is well satisfied with the results of 1909, and that it has every reason to expect improved conditions in 1910. An extended finger indicates the whereabouts of samples of Slater's Premium and Kentucky Bluegrass whisky, and a gentle voice reminds the interviewer that first-class goods always have commanded success and always will. Another voice demands that the public be informed by the REVIEW that the "electric lights of commerce" who represent the house of Sroufe & Co., will soon flit from one end of the Coast to the other, and by their brilliancy impress upon the public what is good whisky, and demonstrate that there is none better than that distributed by this model establishment. After wishing the firm a happy and prosperous new year, and fortifying himself against the cold with a sip of Premium whisky, the visitor departs well satisfied that if all the liquor sold was like it, there would be no prohibition!

The prohibitionists won the local option election in Kootenai county, Oregon, with effect that Hotel Idaho, the principal hotel at Coeur d'Alene, and the largest eating house in that city, has closed. Another striking example of the injury to business done by this fanatical law. Besides the hotel, 59 saloons will be forced out of business when the three months prescribed by law have elapsed.

John Wieland's Brew Enjoys Great Year

IN looking backward and summing up the result of the year's business, there is no institution in this city which can take greater pride in the business ability displayed and the results attendant thereon, than can the John Wieland Brewery. When one takes into consideration that at the time of the fire this well-known and long-established brewery was practically wiped out of existence, and that for a period of almost one whole year it was out of business and its well-known product was not on the market, and then take into consideration that they are selling to-day 98 per cent of the volume of sales handled at the time of the fire, it makes one marvel at the excellence of the executive ability and good salesmanship which has brought about such remarkable rehabilitation. But after one has sampled Wieland's Extra Pale, and who has not done so, the secret of its great success at once becomes apparent to all. The very best materials that money can buy, a plentitude of material used in its production, up-to-date brewing methods, proper aging and a painstaking cleanliness in packages and delivery methods, have brought about such a steady growing demand for Brewery's Own Bottling that the sales for the year just ended have exceeded 350,000 boxes.

"Brewery's Own Bottling'" is a slogan which carries with it a meaning of vast importance to those who are particular in the selection of their daily sustenance. The importance of the cleanliness and proper handling of beer is so impressed upon the Wieland management that an eye is ever kept open for all of the very latest improvements in bottling methods so as to convey to the consumer only the very best and purest bottled beer that brewing intelligence and ingenuity can produce.

The growing demand for this excellent product has necessitated the increase of the capacity of the bottling house by the additional installation of two new labeling machines; additional capacity to the soaking and washing machines; while at the present time they are awaiting the arrival of the very latest improved bottle-filling machine, which, when added to the present equipment, will put them in proper shape to handle the increasing demands of the summer trade. The city business increased to such an extent during the past year as to necessitate the addition of four city delivery wagons and twelve horses. The out-of-town shipping trade has grown to such an extent during the year just closed that the company found it necessary, in order to give its country customers the proper service, to establish agencies at Stockton, Petaluma, Monterey, Sisson, Redding, San Jose, in the mining camps of Nevada, and has only very recently completed an excellent ice and cold storage building at Mojave.

Taken all in all, the company is well satisfied with the results of the past year's work, and Mr. Alton, the genial general manager, at the dawning of the new year, is looking forward to a much more prosperous year than the one just ended, asserting that the maintaining of the good qualities of their product, together with the Brewery's Own Bottling, which is important, he hopes to exceed the last year's overwhelming sales by a large figure.

Sweet Wine Increases

STATISTICS compiled by the Internal Revenue Department show that the sweet wine production for this district of California exceeded that of last year by 2,690,575.47 gallons, the output being 15,181,345.87 gallons, against 12,490,770.40 gallons the preceding twelve months. This district—the First—embraces the principal sweet wine sections of California, including 23 counties. The total production of the State of California for the year just ended was 17,983,465.83 gallons.

CORNING & COMPANY

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Largest Independent Distillers in the United States

DISTILLERS OF

Old Quaker Bourbon, Bottled in Bond

Coronet Dry Gin

The Acme of Perfection in Liquors. Guaranteed under the National Pure Food Law

PACIFIC COAST DISTRIBUTORS

H. & M. RATHJEN CO., San Francisco, Cal. H. JEVNE CO., Los Angeles, Cal. COBLENTZ & LEVY, Portland, Ore.

To Popularize California Wines in Glass

NO more important movement for the purpose of popularizing the use of California wines has been made than the establishment of the Calwa Distributing Company's offices and sample rooms, on the southeast corner of Second and Market streets, this city. The old saying that "if the mountain would not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain," exactly explains the present situation between the San Francisco public and California wine. For a long period wine merchants have waited in vain for the general public to turn out of its way and come to them. At last one firm—the Calwa Distributing Company—has had the great good sense to go to the public. The result of so locating this establishment cannot fail to be remunerative in itself, but is also bound to have an educational value of great benefit to the entire trade and industry.

The arrangement of the company's rooms is just what it should be. The artistically representative scenes on the windows, portrayed by art glass, pictures of Winehaven, the interior of a cellar, the vineyard at Fresno and Graystone, are most attractive to passers-by. Inside, handsome decorations impress upon the visitor a sense of luxury and comfort, while wines and bunches of grapes form the special feature of the decorations. It is grapes, grapes, grapes, everywhere, even the electric light bulbs representing golden bunches of ripe grapes, while the fermented and unfermented juice of them fills the bottles on the sideboards. Even the bottles, labels and capsules, are works of art, and add greatly to the effect of the interior decorations. As to the wines and Calwa grape juice, their excellence is already well known to the trade, and, thanks to the new and handsome home prepared for them, will now be brought in direct contact with the general public in its passage up and down San Francisco's chief thoroughfare, Market street.

In fact, at last Mahomet has gone to the mountain, and we believe that this fact means a new and successful era in the history of the wine trade.

Among the handsome calendars for this year is that of the Enterprise Brewing Company of San Francisco. The striking feature of the hanger is a reproduction of the famous painting of M. Vittorio Reggianini, entitled "Cupid's Message," showing the little God of Love telling the old-time story to a most beautiful maiden. The picture speaks right out from the canvas and the calendar is one that will be prized by all who are so lucky as to receive one. We extend the compliments of the season to the company with our thanks.

"Luxus" Beer Making Large Gains

THE FRED KRUG BREWING CO. of Omaha, Neb., is greatly pleased with the advancement its superb product, "Luxus" (the beer you like), is making in the Coast territory. The demand for "Luxus" is growing very nicely, chiefly on account of its delightful flavor and high quality. Make something "good" and you will have no trouble in making the mare go, is the slogan of Mr. Ball in purveying this wholesome and excellent beverage.

There is no doubt but the name Ami Vignier (Inc.) as distributers will add greatly to the popularity of this beer in the volume of sales.

S. Levy & Co. Had Prosperous Year

MR. S. LEVY, of Simon Levy & Co., importers, stated that as far as his firm was concerned, it had no kick coming about the business done during the past year. As far as it was concerned, 1909 had proved fairly good—in fact, better than expected. That remark applied, he said, not to any separate kind or brand of goods, but "all down the line" of the long list of class A goods carried by this well-known and reliable house.

Prospects for the present year are, according to Mr. Levy, bright and all that could be desired. He looks forward to a steadily increasing trade, and closed the interview, as he had begun it, by insisting "that his firm had no kick coming."

AMERICAN BRANDY

FINEST IN THE WORLD

THE KIRBY DISTILLING CO., Inc.

FOWLER, FRESNO CO., CAL.

Makes a Specialty of PURE GRAPE BRANDY, and Making NO WINE has NO WASH OR SOUR WINE TO PUT INTO BRANDY. Our Stills are Known as Numbers 263 or 357 First District, California. These Numbers ARE BURNED on the GOVERNMENT or STAMPED HEAD of EVERY PACKAGE, there being No Other Genuine "KIRBY BRANDY."

SOLD ONLY IN CARLOAD LOTS TO THE TRADE
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

BARRETT CO.

43 Front Street, NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS OF

Barrett's Unrivalled 

Blending Cordial

Guaranteed under the Foods and Drugs Act. GUARANTEE No. 49

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of December, 1909.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in 6th (new) district	447,121.6
Received from other Districts, California	51,386.6
Received from special bonded warehouse, other District, California	7,455.8
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	145,294.6
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	119,261.8
Exported	
Tax paid	52,227.5
Used in Fortification of Wines	11,569.2
Remaining in bond, December 31, 1909	1,470,896.8

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of December, 1909.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	76,892.5
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	51,341.4
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	14,902 6
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	31,380 2
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	22 193.8
Exported	
Tax paid	15,252.5
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, December 31, 1909	655,637.9

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of December, 1909.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	53,979.9
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District	3,935.0
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	92,305.5
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	7,746 2
Tax paid	3,187.0
Used in Fortification of Wines	7 940.5
Remaining in bond, December 31, 1909	282,742 3

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of December, 1909.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	384	73,080 7
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification	493	89,553 8
		Wine Gals.
Port produced		18,116.59
Sherry produced		279,616.02
Angelica produced		50,017.24
Muscat produced		2,004.50
Tokay		
Malaga		
Madera		
Total sweet wine produced in December, 1909		349,754.35

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of December, 1909.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	27	7,077.2
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification	31	8,089.3
		Wine Gals.
Port produced		
Sherry produced		34,756.75
Angelica produced		
Muscat produced		
Tokay		
Malaga		
Madera		
Total sweet wine produced in December, 1909		34,756.75

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of December, 1909.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	44	6,527.8
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification	64	7,940.5
		Wine Gals.
Port produced		
Sherry produced		19,828.38
Angelica produced		
Muscat produced		
Madera		
Total sweet wine produced, month of December, 1909		19,828 38

PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

R. M. WOOD.....EDITOR
Office: No. 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.
Rooms 304-305

Purely Asinine

ONE OF THE GREATEST evidences of fanatic intolerance of the prohibition party, to which we have so often referred, occurs in the Woodland, Yolo County, *Home Alliance.* It states that the papers of the county have been free from liquor advertisements for a long time, "therefore it is with deep regret that we see that the Woodland *Democrat,* a paper that goes into hundreds of homes in this county, is admitting to its columns brewery advertisements of beer."

We sincerely hope that the worthy inhabitants of Yolo County will not suffer greatly from reading such terrible advertisements, and that their morals will not be corrupted thereby. Only fancy the evils of an advertisement of beer, a beverage containing so small a quantity of alcohol as to be almost a non-intoxicant, while considered by physicians a tonic and invigorator of the human system. Is it not awful, Mabel?

According to the Portland, Ore., *Oregonian,* State-wide prohibition in that State has found strong antagonists in the German-speaking societies, who are unanimous in their opposition "to violation of their liberty." Otto Kleeman, president of the State organization, recently states: "Our society was not formed nor is it maintained for political purposes, but we recognize in the proposed constitutional amendment for State prohibition a blow that is aimed at the personal liberty of our people. It is for that reason we are expressing our unanimous opposition to this proposed amendment. In taking this position we do not wish to be understood as allying ourselves with the brewers and the saloonmen, for we do not seek to defend them. As Germans, however, we believe firmly in the right to eat and drink what we please and whenever we wish. For that reason we are opposed to the enactment of any statute or to the adoption of any amendment to the constitution which undertakes to deprive us of those rights."

Hits Their Pockets

ACCORDING to the Santa Barbara, Cal., *Press,* the residents of Los Alamos, Orcutt, Guadalupe and Garey have petitioned the Supervisors to repeal the ordinance closing saloons at those places on Sunday. The petition asserts that the saloons in Santa Maria, an incorporated town, are open on Sunday, and thereby create a trade discrimination against the outlying places, and in favor of Santa Maria. It is claimed that the business of the small towns suffers in consequence, as the crowds go to Santa Maria to do their trading.

The easiest way to find out what houses are doing the real business in any line of trade is to look in the trade papers representing their interests, and you will get your information. It is easy to guess that the concern that says it doesn't advertise and it doesn't pay to advertise is back in the second and third rows as to prominence and success.

Never a Grosser Outrage

IT IS evidenced by the wide publicity now being given to the subject by the press of the United States, that the nation is slowly waking up to the great injury to the country at large arising from the growth of the fanatical wave of prohibition.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer,* one of America's ablest dailies, has this to say upon the subject:

"Liberty has always been the boast of Democracy, and the home of Democracy is the South. The right of a man to eat, drink and wear whatever he chose, so long as he did not interfere with anyone else's rights, nor disturb the peace, was fundamental. Sumptuary laws were anathema. Now, springing up since the fanatical wave of prohibition which has lately swept over the South, we find laws in derogation of personal liberty, and exercising a degree of tyrannical government which can hardly be equalled under any autocracy. In Alabama the law forbids all citizens to have wines or liquors in their own homes, and authorizes the invasion of the home by search warrant to discover them. In Mobile lately five deputy sheriffs entered the house of a Mr. Nelson and searched it from top to bottom. In the words of Mrs. Nelson: 'The deputies turned our beds upside down, ransacked bureau drawers, writing desks, sideboards, etc. Finally they went into the rooms of my daughters and demanded that the trunks be opened. My husband told them they would have to break them open. I finally unlocked the trunks and the girls had to take their clothing out of the trunks with the deputies standing over them. The only liquor found was a half pint bottle in a sideboard drawer. The deputies carried that away with them.' Elsewhere in the State a man was refused permission to have any wine at the wedding of his daughter.

"Was there ever a grosser outrage? If liberty is to be destroyed and tyranny to sit in the high places of the land, what difference does it make whether it is concentrated in one man or is many-headed."

Local option has driven the little town of Farrell, in Idaho, across the St. Joe river. It is in reality a logging camp, and the boys naturally want some stimulants after their strenuous labors. It is now on the edge of Kootenai County, which has gone dry, and by crossing the river it will move into Shoshone County, a wet territory, where saloons can be operated. How long Shoshone County will remain wet is an open question, as there are now rumors of a local option election in that county.

The protests of the German exporters of wines to the order of the United States Government that bottles and casks of wine containing sulphur dioxide must bear a label to that effect, are certainly very amusing. They are getting a taste of their own medicine and do not like it. While necessity compels the use of sulphur to disinfect casks and bottles of all germs and fungi, it is perfectly possible to do so in such a manner as not to cause any deleterious effect. Certainly our Government has every right to dictate the quantity that may be so used.

Thinks the Prohibition Movement Has Waned

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—"The back of the prohibition movement is broken," says Davis S. Rose, Mayor of Milwaukee, who is now on a visit to New York. "I am a temperance man," continued the Mayor, "but not an advocate of prohibition. You cannot make prohibition effective, and the only successful policy in regard to the liquor question is to regulate it by law. From an economic standpoint absolute prohibition would mean the loss to the Federal Government of $200,000,000 a year, to labor $56,000,000, and to allied industries fully $100,000,000."

OBITUARY

George Delaporte

WE SORROWFULLY report the death of George Delaporte during the past month. In his demise the trade lost a valuable member and one who had been ready at all times to work for the good of the cause. Long ago the REVIEW named him the "Prince of Salesmen," and his great ability and popularity is evidenced by the large business he built up as distributers of Yellowstone whisky, French wines and brandies and many other first-class liquors and cordials.

The grief felt at his sudden death by all who knew him testifies to his genuine worth as a man. Upon his return from a trip to Los Angeles he succumbed to an attack of pneumonia and died in three days. A visit to his late place of business failed to obtain further particulars; all that those who had been in such close contact with him could say was: "We loved him so!" Thus all we know is that this handsome, kind-hearted and bright man of business died as he had lived, with a smile upon his face.

The deceased left an estate estimated at $75,000, and special letters of administration were granted to Miss Helen Dougherty, his manager, who will conduct the business as heretofore. His living relatives are the following brothers and sisters: Ernest Delaporte, residence unknown; Camille Delaporte, Staten Island, N. Y.; Louise Delaporte, Hoboken, N. J.; Edward Delaporte, New York City.

Charles Helmke

CHARLES HELMKE, a retired brewer and a pioneer citizen of Oakland, died during the month of intestinal trouble. Helmke was one of the former proprietors of the Washington Brewery, and left a considerable estate.

James De Fremery & Co. Find Trade Good

JAMES DE FREMERY & CO. report, by the courtesy of Mr. Heycroft, that he could not give the results as desired for 1909, as the business of the company was carried on by the fiscal year system.. He could, however, say that the months of October, December and January had been good, and the outlook for the balance of the fiscal year was the best since the panic. He desired to call attention to "Carstairs Rye," which he said was a very high-class liquor and had been well known and liked in this city for many years, but recently had not been pushed. This great brand is now in the hands of the James de Fremery firm, and he hopes that so old a favorite rye whisky will soon again take its proper place in the market.

Besides the above described first-class rye, this firm handles one of the best straight Bourbon whiskies in the market, "Old Jordan." This is Ben Jellison's great bar whisky, and its high quality has much to do with the large trade being done at Jellison's, No. 10 Third street. We believe that the many other retailers using this popular brand find it one of the best sellers on the market.

Fehr's beer is of course in greater demand in the summer than the winter, nevertheless there is a good call for it. It is becoming well known to the medical profession as a malt food and gentle tonic. It stood so well for purity and quality that he believed this year's sales will exceed any yet recorded. Mr. Heycroft said that generally trade could be pronounced good at the present time.

Fresno Editor "Bloviates"

THE FRESNO, California, *Republican* of January 3d breaks into ecstasies over the fact that that city has enjoyed the "blessings" of one "dry" Sunday. The leading paper, together with other sheets of Fresno, wasted vast quantities of good printers' ink in heralding the fact that the day passed off as quietly and dully as Sunday generally does in country towns. The *Republican* makes record that on the day in question "no deaths from thirst are reported, and the orgie of drunkenness, traditionally alleged to accompany the closing of saloons, has not yet materialized. No boycott of Fresno County wines has been reported, and the price in the New Orleans market did not break. So the momentous experiment has been tried without provoking any actual seismic disturbance."

The article impresses us with the smallness of the base upon which a country editor can build so imposing an article, and how little wind it takes to inflate so large a bladder!

The effect of the prohibitionist doctrine, leading as it does to ill-will, strife and murder, may be clearly seen from the recent statement of Mayor Rose of Milwaukee at North Yakima, Wash., when he spoke on "Temperance, not Prohibition." In that lecture Mayor Rose referred to the recent drastic laws enacted by the Alabama Legislature, which he says give patrolmen the right to search women on the streets to discover liquor. Mayor Rose said if such a law ever allowed a policeman to enter his home, one of the two would be carried out of the house. Every true man, worthy of the name, says the same. It therefore follows that this return to despotism in the United States will be met with bloodshed, and if not at once subdued, lead to the death of that liberty it is our custom to boast of.

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San Francisco

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

National Beer a Popular Favorite

FEW BREWERIES are better known than the National, which for many years past has been supplying this city and the Pacific Coast generally with a high-class beer, which, in a city like this, where good breweries abound, must be extremely fine to obtain the distinction of being as well known as the output of the National Brewery. Good beer is not only drink and food combined, but a healthful tonic and incentive to digestion. All this can be honestly said of National beer, which has in the past found such favor with the public that it appeals directly to the retail trade as a good seller and an attractor of custom. So the National Brewery commands a large trade because the excellence of the beer manufactured is such as to suit the public, and is always kept at the same high notch of quality.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann Had Good Year

SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMANN report that their firm found business for 1909 very satisfactory. Its principal brand of whisky, "Brunswick," is steadily finding favor with the trade, and its sale is increasing nicely. This firm is agent for Vina brandy and E. J. Baldwin's apricot brandy, both local products, for which there is a large demand, and the sales of which have added largely to the satisfactory result of the past year.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann are extremely sorry to have to report the death of Henry Wendt, a salesman who had been in their employ for 25 years. The deceased was highly respected, and his death was much regretted by the firm.

Henry J. Plagemann continues to travel for the firm, and as usual is very successful. His order book appears to be well filled wherever he goes. C. W. Sohle, formerly with Van Bergen & Co. many years, has been added to the list of salesmen. The firm looks forward to a good year in 1910, and believes that with the change of administration, local conditions are bound to improve.

At Marysville the saloon men have asked the Common Council to pass an ordinance regulating the liquor traffic, and it is intended to pass one eliminating all the bad features of the business.

Jesse Moore, Hunt Co. Predicts Bright Future

MANAGER EDDIE BAKER of Jesse Moore-Hunt Co., recently returned from an eight weeks' trip in the East, in excellent health and spirits. He believes that "at least the crest of the prohibition wave has been reached," and that this fact is clearly indicated by the recent election at Worcester, Mass., a city of 30,000 inhabitants, which went wet by a very large majority.

In regard to the past year, Mr. Baker said that the last six months of 1909 had been the most successful in the annals of the company. He looked forward to better business in 1910 than had been enjoyed by the trade for the past five or six years, and believed that condition had not been so favorable for that period of time. This, he thought, was proved by the fact that the great Eastern distillers were extending their operations and making heavier investments than for the past several years. "In other words," Mr. Baker said in closing the interview, "confidence is restored."

There is no trick too low for the average sanctified hypocrite, the prohibitionist, to play. Here's one of them: A man named H. B. Merryman sent his 15-year-old son into the saloon of the Union Hotel at Blue Lake, Cal., kept by A. Bouquies, to ask for a half-dollar flask of whisky, which, he said, was for use in his home. When the boy got out he handed the whisky to his father, who was waiting. Merryman at once repaired to the justice of the peace's office and swore out a complaint against Bouquies for selling whisky to a minor! How's that for these religious fakirs? There are any number of men at San Quentin who would be above such a mean trick as that!

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

The Legitimate Saloon Keeper

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW: Taking up your question to me, asking "From the legitimate saloon-keeper's standpoint, what is necessary to place the business upon the higher plane of which you speak?" will say that it is very easy to answer you as to what we want. And that is, TO BE LET ALONE—to be allowed to conduct our business lawfully. Without outside influence, we obey the laws from choice and watch our business as jealously as a mother does her baby. Incidentally, we take any slur upon our individual places just as seriously.

This, Mr. Editor, is a vast question. It is one which has been allowed to drift too long. And it is with pleasure that I see you take up this matter. As it is, I believe it a question of education with the ever-just American people—to have them understand it; they will give us justice. Let us go to them honestly into the open; call a spade a spade, and not be afraid, as heretofore, of the large interests which have been the cause of all trouble, and which have dominated laws—Federal, State and Municipal. This is the root of our trouble!

The saloon in general has been the cat's paw and the cloak for many to gain their ends. It is high time that the liquor question was divorced from politics. These questions should never go hand in hand. Hardly any first-class saloon man but shuns politics, rather than enter into or even discuss the subject. Still we get the credit of it. The "ward heeler," who is charged to us, is really only the tool of the larger interests, and our business pays his expenses. We need laws, but until the people realize that there are honorable men in this business, who could assist intelligently in law making, who should be consulted, there will be trouble.

The saloon is essentially an American institution, and will always be here. It should be conducted as any other business, although it takes men of years of experience to handle it properly. This, because of its very hazard. You will understand that there are both young and old men who are weak and must be controlled. They are the men whom we really have to contend with. I have yet to see a man running a legitimate bar who would allow them to deliberately get drunk, or give a drunken man liquor, should he apply for it. The reverse often happens. Thousands of men, both young and old, are protected and guided back to the path of temperance by us. These are the people that my old departed friend, Francis Murphy, had to do with, and he was simply doing what we are all doing every day.

Our barkeepers are, most of them, men of great intelligence, and it would be impossible for them to hold their position did they not pass the regular requirements. They are educated to be gentlemanly, cleanly and courteous; are temperate and reliable, and compare favorably with men in other walks of life. These men would rather see a rattlesnake come into their bar than a drunken man. As proof of the above, I employ four of such men, who have been with me two, four, five and fourteen years, consecutively, and they all fill the above requirements, and the one of fourteen years has been in the business thirty years. He has never tasted liquor and never smoked. I have never heard him use an oath. This gentleman has raised a lovely family of five children, owns his own home, and spends his time with them when not working. The patrons whom he meets each day are of the highest type of gentlemen in every walk of life. He is only one of many, distributed throughout our land, who are ever the exponents of temperance. This kind of men need no laws and have no superiors.

It should not be hard to learn that we wish to place our business upon the plane where it belongs, from our very lives. We must also consider our good citizens who come from foreign countries, or come from foreign extraction. Their habits and pleasures require places with tables; also saloons in localities of the working masses. Whether made from pine boards, or the so-called "gilded palaces," saloons should be considered all the same, and should be guarded just as honorably. Our breweries and wholesale men should also be careful as to who handles their output, in order that they may place their business more independently and not be subject to continual loss and graft.

Our changes in laws should be made by men who are true and tried in our business—someone strong enough to stand out against all approach, and not by so-called reformers or men who cannot possibly know our circumstances or needs. The outlaws who are in the business perhaps for a short time, making a clean-up wherever possible, are not saloonmen. They know nothing of liquors or how to handle them and they contaminate our business. They go upon the theory, the same as the general public does, and the narrow-minded reformer does, that the saloon is a deadfall and the instrument through which all kinds of crime may be brought about.

We have from custom kept quiet and would never "knock" or "kick," but why should we? It has been proven that, as things have been run, they have been a disgrace to our whole country. Is it not the man who transgresses the laws that degrades our business, disgraces us personally and jeopardizes the future of our children? It surely cannot be the man who runs his business as I have outlined, or the true and sturdy German who runs his corner saloon, nor the French or Italian citizen who cater to the requirements of the people of their nationality, who do this; but it is the irresponsible person every time.

High license will not force right and will not benefit anyone, and only tends to make the oppression greater, for with the exorbitant taxes, rents, etc., it makes it very hard for a square man to get along, for the expenses are something fearful.

You will find that the brewers and liquor dealers, who are representative citizens, will only be too glad to be emancipated from the continual dread of different administrations and irresponsible people who use them upon every pretext.

Yours respectfully,

ROL KING,
Hollenbeck Hotel Bar, Los Angeles, Cal.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Rol King, the author of the foregoing, has been in the retail liquor business for the past thirty years; has been owner of and has worked in the most representative retail liquor places in St. Paul, Des Moines, Portland, Oregon; San Francisco, and fifteen years in Los Angeles. He is at present manager of the Hollenbeck Hotel Bar, a responsible position, which he has occupied for the past five years. He has extensive business interests aside from this, being the inventor of the celebrated Kingstone, which was named after him. He is the president and general manager of two companies handling this invention. He was the organizer of the Los Angeles Chamber of Mines and is its vice-president at the present time. Mr. King has for many years been a close student of the liquor question and his article gives the views of not only an intelligent man, but one who understands his subject thoroughly.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Important to Wholesalers and Retailers

(T. D. 1582.)

Offers in compromise.

How doubled-stamped packages of substituted spirits may be placed in legal condition when released on compromise.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1910.

SIR: Yours of the 6th instant is received, referring to the letter of this office of 28th ultimo notifying you of acceptance of the offer in compromise made by ——— for the release of a double-stamped package of substituted spirits in the hands of ———, a condition of the release being that the spirits were to be put in legal condition at proponent's cost. You ask how this is to be done.

In reply, you are advised that a package of substituted spirits, when released in the hands of a rectifier and wholesale liquor dealer, may be placed in legal condition by being dumped for rectification and the contents placed under rectifier's stamps. If it is in the hands of a wholesale liquor dealer who is not a rectifier, an actual or constructive change of package may be allowed upon proper application by the dealer on Form 92 or 92½, and wholesale liquor dealer's stamps may be issued provided there is written in red ink across the face of such stamps:

"Issued to cover spirits seized for forfeiture and released on compromise."

When the package to be released is in the hands of a retail liquor dealer the spirits can be put in legal condition only by being drawn off into packages of less than five gallons each.

Respectfully, ROYAL E. CABELL,
Commissioner.

Mr. H. O. WEAVER,
Collector Fourth District, Burlington, Iowa.

Chas. Meinecke & Co., 314 Sacramento street, the well-known importers, are sending their friends a monthly memorandum book containing yearly calendar and showing the various specialties carried by the house. The book is very handy for vest pocket purposes and those who desire to receive it monthly during the year should drop a postal card to the firm.

"Gene" Casserly is prospering in his favorite and comfortable saloon on Market street, near the Ferry, which the REVIEW has named the "Commuters' Resort." He has recently had a half floor put in at the rear of the saloon, which contains kitchen and grill room, with the result that the excellent mid-day repast set out there has attracted a large crowd of the merchants and clerks in the wholesale establishments near the foot of Market street. With good viands, good liquors and the best of service, "Casserly's" is becoming more popular than ever, and while pleasant-faced, genial "Gene" plays host, nothing is wanting to insure the comfort of the customer.

The Waldorf, by long odds one of the handsomest, best arranged and most attractive saloons in the West, is doing a great business, and in the absence of the Becker Brothers in Los Angeles, the manager reports "all well." In his opinion, San Francisco, is the home of Bohemianism, and that properly managed and appointed places of entertainment are bound to thrive. He also called attention to the fact that the opening of that splendid hotel, the new Palace, directly opposite the saloon, had also tended to increase trade. Many Eastern visitors drop into the Waldorf to learn what a high-class California saloon is like; and once a customer, always a customer, is the rule in the Becker Brothers' establishments, both here and in Los Angeles.

Mr. Allan Roper, the well-known salesman, has identified himself with Lang & Stroh Company, Inc., of this city, who have recently been appointed California agents for the famous Cordova wine, Old Overholt Rye Whisky and Ross's Great Auk's Head Beer. Mr. Roper is one of the successful salesmen of the city and we have no doubt he will give a good account of himself.



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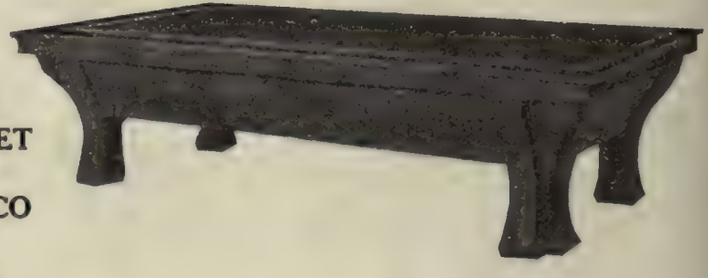
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SAN FRANCISCO

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

New Local Liquor Law Stands

EARLY in January the Mayor decided that the liquor ordinance which was passed by the people at the last municipal election should be placed on the statute books. Our readers will remember that the decision of Mayor Taylor was that this ordinance was invalid on the ground that the charter could not be altered in this method. The matter was then referred to the City Attorney, who has rendered an opinion in which he refused to take the position that the law is unconstittuional. After laying down the general proposition that the charter cannot be amended by ordinance, he declares that it is a question for the courts to decide whether the present ordinance is in conflict with the fundamental law.

Among the new saloons which have recently taken a prominent place in the retail business of the city, we know of none more worthy of notice than "The Reception" at 85 Union Square avenue, near Grant avenue. Sam Zenovich, the proprietor of this well-managed house, showed excellent judgment in choosing the location for "The Reception," which is so situated as to catch much of the trade from the large retail establishments in that neighborhood. This comfortable and cosy saloon appeals to its patrons by first-class liquors, and setting a good lunch; besides which the quietness and restful atmosphere of the place is also a great attraction. Mr. Zenovich is a genial host who spares no trouble to make his customers comfortable, and under his careful management "The Reception" is sure to prove a big success.

Thos. W. Costello, manager of the coast branch of Breen & Kennedy, 160 Pine street, this city, is certainly "making good" in establishing a demand for the specialities of his house, which include several brands of rye and bourbon whiskies. Up to a short time ago, Mr. Costello managed to get around and cover his field fairly well with a good horse and buggy, but the increase of business and drain upon his time made it necessary to use a benzine buggy, and you can now see the gentleman speeding around in a swell modern model, with all the complements, including a chauffeur. This, like the house and its goods, is thoroughly up-to-date. It is the old story of success.

L. Taussig & Co. Optimistic About 1910

The firm of Louis Taussig & Company is exulting in the increased space and great capabilities for business enjoyed by it in the handsome new premises on the northwest corner of Main and Mission streets, a full description of which has already been published in the REVIEW. The handsomely furnished and well-arranged offices are worthy of the large business conducted by this enterprising firm, while the sample room gives the visitor an opportunity to thoroughly appreciate the high quality "Carroll Rye" and "Morville A. A. A. Bourbon" whiskies. The genial manager, Mr. Finn, reported in a late interview with a representative of the REVIEW, that while the past year might have been better, now that the books were made up it proved perfectly satisfactory, while the outlook for 1910 was all that could be desired. The demands for that far-famed brand, "Carroll Rye," were sufficient to keep the firm busy and tax the large, new establishment to the utmost, showing that it was without doubt one of the most favorite liquors used on the Pacific Coast.

McDONALD & COHN are well satisfied with their permanent headquarters on First street, near Market, and Mr. McDonald informs us that while 1909 commenced badly, it ended well, and he considers that the trade has a bright outlook for 1910. He draws particular attention to the old reliable "Kentucky Club" whisky, which is fast gaining favor with retailers all over the Coast. This whisky, of which McDonald & Cohn are distributers, is bottled in bond, and therefore 100 proof. It is distilled by the Daviess County Distilling Company, Kentucky, and has held a high place in the market for the past 40 years. Besides this fine brand,, McDonald & Cohn handle that old favorite "El Rey" whisky and "Hawkins Rye." These three brands, taken together, make a very attractive card, and one which cannot fail to attract the trade. McDonald & Cohn therefore commence the new year with every confidence in the future and prospects for a bonanza business in 1910.

Misbranding Mineral Water

THE Government is after the men who sell misbranded mineral water, with a sharp stick, punishing them in a way calculated to discourage any further misdeeds in that line. The latest concern disciplined is none other than the famous French Lick Springs Hotel Company of Indiana. In this case, the infraction of the law was in giving the public short measure. The consignment of water was condemned and the offenders required to give a sufficient bond to conduct their business in accordance with the pure food law in future.

WE HAVE NOTHING TO OFFER THE TRADE, EXCEPT
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The Handsomest Restaurant in the City
Good Clean Service and Popular Prices
34 Market Street
In conjunction with our restaurant we have the most complete Bar in the West.
KILBORN & HAYDEN, Props.

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Alameda's New Saloon Law

COMPLETE regulation of the saloon business in Alameda County is believed to have been attained in an ordinance adopted by the Board of Supervisors in Oakland. Its requirements limit the number of saloons in the county to 85 outside the city of Oakland, and fix the following qualifications:

Owners of saloons must be citizens of the United States.

Restaurants and hotels must secure regular retail licenses and not sell liquor after midnight.

Legislates against the granting of a license to anyone whose application has been denied or withdrawn within the year.

Prevents the establishment of a saloon within 300 feet of a school.

Forbids the sale of liquor to children under 18 years of age.

Increases liquor license from $30 a quarter to $60.

Supervisor Mullins, head of the liquor department of a department store, introduced the ordinance, and it will become effective upon the first of February. The measure supersedes the ordinance against which the Anti-Saloon League entered numerous complaints.

Supervisor Foss of Berkeley says: "The ordinance is all right from the standpoint of the saloonmen, but it does not meet the moral exigency involved."

Yosemite Beer Appreciated Everywhere

WITH the new year comes extended business to the Enterprise Brewing Company, which produces that excellent and far-famed brand of beer, "Yosemite." Some idea of the large exporting business done by the Enterprise can be gleaned from the following notes received from the brewery. This is indeed a big feature in the business done, as its beers are shipped as far north as Unalaska, south to many points in South and Central America, east as far as Utah and Nevada, and west to Hawaiian and South Sea Islands and as far as Australia.

The company writes: "There is no reason in the world why this industry, as well as many others, should not be greatly extended, because we have all the facilities needed for shipping and many conditions favorable to a large number of manufacturers, now that the supply of oil and electricity promises to ensure cheap fuel.

"Take, for instance, the brewing industry. We grow in this State of California hops that cannot be beaten, barley second to none and our waters are pure. Then our climate is adapted for brewing and malting all the year round. Therefore why should we not excel in the manufacture of beer? If the prejudice to our exports were removed and the goods judged fairly on their merits, it would be found that the beers brewed on the Pacific Coast will rank with any in the world. Therefore the Enterprise output is appreciated wherever it goes, and its export business is increasing right along."

A. Finke's Widow are presenting their friends the usual annual memorandum book covering the entire year, by days, containing a great amount of right-to-hand information which makes the book a valuable one to keep on your desk. If the reader has not received one, drop a card to the Widow Finke and the favor will be forthcoming.

Famous Bouvier Gin

DR. BOUVIER'S Buchu Gin is one of the most valuable liquors in the retail trade, for besides being a delightful beverage and tonic, it is an acknowledged remedy for kidney and other troubles. Because of its curative properties, the demand for it throughout the world is rapidly increasing, and wherever its manifold medicinal merits become known a demand is at once created. The virtues of Buchu have been known for a great many years to the Hottentots and used by them to cure many diseases. It became known to English and Dutch physicians, by whose recommendation it came into general use. Pure gin is also known to be valuable in all urinary disorders, and therefore it was believed that by uniting the good properties of both, a palatable medicine would be produced. This has been proved undoubtedly correct, hence the ever increasing demand for Dr. Bouvier's Buchu Gin. As with many other similar productions, efforts have been made to reproduce it from inferior and cheaper materials. Therefore we warn our readers to beware of imitation, and be sure to see they are given Dr. Bouvier's Buchu Gin and nothing else.

Hotaling & Co. Find Trade Good

WITH reference to trade conditions at the present time, Secretary Lind, of A. P. Hotaling & Co., writes as follows:

"December was an extremely good month with us, particularly in the city. It seems that a feeling of satisfaction as well as hopefulness resulted from the November elections and our local trade ordered liberally, and we succeeded in opening a good number of new accounts. Our salesmen report that the coming year should be extremely good, although the early part of January opened rather slowly.

"Mr. Moroney is at present in Louisville, Ky., arranging contracts for our spring goods. The cost of whisky has greatly advanced since we first placed our 'Old Kirk' on the market, but the price to the trade has not been changed. Therefore the profit on individual sales is less than it was several years ago, but this is more than offset by the greater volume of business we are now doing."

Rusconi, Fisher & Co. See Rosy Future

RUSCONI, FISHER & CO. report that while 1909 gave little or no promise of being a successful year for the wholesale whisky business, because of the fanatical disturbance caused by the actions of the anti-saloonists and prohibitionists, it has turned out very much better than expected. The company is of opinion that the worst has passed and that the tide has turned. It therefore looks for a good and increasing business during the present year.

In spite of everything, Kennel Club whisky has kept up with the band wagon and has prospered, despite all drawbacks. Then there is Kinsey Rye, one of the best and purest brands on the market, and one which is bound to become a hot favorite with the trade, because it is sure to draw custom to their bars. This fine brand will be heard from in the coming year. So, everything taken together, Rusconi, Fisher & Co. consider that the outlook for 1910 is an extremely bright one for the wholesale liquor business, and bound to result satisfactorily to them.

The Cloverdale, Cal., new liquor ordinance provides for an increase of license fees from $30 to $50 a quarter and compels the closing of saloons between 11 p. m. and 5 a. m., and takes off the restrictions as to the number of saloons.

NOTES

The Ambrosia Brewing Company was formed early this month at Los Angeles. Capital, $200,000; directors, A. Sacher, A. Bonham, Los Angeles; W. T. Lee, Ontario; C. M. Tracy, Berkeley; W. C. Cunningham, San Francisco.

Mt. Pleasant, Utah, has again gone dry. During the month of December the saloons opened under the new $2,000 license, paying the city their proportion of this amount. It seems that they are now convinced that it is impossible to run profitably with such a high license.

The new saloon license ordinance at Salinas City, Cal., which calls for high license and midnight closing, went into force on the first of the year.

Sonoma, Cal., is to have a brewery, and articles of incorporation have been filed of the Sonoma Brewing Company. The new company has a capital of $50,000, of which John Skiner holds $30,000 of the stock. The other stockholders and directors are H. H. Granice, A. Beretta, C. Dal Pogetto and H. P. Matthewson.

In Humboldt County, California, the Board of Supervisors has received a petition from the Good Government League asking that body to call a local option election to decide whether the sale of intoxicating liquors should be allowed in that county outside the incorporated towns.

The Vallejo, Cal., Chapter Knights of the Royal Arch have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: H. J. Widenmann, Valiant Commander; George Donnelly, Lieutenant Commander; Edward J. McGettigan, Recorder; J. S. Brereton, Treasurer; James J. Spelman, Master of Ceremony; S. W. Brown, W. J. Stookey, Captains of Guards; J. B. Foley, Tyler; Al Smith, Lloyd Kittrelle, J. B. McCauley, G. A. Bergwall and Charles Grennan, Trustees.

A case for the purpose of testing the legality of local option is now before the Supreme Court of Arizona. Walker, Yavapai County, in that State, went dry at the last election on December 16th last, by a vote of 34 to 16, and the saloons were closed. William Groulund opened up to give ground for the present suit, in which it is hoped many important points in relation to the liquor traffic may be settled by the court.

Sweet Wine Makers Organize at Fresno

FRESNO, Jan. 21.—After two months of conferences, the independent wine-makers of the State tonight perfected an organization to be known as the California Independent Wineries.

It embraces practically all the independent sweet wine-makers in the State. Articles of incorporation will be filed with the Secretary of State. The capitalization is $100,000.

The directors are Secondo Guasti of Los Angeles, L. H. Rogers of Fresno, Andrew Mattei of Fresno, W. C. Brown of Lodi, T. W. Johnston of Elk Grove, J. M. Lewis of Victor, M. F. Tarpey of Fresno and Herman Blatz of Los Angeles.

The officers are: Secondo Guasti, President; L. R. Rogers, Vice President; W. C. Brown, Secretary, and Andrew Mattei, Treasurer.

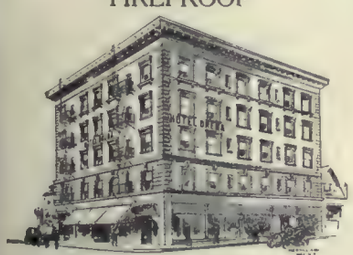
Oscar Krenz Copper Works Had Big Year

THE OSCAR KRENZ Copper and Brass Works has just finished a very prosperous year and report an extremely busy season in the winery, brewery and distillery trade and evaporator line. The trade done extends all over the Pacific Coast. A brewery outfit was recently shipped to Victoria, B. C., and a deal is now being closed for a complete 150-barrel plant for Vancouver, B. C. This contract includes everything necessary, with the exception of the building itself; an order which is certainly of much credit to this enterprising firm. The large evaporator made by it, and previously mentioned in the REVIEW, is giving excellent results; in fact, is so successful that an order has been received for three more, making the outfit quadruple in effect, which means an outlay of $40,000.

The Krenz works have now orders for several grape syrup evaporators, which, as constructed by them, are the simplest and easiest machines to operate on the market. While the work now in hand is sufficient to keep them busy during 1910, the management desires to state it will always be ready to help any of its customers, who may need its aid, with promptness and dispatch.

At the brilliant banquet at the St. Francis Hotel, which was given to celebrate the advent of the Western Pacific Railway, California was given recognition on the wine list. The red and white wines were the celebrated "tipo" from the Asti Colony.

RATES: $1.00 A DAY AND UP
Tourist and Commercial
FIREPROOF



Everything new, comfortable
Homelike, plenty of life.
Beautifully furnished
Highest class.

HOTEL ORENA

Los Angeles, California
Opposite Post Office
Cor. 7th and Hope Sts.

The Oscar Krenz Copper and Brass Works, Inc.

GENERAL COPPERSMITHS
Manufacturers of Winery, Distillery and Brewery apparatus of all descriptions

Our Continuous Stills, Pasteurizers, Evaporators and Concentrators produce a superior quality of Brandy, Wine and Syrup, and surpass any on the market in simplicity of construction and economy in operation.

212-214 FREMONT ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PERSONAL MENTION AND NOTES.

Mr. Clarence Hoffheimer, of the Hoffeimer Bros.' Company of Cincinnati, distillers of the Brunswick whisky, of which Siebe Bros. & Plagemann are the local distributers, visited San Francisco recently and express himself very much pleased with the business outlook of our city.

John Renner, one of the most popular and successful salesmen in the trade, who, until recently, was identified with the James-Force Company, is now attached to the staff of Lang & Stroh Company, Inc., this city, whose specialties are Cordova Wines, Old Overholt Whisky and Ross's Great Auk's Head Ale. We bespeak for Mr. Renner the utmost success.

C. H. Wente, the well-known wine man of Livermore, Cal., and head of the Napa & Sonoma Wine Co., has purchased of the L. A. Myers Co. the site of the warehouses recently destroyed by fire and he is preparing to erect a warehouse of capacity equal to those burned. He will have the work done at once and have the building ready to receive this year's crop.

The Grape Tartar Company has filed articles of incorporation at Stockton with a capital stock of 10,000 shares of a par value of $25. The incorporators are: Law T. Freitas, T. E. Wilkinson, J. C. Thompson and Fred W. Buttrick. This is a new industry and one which, if scientifically carried out, is bound to prove of great importance to the State. It will create a marketable bi-product for wine-makers, which by enhancing the value of grapes, must benefit the growers.

The Sierra Madre Vintage Company, Lamanda, Cal., as usual have sent their friends a very attractive calendar. The striking feature of it is a landscape entitled "Moonlight on the Old Canal." It is from the original painting by Lamasure. The scene is near the City of Washington and shows an old canal with the gates and the keeper's cottage, the hour being late in the evening and the landscape flooded with bright moonlight. A canal boat has just entered the lock and is waiting until the keeper opens the gate to let it pass through. The details are beautifully worked out and combine to make a rare scene.

A. Finke's Widow reports that the old established wholesale wine house doing business under that name was extremely well satisfied with the results of 1909, which year showed an increase of 20 per cent in the firm's business. Both sparkling and still wines had assisted in bringing about this pleasing result, and an excellent trade had been done during the holidays. While the past vintage in the firm's vineyards has been small, the quality was extremely good, and when the time comes for the wines made therefrom to be placed on the market, it is believed that the "Widow Finke" brands will be more popular than ever. The present year has opened up well, showing so far an improvement upon 1909.

The liquor ordinance at Los Gatos, Cal., was amended at the end of last month by the insertion of Section 3½, which says: "The provisions of Sections 1, 2 and 3 of this ordinance shall not be construed to be held to prevent the having, possessing or keeping of any of the liquors mentioned in said sections by persons in the privacy of their own homes and households for the uses thereof, and to the administering or giving the same to members of the family of such persons."

The Occidental Supply Co., at 580-582 Howard street, this city, handles everything necessary to the wine-maker, brewer or distiller "from a revenue tack to a wine press," and as prices are right, naturally the company does a large trade. It is the only exclusive label house on the Pacific Coast. It recently bought out the Western Press and is now doing an increasing business in labels. As the above fact becomes known to the trade, this branch of the Occidental Supply Company's business grows. The outlook for 1910 is all that could be desired, as the new year is starting off fine. All vineyardists requiring supplies of any kind should certainly give the Occidental Company a call before going elsewhere.

Additional Los Angeles Notes

Visitors to the Santa Fe depot who are looking for liquid refreshments will do well to call at the Santa Fe Sample Rooms, 937 East First street, Los Angeles. All the leading brands of the best wines and liquors are carried, with Wieland beer on draught. The popular proprietor, J. Pagliano, sees that the best of service is given.

Among the distinguished Easterners at Pasadena this season are Mr. "Gussie" Busch, son of Adophus Busch of St. Louis, and Mr. C. C. Conrad. Mr. Conrad has the honor of having made the original brew of the now famous Budweiser beer. These gentlemen are spending the winter at Mr. Busch's Pasadena home, the Sunken Gardens of which are among the show places of California.

The courts having rendered decisions upholding the act of the last Legislature making unlawful the establishment of saloons within four miles of any public or quasi-public work, the saloons along the aqueduct now being built to supply the city of Los Angeles with water must close or they will be prosecuted.

The Fact that the Bulk of the Whiskey Sold Throughout the United States is Blended Proves the Popularity of This Form of Whiskey



HUNTER
BALTIMORE
RYE

Is a Blend of Maryland's Purest Straight Rye Whiskies of Uniform Excellence and is the Perfection of Quality and Flavor



HENRY CAMPE & CO., Inc.
Distributors for California and Nevada
San Francisco, Cal.

COAST NEWS OF THE TRAFFIC

The Supreme Court of California has decided that the act of the Legislature denying the right of selling liquor within four miles of any public work employing laborers is constitutional. All the saloons along the aqueduct being built to supply Los Angeles with water must therefore close.

Vacaville is repenting and getting tired of its seat on the water wagon; so an attempt will be made at the coming city election to return to the licensing system and open three or four saloons. Outside roadhouses are getting all the money, and the Vacaville people are about tired of it.

Payson, Utah, has gone dry, and the first action of the new administration was to pass a prohibition ordinance. All the saloons closed their doors on New Year's eve.

J. F. Deininger, City Trustee of Vallejo, Cal., has issued an announcement that in the future he will confine his efforts to the brewing business. He states that he has disposed of all of the saloons he owned in that city and has come to the conclusion to leave the retail field to other persons.

In Yreka, Cal., the prohibition sentiment has weakened to the extent that the city trustees have amended the ordinance so that it is now lawful for saloons to remain open until midnight Sundays the same as on other days of the week. Heretofore they have been required to close up at 6 p. m. Sundays.

The Wilson Creek, Wash., Farmers' Union has passed a resolution stating that the members of the union "deem it to the best interests of the community that no intoxicating liquors be sold in Wilson Creek." It is believed that the attitude of this union will precipitate action on the local option question.

The Alta Mira Club, a progressive organization of society women in San Leandro, is in favor of fewer saloons in that town, and ask that the question be laid before the voters at the municipal election to be held in April.

The Graves-Alexander Company, liquor dealers, whose place of business is in San Jose, Cal., will in the future be known as the Alexander Company. This change has been made through a petition granted by Judge Gosbey on the application of the directors, George W. Alexander, Clestine Alexander and A. J. Hart.

The United States Supreme Court, in a recent decision, ruled that the Japanese national drink, "sake," is dutiable as still wine or beer by similitude, at the rate provided for such beverages. In view of this decision, the Government will not refund the $1,500,000 paid as duty under protest.

The Board of Trustees of Livermore, Cal., has passed a new restaurant ordinance which requires that Class B restaurants which serve liquors with meals must make application the same as saloons and pay $10 a quarter for their license, closing between midnight and 5 a. m. Other restaurants, Class A, are charged $2 a quarter.

"Charley" Meyer of Menlo Park, Cal., has been given the legal right to keep his place open as far as the Supervisors of San Mateo County are concerned. The Board is of the opinion that if the new law is to be carried out it might be through the courts.

Skagit County, Washington, went dry at a recent election by 500 majority, and 26 saloons thrown out of business. La Connor voted dry, and three more saloon-keepers were robbed of their chance to make a living. Only three towns had sense enough to vote "wet," namely: Mount Vernon, Lyman and Sedro Woolley.

Successful Year for Sanders & Co.

SANDERS & Co.'s Copper Works, that old stand-by of the wine, beer and distilling trade of the Pacific Coast, report a successful year in 1909. Carl L. Schalitz, president and manager of this well-known company, stated to a representative of the REVIEW that during the past season there had been only three new wineries requiring stills, and which had been supplied by his company. The worst of this kind of business was, he said, that good stills, such as are made by the Sanders Company, last so many years. He had built stills which had been running for 20 years and were still giving satisfaction; nothing less than a fire seemed to put them out of order. During the past year stills had been made for denatured alcohol, which had done better than expected. He was now studying, with the aid of an expert, to introduce improvements in the manufacture of this spirit upon the Pacific Coast, in view that a demand for such stills should be created. The company's new grape sugar evaporator has proved successful, and in consequence several orders have been sent in, the evaporators to be ready next season.

Old Ripy

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH
IN BULK AND BOTTLED IN BOND

T. B. RIPY DISTILLERY
112-8th District
TYRONE, KENTUCKY

ALBERT DALLEMAND & COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILL.

Lundstrom's Hats in Great Demand

WE HAVE received some interesting notes from the Lundstrom Hat Works, by which we learn that they have been in business 26 years. Originally they were established by K. A. Lundstrom in the basement of 316 Sutter street, and the business has grown therefrom, owing to the excellent quality of the goods made, to four stores and a factory, now doing the largest hat business west of Chicago.

This incorporated company manufactures all its own goods by union labor and adopts all the newest styles as fast as introduced in the East. They are then supplied to its customers in this city at popular prices.

After the great fire Lundstrom established the first hat store at 530 Haight street, which was opened April 28, 1906. Now he has a new store at 72 Market street, which is the handsomest hat store in America, while that at 1178 Market street is the largest exclusive hat store in the city. The company has been manufacturing the letter carriers' official hats for the past six years, and the business continues to grow because of the satisfaction universally given its customers.

At Oakland, Cal., all except two of the 49 saloon-keepers of the recently annexed district were granted continuances of their licenses under recommendation of the license committee of the City Council at a recent meeting.

Bellingham Bay Brewery has been leased to E. L. Stowe of Seattle and Petre Andre of Yakima for a term of years, with privilege of purchase. The deal includes, brewery, ice plant and bottling works. The financial consideration has not been made public.

The Board of Supervisors of Stanislaus County has passed a new liquor ordinance which requires that an applicant for a license shall have "the written recommendation and certificate of good moral character," to be signed at least by ten freeholders residing in the precinct in which it is proposed to locate the saloon.

They have been having a rare time in hunting blind pigs down at Pomona, Cal. Five notorious institutions for illegal sale of whisky put out of business, liquor valued at $1,000 confiscated, fines of $2,100 imposed, and jail sentences aggregating 21 months meted out, with two more cases pending, is the net result to date of the hunt. All of which trouble and expense would have been spared had Pomona possessed licensed and properly regulated saloons.

In Arizona another reason why it "hurts business" to close saloons is being taken into consideration. It is argued that to close saloons in business there would be to multiply the number on the other side of the international line at Agua Prieta. It would not only concentrate the saloons there, but it would naturally stimulate other business enterprises in that city to compete with Douglas for trade. Naturally that would be the result, so let the saloons alone and prosper in business.

The Vallejo (California) Brewing & Bottling Co., successor to J. F. Deininger, is preparing to place on the market its own special brew, which will be known as "Vallejo Steam Beer," and it promises to be a big advertisement in itself for the city of Vallejo. The capital stock of the new corporation is placed at $50,000, of which J. F. Deininger retains a third interest and Hilbert Brothers have the remainder. The board of directors of the new company is J. F. Deininger, F. M. Hilbert and Emil Happersberger.

Ireland's Fame

WHILE Ireland has long been famous for stout, ginger ale, and whisky, it is only in recent years that Irish Sloe Gin has become a familiar beverage with the connoisseur. This addition to Ireland's fame is due to the efforts of some to improve on the quality of the ordinary sloe gin of commerce, some of which has not been as closely related to the sloe berry as the pure food authorities demand or as its name would indicate.

While the sloe is to be found in Great Britain and parts of Europe, it grows only to its fullest perfection on the Green Isle. This fact has been fully utilized by the makers of this Irish Sloe Gin. By using nothing but the choicest selected Irish sloes, they obtain a beverage of the most exquisite aroma and delicious flavor, superior to anything which has heretofore been procurable.

The increasing number of high class houses who are distributing Ross's Irish Sloe Gin among their discriminating patrons has proved that its superior quality and flavor are appreciated.

Messrs. Lang & Stroh Co., at 429 Washington street, are San Francisco agents for this delicious beverage, which cannot be equalled for rickies, fiizzes and highballs.

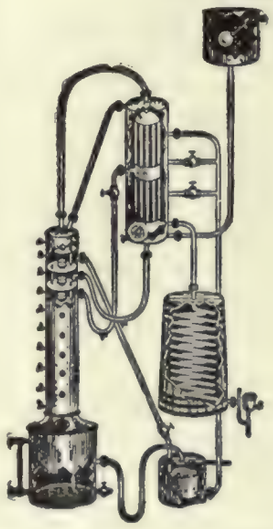
The new liquor ordinance is now in effect at Roseville, Cal., and has already reduced the number of saloons from 18 to 13, and more are expected to quit soon. The $500 a year license fee is proving more than the trade can pay, the business not warranting the amount of that outlay.

Mr. Lee J. Vance, Secretary of the American Wine-Growers' Association, in connection with the increased use of American wines, shown by the New York *World* almanac for 1910, to have doubled during the past ten years, and placing last year's consumption at 50,000,000 gallons, said, in a recent interview, that it was due to several causes. One of them is that our people are learning to use wines at the table with their meals. He held that no sensible people are more likely to overdrink than to overeat in their own home. "It is a good sign," he said, "that so many thousands of our people have learned how to drink light wines with their meals. They have also learned the kind of wines to be used, and how they should be served."

Pacific Copper Works

L. WAGNER & SONS, Props.

573 Mission Street, San Francisco



OUR SPECIALTY OF MANUFACTURING ALL KINDS OF STILLS, FILTERS, PASTEURIZERS AND COPPER AND BRASS WORK FOR WINERIES, DISTILLERIES, BREWERIES, ETC. FURTHER INFORMATION GIVEN UPON APPLICATION.

Gold and Silver Medal awarded at Mechanics' and Midwinter Exposition for continuous still.

Insurance Companies Glad to Take Wine Drinkers as Risks

By HORATIO F. STOLL, Secretary Grape Growers of California

ONE of the pet arguments of the rabid prohibitionists and members of the W. C. T. U. is that alcoholism is responsible for a large portion of the mortality in the United States. Alcohol to them is always intoxicating alcohol, whether it is contained in a mild beverage like wine or whether it is a part of the strongest liquor.

To quote their point, they are very fond of quoting life insurance statistics. At the State Fair, at Sacramento, last summer, the zealous W. C. T. U. members ornamented their booth with an enormous sign reading "WINE IS A MOCKER," and below, dangling from the balcony, they hung a huge cloth sign giving the usual array of appalling insurance statistics. Of course, they were misleading, the only inference being that wine is responsible for much of the harm done and that insurance people look with disfavor on this healthy beverage.

With a view to finding out just what the attitude of the principal life insurance companies is toward insuring wine drinkers, we addressed several inquiries to several representative local agents. Some of them answered us direct; others turned our communications over to the home offices in the East. While they are all opposed to doing business with "excessive drinkers," none consider they are taking the slightest chances in insuring habitual wine drinkers.

Arthur S. Holman, manager of the Northern California Department of the Travelers Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, says:

"In my experience in life insurance, I have never had the slightest trouble in securing life insurance for those who drink wine in moderation. It is unnecessary for me to take up any such matter with my company. It would be as unnecessary as shipping wine to Asti or coals to Newcastle.

"For a number of years we have written a large amount of insurance in Sonoma County and other grape growing sections, and probably have more men insured in the Travelers, engaged in the wine industry generally, than any other company. You can stop almost any of the employees at Asti and you will find that they are insured in the Travelers, not only life insurance, but accident insurance as well. Our experience amongst wine growers and wine makers has been favorable. There has been no undue mortality at all."

F. G. Coadington, Manager of the Washington Life Insurance Company, declares that for the past twenty years his firm has not been averse to taking people who are accustomed to drink wine at their meals as risks for life insurance. He adds: "As to grape growers, I may say to you that a large proportion of our business in this State is among that very class, and that our mortality experience is satisfactory. Life insurance risks are considered individually, not as a class. the mental, moral, physical and financial condition of the applicant being the deciding factor in each case; and no company, not even the American Temperance Life, requires total abstinence of applicants. More attention is now given to the use of *drugs and narcotics* than to the use of wine with meals."

"On further investigation, I think you will find that the attitude of the Aetna Life differs in no respect from that of other companies. It is true that in the East, applicants are questioned more closely relative to the use of liquors, but I need not tell you that the convivial Easterner is *not a wine-drinker.*"

J. H. Gray, Cashier of the New York Life Insurance Company, declares that his company "accepts all good risks, and declines no one on account of the use of wine or liquor of any character."

Dr. George A. Van Wegener, Medical Director of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, writing from Newark, N. J., says: "Our company has never refused to consider the moderate and temperate user of either beer, wine, or even spirits, its only condition being, that such use is within the limit likely to injure the applicant's health."

F. F. Taylor, manager of the Pacific Coast Department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, assures us that "this company does not discriminate against wine-drinkers."

Frank Sperling, General Manager of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, says: "This company has never at any time objected to the taking of a risk who drank wine at meals. In fact, the company is very liberal in its views in that respect."

Dr. W. R. Cluness, Jr., Medical Director of the West Coast Life Insurance Company, assures us that "the mere fact that an applicant for insurance drinks wine at his or her meals is not a bar to securing a policy in this company upon any plan."

H. Green, Vice-President of the Germania Life Insurance Company, writing from New York, says: "In reply we have to advise you that this company has never been averse to insuring the lives of persons who are accustomed to drink wine at their meals."

This testimony ought to set at rest, forever, the claims against wine made by the leaders of the W. C. T. U. and the fanatical prohibitionists, who do not hesitate to juggle facts and figures in order to prove their point.

Board to Apply President's Ruling

A WASHINGTON telegram dated January 3d states that a board consisting of Royal E. Cabell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Charles Earle, solicitor of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and George P. McCabe, solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, has been created to prepare regulations relating to the branding of whisky. The members of the board represent their respective departments, the heads of which, under the food and drugs act, are charged with the duty of making regulations for administering the act.



"Paul Masson"
CHAMPAGNES

"The Pride of California"

Extra Dry, Sparkling Burgundy
Oeil de Perdrix...

The Best Sparkling Wines Produced in America

PAUL MASSON CHAMPAGNE COMPANY
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

British Beer (Sheer Nonsense)

AS in America the layman calls ryes, bourbons, malt, straights, blends and compounds whisky, so in the British Isles all malt liquors, whether ale, stout or porter, are designated beer by the consumer. Outside of John Bull's little kingdom, however, the English-speaking portion of the world usually call them by their correct title, especially in the United States, where so much steam and lager is annually consumed.

Man was born with a thirst, and while there is no very authentic record of who was the inventor of malt beverages, it is generally conceded that the Egyptians had the honor of first advertising the virtues of Triple X and Extra Foreign Export Stout on the face of the pyramid of Cheops, by royal warrant from that august ruler. From Egypt the art of brewing was transmitted to Dublin, from whence it spread all over the Emerald Isle, and has continued to hold first place ever since in the industries of the land of the jaunting car.

It is not known why the barley was roasted to make brown stout, but it was probably the result of an accident, similar to the one described by Charles Lamb, in his essay on "Roast Pig," this succulent dish being first introduced to a waiting world when the Chinese Mandarin's house was burned down, and his fattest pig browned to a turn in the process; or the one whereby the French winemaker discovered Haut Sauterne, when his fully ripe grapes being cracked and overripened by rain during the harvest, decided to crush them, the result being the delicious variety of wine designated above.

The chances are the malt in the house that Jack built was burned by fire, and the thrifty brewer, not wanting to lose his grain, converted the burned malt into the black beer now known as "brown stout."

The English, however, did not let Ireland have a monopoly on the good things of this world, and therefore invented the amber-colored October ale and selected Burton-on-Trent as the most suitable place to brew this heady beverage.

The brewmasters being perhaps not so careless as their Irish cousins, did not burn down any malt houses and so brown stout is very little brewed in England.

In Scotland the man with the kilts did not pay much attention to color, but decided for strength, and the beverage he brews to wash down his oatmeal cake with is a very heavy, thick ale, and with Scotch thrift he drinks most of it himself, there being comparatively little Scotch ale exported. The classic city of Edinburgh was selected by our "brither Scots" as the most appropriate in which to brew their ale.

The old saying, "good and bad in all countries but worse in Ireland," does not apply in this case, as Dublin stout is the best in the world. In fact, as the Irish waiter remarked, "It is meat and drink, and a night's lodging also if you take too much of it."

The bottling of Dublin stout and Burton ale for export is done at Liverpool, for convenience of shipping, none of the brewers doing their own bottling. Handling and serving these liquors is generally misunderstood. They are very sensitive to extremes of heat and cold and should be served at a temperature of 54 degrees.

The advice of Monsieur Nouveau Riche to the garcon, "Waiter, do not have my champagne too cold, do not frappee it too much," should always be followed. The general practice in this country of chilling stout and ale destroys their flavor, and that is one reason why Americans traveling in England and Ireland when sampling the "vindu pays" always say, "If we could get ale and stout like this in our own country, we would always drink it," thus blaming the bottler and not the unintelligent traveler. But as the Ice Trust must live at the expense of our practice, it is quite likely that the practice of freezing ale and stout will go on as merrily as ever. J. RENNER.

San Francisco, January, 1910.

$3500 For a Single Egg

THIS figure was recently paid in London for a single Great Auk's egg—the highest price on record for an egg of any kind. This egg was one of the few Great Auk's eggs now in existence. As the Great Auk became extinct about seventy years ago, these eggs must have been in existence at least since 1840.

Although the Great Auk is extinct, its memory is being perpetuated by Messrs. W. A. Ross & Brother, the bottlers of the "Gt. Auk's Head" brand of Bass's Ale and Gunness's Stout which is becoming so widely popular on account of its superior quality and uniformly fine condition.

The importers of "Gt. Auk's Head" Ale and Stout inform us that 1909 has been one of the best years they have ever experienced and that 1910 bids fair to surpass all previous years in the volume of business done.

On account of the increasing demand the world over for the "Gt. Auk's Head" brand the bottlers have recently been compelled to make improvements in their already extensive plant at Liverpool which will largely increase the capacity and will enable them to greatly expedite business at the works.

The San Francisco agents for "Great Auk's Head" Bass Ale and Guinness Stout are Lang & Stroh Co., 429 Washington street, who are receiving shipments regularly from England.

Yakima, Wash., looks forward to being a leading business town, and as such it could not afford to fool with prohibition and lose two years' growth. So at the recent election it went "wet" by 271 majority, and a local paper says: "Even the Sixth Ward, the best residence portion of the city, gave a majority of ten for the wets."

C. A. SLACK, Proprietor E. RATTO, Manager

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N. E. COR. STANYAN AND HAIGHT STREETS SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, January, 1910:—Trade has been very satisfactory during December, and in the casting up of the balance sheets for the year there have been found balances on the right side of the ledger for most of the firms in the trade. The aviation week drew many thousands of people to the city from the surrounding country, all of which tended to make business lively along the line. Outside trade with the wholesalers was also good during the month, orders from interior points being rather above the average of previous seasons. There has been quite a movement in wines to Eastern points, while the trade among the family stores has been above the average for the month. While wine prices are still far below the normal, they have shown a tendency to stiffen, and slightly higher figures have obtained.

The probabilities of what the new administration in city affairs might do to the liquor men has caused more or less uneasiness among the trade, but so far its activities in that direction have only been toward seeing that the laws now on the books be strictly enforced, and as a result there have been several licenses revoked by the Police Commission for infraction of the laws. The war inaugurated by the Commission against the Maier Brewing Company, or rather, instead, against the practice of breweries owning liquor licenses and farming them out to saloon-keepers, is still merrily waging, with a net result to date of several licenses of saloons, the ownership of the license under which they were operating being traced to the Maier Brewing Company, being revoked. It was proved that the brewery was charging the unlucky saloon man a dollar a barrel above the market price for his beer, besides a very stiff rental for the premises. At the present time the Commission, through its agents, has unearthed about twenty cases which look suspicious to them and which are being investigated. The liquor trade as a whole is viewing the matter with a degree of equanimity that is disturbing to the brewing company and quite satisfactory to the Commission.

The Commission is after drug stores and blind pigs with a sharp stick, and several convictions have been recorded. J. B. Weil, a druggist at 312 East Seventh street, and J. Decehio, 653 Main street, also Kemper & Ireland, Seventh and Figueroa streets, were found guilty of selling liquor without a doctor's prescription and were fined $100.

A bartender of Tom Savage, a former Councilman, was up in court for keeping the saloon open after the legal hour and was fined and warned.

The county officials, not to be outdone by the Goo-Goo city administration, also got busy and made a raid on a nest of blind pigs at Pomona, capturing three of them with the goods, for which they were fined $300 each. C. Papino, at Ivy Station, was also caught in the blind pig net and fined.

The cases of the saloon-keepers who were operating saloons within four miles of the aqueduct, who were raided by the authorities some time ago, and who appealed the cases to the higher court, were decided adversely by the State Supreme Court, which upheld the law in a decision recently handed down.

The license of the restaurant and cafe conducted by Paul Kerkow, Second and Broadway, was recently revoked by the Police Commission because of persistent violation of the ordinances governing such licenses.

There was very little being done at the wineries the past month, beyond the preparation of shipments to Eastern points principally. The manufacture of sweet wines and brandies during the month of December was very light in comparison to previous months.

The news that sweet wine men of Central and Southern California had finally perfected an organization was well received by the trade here, which see in the combination a means of stiffening the market on sweet wines, which have been selling at a price calculated to give pleurisy to the wine-makers' pocketbook. Prices have already shown a slight advance because of this organization of interests.

Leon Escallier's two leaders, Hunter Rye and Jackson Club, are to be seen whichever way you turn in the southern city, Escallier having secured some kind of a strangle hold on the advertising appropriation and diverted quite a slice of it to the billboards of Los Angeles.

Mesnager's "Hermitage" winery at Mesnager and Main streets, while away from the trend of retail trade, is doing a very satisfactory business with the family trade of his end of town, and in a wholesale way the winery does a very respectable shipping business.

C. Barlotti, the capable secretary of the Italian Vineyard Company, is now in the East visiting the principal cities, studying conditions and incidentally stirring things up for his company.

The entire force of the internal revenue office of the Sixth District (Southern California) is kept busy these days because of the new law levying taxes on all corporations having a net income of over $5,000. All corporations are required to make a report to the revenue office of their district, whether their income exceeds or is below the $5,000 limit, and a prompt filing of your report will greatly assist them in their work.

The Los Angeles *Herald* contends that the present liquor ordinance is unfair to retailers and works an injustice upon them on account of the requirements of the law regulating the front footage consent necessary to be obtained before they can remove their business from one place to another on the same block. It considers "two-thirds of the frontage on both sides of the street" too much, and argues that 51 per cent should be sufficient. "This would," it says, "at the same time reduce the possibility of landlords enforcing unjust demands for rental from a liquor dealer who is his tenant, as has been done in many cases in this city. There is no doubt that the law as it stands has, in many instances, been made an engine of great imposition on liquor dealers by some landlords."

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

SEATTLE AND NORTHWEST NEWS

SEATTLE, January, 1910:—California wines are experiencing a growth in popularity in Seattle and throughout the Northwest that must be gratifying to those interested in promoting the use of American vine products. Every one of the local cafe managers interviewed expressed the belief that this growth is due to increase as the public continues to realize their excellence. While many find it hard to overcome the common prejudice in favor of foreign wines, particularly in the case of sparkling wines, nightly many bottles of the domestic product are used by diners and the retailers report increasing sales for home use.

"The quantity of California wines sold in this city has tripled during the past year," said the manager of one of the largest wholesale houses here, a house which also has vineyards in California. "The greatest increase has been noted immediately following the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition held in Seattle during last summer. In the California building the vineyards and wholesalers had a splendid display of the American wines, and this undoubtedly resulted in getting many consumers acquainted with something they had only known before by hearsay.

"A change we have noticed is that where the local distributers used to buy the California wines in bulk, they now find a ready sale for the product bottled by the specialty houses and the vineyard companies themselves. The wines on display at the fair have certainly brought results in stimulating the popular demand for the bottled wines."

Fourteen causes of contest, declaring the Washington Local Option Bill faulty and unconstitutional, are alleged in a petition and contest filed by C. S. Turner, W. J. Davis, Herman Maskethine, W. W. Scott and Peter Hanson, by their attorneys, Martin & Wilson, over the local option election held recently in Davenport. The cost bond was fixed at $300, with G. H. Gilpin, a prominent merchant of Davenport, as security.

The fourteen causes of contest are as follows: It is set out that the local option law is unconstitutional, in that it tends to deprive one of his property without due process of law; that it is class legislation; that it makes the Superior Court the final tribunal in local option matters, whereas the State Constitution constitutes the Supreme Court the final arbitrator in all but specially exempted cases; that the registration books were closed too soon; and that the notices of election were not legal. Other irregularities are alleged, such as intimidation of voters, illegal methods employed by the officers of election and illegal surroundings of polling places. The outcome as to the question of the constitutionality of the law will be awaited with much interest by every citizen of the State.

During the holidays instead of giving away Christmas presents many of the local saloons and those in other cities of the State devoted their Christmas money to charity. There are 315 saloons in Seattle, and if each one set aside $100, a conservative estimate, that would make $31,500 for charity, a record equaled by few other lines of business.

P. E. Sullivan will open this month his newly refitted saloon at Third avenue and Union street, a location that has been occupied by him for years. The building there was recently torn down and a modern brick structure built on the site. He will conduct a retail liquor store on Union street near the corner.

The Newport Cafe has just completed $6000 worth of improvements, the most notable feature of which is the Pullman room added to the existing part of the restaurant, increasing the seating capacity.

As the result of the local option election held recently in Davenport, the Columbia Bar, connected with the Columbia Hotel there, owned by W. W. Griswold of Seattle, and one of the old landmarks of the Big Bend, closed its doors January 1st.

Mayor Linck of Tacoma, understanding that clubs in Spokane are compelled to take out licenses where liquor is sold, has decided to force all Tacoma clubs that have a bar attachment to either take out licenses or close the bar. "It's either that, or I will send the barkeepers to jail," the Mayor is reported to have said, "for the liquor is plainly being sold illegally."

A demijohn, conveniently placed just where Phil Kats, a service man of the gas company in Tacoma, struck it in a glancing manner, shunting his body sideways and saving him from striking head first on a large boulder in a fall of fifteen feet from the wall of a Pacific avenue building, saved the man's life. The demijohn was smashed to pieces and Kats picked up unconscious. Kats and others declare the demijohn saved him from instant death. "I'm with the wets hereafter," Kats declared after recovering.

Saloonkeepers of Kings County, outside incorporated towns and cities, who are convicted of law-breaking will lose their licenses and no renewals of licenses will be made pending the trials of those charged with law-breaking, according to a resolution adopted by the Board of County Commissioners, January 6th. Saloons in Ravensdale will be cut from five to two and wherever, in other portions of the county, the Commissioners find the saloons "too thick" they will be weeded out.

When the Washington Annex Hotel management tried to prosecute John W. Cain, aged sixteen on the charge of issuing worthless checks in payment for dinner and the drinks for himself and two companions and the fact became known that the boys were minors, the prosecuting attorney dismissed the charge and instead issued a complaint against the bartenders for selling liquor to minors. James Britt, night clerk and John Kane, bartender, were assessed a $300 fine and the costs in Justice of the Peace Fred C. Brown's court. According to the testimony Cain and two other boys under age dined at the hotel cafe and after dinner had several gin fizzes and after the theater returned and had beer. Cain it is alleged gave a worthless check for which he was arrested and tried, but the charge was dismissed when it became known he was a minor. The defendants did not offer any testimony but their attorney, Will H. Morris, appealed the case.

Every precinct in North Yakima voted against prohibition during the local option election held there December 30. The wets polled a majority of 268 in a total vote of 2,045. The registration was 2,566. The campaign was strenuous but was marked by no displays of partisan bitterness and the election was extremely quiet. The liberals had engaged every available automobile forcing the drys to use hacks and carriages. All the saloons were closed from the evening before and there was no drunkenness or disturbance.

A review of the local option elections held in this State since August 14 and up to January 1 shows that the prohibition fanatics have been routed in some of the largest cities of Washington. Among the victories are *Walla Walla, North Yakima, Bothell, Toledo, Chewelah, Vancouver, Yacolt, Hamilton, Burlington, Auburn, Kelso, Kalama, Woodland, Castle Rock, Palouse, Tekoa, Colton, Quincy, Starbuck, Mount Vernon, Sedro-Woolley* and *Yakima City.*

Dry cities are *Cashmere, Puyallup, Rockford, Spangle, Wenatchee, Newport, Colville, Kettle Falls, Hartline, Deer Park, Washtuena, Prosser, Almira, Camas, Washtougal, Creston, Pe Ell, Wilbur, Garfield, Elberton, Endicott, St. John, Oakesdale, Farmington, Rosalia, Pullman, Lynden, Mabton, Goldendale, Cheney, Davenport* and *La Conner.*

Yakima city, a thriving town of Washington, has tried prohibition and unhesitatingly rejected it. The issue was brought on there clearly and was decided so quickly that it was practically over before the prohibition fanatics had a chance to enter the fight.

Dayton, Wash., will be the scene of a bitter struggle promised to be waged over the local option fight precipitated January 14 when petitions were circulated calling for a special election March 29 to decide the question. Dayton has a population of 4,000 and is the first town in the Northwest to vote on local option when the town was already dry. Saloons were voted out of Dayton a year ago before the new local option laws went into effect. Seven saloons were thus closed last June. By defeating the drys, the saloons can be returned, for although the present council is dry, it cannot refuse licenses against the preferences of the voters. A hard fight will be waged. The liberals are working secretly and organizing systematically to rout the fanatics.

Kent, one of the largest cities in King county, outside of Seattle, will hold a local option election February 15. There are five saloons there now, returning an annual revenue, to the city of Kent, of $5,000. That the fight will be a hot one is indicated by the fact that in the first two days of registration, 218 voters out of 400 placed their names on record.

Vancouver, Wash., the city where were recently enacted some freak saloon laws, is once more an open town as far as disposing of liquor after 10 o'clock at night is concerned. The drastic ordinance passed by the last council was repealed January 17 and instead of closing at 10 o'clock the saloons may now keep open until 11, opening at 6 in the morning instead of 7. Chairs, and tables are permitted in barrooms and treating which was prohibited under the old law is allowed again. The $1,000 license for retailers and the $500 license for wholesalers remain the same. License is given for $500 a year to sell beer and soft drinks only.

Gov. M. E. Hay, of Washington, has come out as opposed to a State-wide prohibition law. Recently in Spokane he made that declaration. But he also said that at the next session of the legislature he would ask to have passed a law known as the daylight saloon law; that is, to permit the sale of liquor only between sunrise and sunset, no liquor to be sold after sundown and none before sunrise. He said a law of this character had been passed in Nebraska and had been sustained by the Supreme Court.

Seattle is now in the throes of a municipal primary election campaign. The chief interest centers about the mayoralty candidates of which there are seven. Mayor Miller will not run again. Hiram C. Gill, present president of the city council, promises a city conducted along liberal lines, and he favors the establishment of a restricted district. He is generally supported by the business men and others who believe in encouraging the spenders to come here. He is the leading Republican candidate. A. V. Bouillon was formerly superintendent of public utilities, but was removed because of incompatibility with the other members of the board of public works. He favors a restricted district but wants it isolated. He is not considered favorable to a liberal interpretation of the present ordinances. Austin E. Griffiths, president of the Seattle Playgrounds Association, opposes the establishment of a restricted district and favors a strict enforcement of all the city ordinances until repealed. He is considered the church candidate. William Hickman Moore, a former mayor of this city, will contest for the Democratic nomination. He closed the saloons on Sunday when he was mayor and enforced the 1 o'clock closing at night. He refuses to discuss the restricted district topic. Oliver T. Erickson, president of the Manufacturers' Association, is an aspirant for the Democratic nomination. Charles H. Miller is a lawyer and former organizer for Union Labor, who is out for the Democratic nomination. Ben Humes, a candidate for the Republican nomination, is the captain of a company in the city fire department.

Early this month the news came from Nevada that the Carson City Brewery, owned principally by Frank Golden and James Raycraft, had been sold to Max Stenz, a brother-in-law of Fritz Hackmeyer, for several years past the brewer at the institution. Mr. Stenz is the owner of the Santa Cruz Brewery in this State and intends making a number of improvements in the plant and buildings of the Carson City Brewery.



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A Brave Woman Hews to the Line

MRS. JOHN DALY is a clever writer on the staff of the *Chico Record*. She is also, it may be mentioned, the wife of John Daly of the wholesale wine and liquor firm of John Daly & Co. of Chico. In her newspaper capacity, Mrs. Daly was invited to attend and write up a meeting of the W. C. T. U., at which the Chico delegate was to render her report of the National Convention of Prohibitionists at Omaha. Mrs. Daly attended the meeting and here is a part of what she wrote:

I turned the meeting over in my mind as I walked through the grounds of the Bidwell Mansion out onto Broadway.

The character of the women present had impressed me most. They were refined women of the home—nearly all with snowy hair. Women who know precious little of the great wide world outside. Women who have never acquired the balance or knowledge of values that comes by actual contact with a wicked world. If one of them were turned loose to earn her living in Chico, out among men, she would stand the same show as a canary bird among blackbirds.

I turned into Third street. Our man, Joe, was just pulling out for the station with a heavy load of case goods. What could a gentle-mannered W. C. T. U. woman know of the demand that had created that supply of case goods? How could she know that every item read by the Omaha delegate was a victory in name only? What does the average Chico woman know of the workings of prohibition in Maine of which she talks so glibly? That prohibition has been a failure and a farce in that State is a matter of common knowledge. No one who is not a blind partisan denies this. Four years ago, Governor Cobb, a sincere prohibitionist and an honest, outspoken man, declared in his inaugural address, that the State ought to be ashamed of itself to have a prohibitory law on its books and to make that law a laughing stock of the nation. And he insisted that, as a matter of common honesty, the law ought to be either enforced or repealed.

The abolition of the army canteen is another instance of this mistaken zeal on the part of women who know as much about the management of an army and the life of a soldier—and in fact about the entire drink question—as a man living on the edge of one of the canals of Mars.

When the canteen was in existence the soldiers could get harmless drinks, beer, etc.—in moderation, right in their own quarters. There was no drunkenness, for the canteen was under the control of officers. The men were satisfied with the comradeship of their own canteen. Nobody made any profit out of it. If a canteen showed a profit, that was spent in procuring delicacies for the men. The canteen was destroyed, and what happened?

Around every fort, around every army post, there were quickly established the most disreputable whisky dives.

Drunkenness and desertion have increased a hundred per cent in the army since the canteen was abolished.

This canteen matter is not merely one of opinion. Every army officer testifies to the harm that has been done by canteen abolition.

Naturally there is a high hospital record, for the soldier, who would be content to take a temperate glass of beer in his canteen, is driven out by hypocrisy into a dive and made drunk.

"And what appeared to be the real aim of these women?" I asked myself. Why did they glory in the thought of "State-wide prohibition"? What was the meaning of the triumphant note in their song—"We'll take the world for prohibition some glad day"?

I'll tell you, sisters. It was pride of conquest. You have set out to do this thing in your own way and you want to see it done in that particular way. If the saloon were abolished from Chico tomorrow by somebody or some power apart from yourselves, and to the honors of which you could lay no possible claim, you would take small interest. You might rather feel some sort of resentment. Anyway, your joy would be much diluted.

Your delegate struck a keynote when she quoted a speaker at the National Convention as having said that "self-seeking among the women is the greatest drawback to the prohibition movement." I felt it in the air! It was no heart-breaking business to these women—their husbands and sons and brothers were giving them no immediate concern. It was a matter of personal hobbyism.

And as to your methods, you ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, you are the very same women who, a few years ago, were giving your children what Paddy gave the drum. You believe in fighting methods. You didn't read carefully the accounts of the Peace Congress; you have not heard that we are talking strongly of abandoning our warships, as such, and turning them into universities for travel; that a few of the best of us are at length practicing the art of loving our neighbors as ourselves.

You are wearing your summer bonnets in February. February weather calls for February hats and Twentieth Century temperance calls for Twentieth Century methods. Why do we cry down Carrie Nation?—you along with the rest of us. Simply because she is old-fashioned. Her methods are not up-to-date. Forty years ago she would have made more of a hit with her hatchet. Twentieth Century temperance has largely to do with tolerance, non-resistance and love.

The younger generation of the thinking women of today know that the saloon man, whipped into line, is a menace; while encouraged into ways of law and order, he supplies a social need.

You ladies haven't frequented saloons much, I take it. You are talking of something of which you have had no practical, eye-witnessing, eye-opening experience. You don't know that the saloon is as much a social organization as is the church—and no more prone to error. You don't know that the man behind the bar is no better, no worse, than your own men folk. That, bound together as we are, socially, it is impossible for one of us to rise much above the general level of the rest. If your pastor seems to be an arch angel in his own particular line, you will find him weak—often treacherously so—in a place where my saloon man is strong.

You began on us first! But "come over into Macedonia" and, together, we'll try to be good. We'll forgive you for "hypocriting," if you will forgive us that we have, occasionally in the past, let the exuberance of our spirits get the better of our judgment. And, perhaps, between us, who knows?—we may "take the world" for love and kindness "some glad day"!

Experimental Prohibition

A DISPATCH from Quincy, Plumas County, in this State, notes that the Board of Supervisors has voted to put Plumus County on the dry list for at least two months, beginning with September 1, 1910. If the voters at the November election decide to continue the prohibition the county will be permanently "dry." They will be given the chance to decide, and this experiment is just to give them a taste of the medicine. The chances are that they will get very tired of it before election day comes round.

President Morris F. Westheimer Makes a Plea for Strong Nation-Wide Organization

THE tendency in American life is towards federation of organizations. In politics it is the "machine," in large commercial projects it is the "corporation"; corporations are again federated by "holding companies." The entire press of the country secures news through two or three central press bureaus, such as the "Associated Press" and the "United Press." The United States is itself the best example of the benefits of strong co-operation. Our separated States could not have prospered as individual, independent States, but joined by the bands of a federated government as the United States of America—each State retaining its identity and its control of local affairs—we find resulting a great and powerful National Government teaching again and again the lesson that "In union there is strength." President Taft recognizes the value of co-operation and has wisely followed former President Roosevelt's excellent initiative by calling another "Convention of State Governors."

The liquor interests are opposed by a league of organizations. The Anti-Saloon League is simply a federation of all the clans that believe in prohibition, all the societies that favor the restriction of personal liberty, all the organizations that attempt to regulate human life by legislation, all the fanatics, all the forces of Knownothingism are guided, dominated and controlled by the self-elected, self-perpetuated officers of the Anti-Saloon League. Our interests alone seem to refuse to learn the lessons of experience; we, who should be the first to grasp the necessity of perfect organization, are apparently unable to get together on modern lines of defense and offense. Every member in the trade will promptly concede that wise organization and federation is imperative, but when asked to aid in securing the desired result many will hold back, criticize and argue, instead of swinging into line.

The National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America, if supported by a unanimous and united trade, could bring all our State organizations together. With our National and State Associations firmly united and guided by a central executive committee, we would be prepared to equip and drill our forces on uniform plans. Our united and centrally governed army could then move along well considered and definite policies to educate the people as to the fallacy of prohibition and the benefits of regulation and license.

The facts are on our side—the failure of prohibition to prohibit—the failure of prohibition laws to secure any of the benefits claimed by their advocates is patent to any man who wishes to know the truth. The dangers that surround us make it imperative that all the trade should view the situation from one view-point if possible, and then act promptly and unitedly.

Let every member of the Association appoint himself a committee of one to secure the application for membership from any firm not at present affiliated with the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America. After our membership includes the large majority of the trade let every member co-operate to bring our State and National Association into closer union working towards perfect federation.

They Will Have It

AT PENDLETON, ORE., during the holidays, an ignorant "bootlegger" undertook to tone up his so-called "whisky" with wood alcohol. The result was disastrous. In all 18 persons were more or less poisoned, and one is said to have been in danger of losing his life.

Correspondence

To All the Trade

GENTLEMEN:—Five years ago this month, we started as salesmanagers for the Western Distilleries. Our growing business, and as a firm, has grown to such an extent, that confidence has been established between the buyers and sellers, namely, the "Purity Spirits and Alcohol." This article has reached the highest esteem of our patrons, and our ability to maintain and hold the same, in quality, has been the confidence and continuance of good-will and support of our many friends.

By the first of the year, we will again have finished another addition to the distillery, a full-grain production from one of the best stills used in the United States. This is the fourth improvement made in the history of the Western Distilleries, and certainly shows an enterprising progress of Pacific Home Industry.

As this is our fifth anniversary, we are glad to show you that our expectations have been fully realized. We have enjoyed a good and prosperous trade, and in the contemplation of which we are quite aware of the kind assistance and patronage which the many have been pleased to extend to us.

We beg to be permitted to thank you for your patronage, and to request of you and your friends, a continuance of your and their favors. May it be in the future as in the past, and we will endeavor to be punctual and conscientious in the execution of any orders you may place in our hands.

Wishing you a "Happy and Prosperous New Year," we remain

Respectfully,
WESTERN DISTRIBUTING COMPANY,
Per J. D. Frey, Manager.

San Francisco, Jan. 11, 1910.

Editor PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.:

Dear Sir:—We have much pleasure in advising you that we have accepted the agency for San Francisco and bay cities for the famous "Cordova" wines, made by the California Winery of Sacramento.

Trusting this item will be of interest, and thanking you for many kind favors, we are

Yours truly,
LANG & STROH CO.,
429 Washington Street.

"Imitation" Whisky Troubles Honolulu

THE HONOLULU, T. H., *Star* complains that "the Board of Liquor Commissioners is not exercising all the power given to it when it decided to notify a San Francisco firm that it has no power to prevent the sale of 'imitation whisky.' The board has absolute discretion in the matter of granting and renewing licenses. All the board needs to do is to announce that licensees who sell stuff of this sort will be looked upon unfavorably when the time comes to renew their licenses—and the sale will stop. It is for such purposes that the board has given discretionary powers not subject to appeal. It makes the board responsible for how the saloons are conducted."

The sale of this "imitation whisky," a poisonous liquor concocted by saloon men in Honolulu under a rectifiers' license, is causing sickness and death in the islands and should be stopped at once.

Treasury Ruling

(T. D. 1577.)

Authority to make mash for experimental purposes.

The authority to make the mash described as granted to certain rectifiers for experimental purposes, the result of the experiments to be submitted for the consideration of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., December 18, 1909.

Sir: Referring to your visit and our discussion relative to the need of a base for the manufacture of certain cordials and compounds, I have the honor to state that after carefully examining all the formulae submitted by you I am of the opinion that the formula reading as follows, "to each 1000 pounds of dried or evaporated grapes, commonly known as raisins, add not exceeding 500 pounds of cane, beet, or pure anhydrous sugar and not exceeding 500 gallons of water," is the best submitted and more nearly puts you on the footing of ordinary vintner.

You are hereby authorized to proceed with the manufacture, on the premises of any rectifier which you represent, of a product in accordance with this formula, and you are requested to submit to me, as soon as the first fermentation is complete, analyses of the product showing the reading of the Baume scale and the saccharometer from the start to completion of the amount of alcohol obtained, together with samples of the product. It will then be determined whether or not any modification of this formula will be necessary and what regulations may be required in order to avoid the abuse of this privilege.

Respectfully,
ROYAL E. CABELL, Commissioner.

DR. CHAS. NORTON,
Consulting Chemist, Chicago, Ill.

One Reason Why California Champagnes Are Not More Popular

PAUL MASSON, of San Jose, has recently returned from an extended Eastern trip, where combining business with pleasure, he made it a point to stop at the best hotels and study their wine lists. In a communication to the Grape Growers of California, Mr. Masson writes:

"I found California still wines, both red and white, well listed and well appreciated. But I found nowhere a single natural sparkling California wine. It is true I came across some 'Sparkling Sauterne,' 'Sparkling Moselle,' 'Sparkling Burgundy,' sparkling this and sparkling that from California, but without a single exception and notwithstanding the representation of their labels or their agents, they are all, at the best, nothing more than a common California white wine artificially carbonated.

"The fact that the distribution of such 'champagne' was made through our largest shippers and our best representative firms from California may be sufficient explanation for the prejudice of Eastern consumers. This sad fact rather than any climatic condition, as suggested by the importers of foreign wines, has retarded the introduction of the true, honest, natural sparkling champagne from California, for there IS such a thing in California."

A Great Belfast Industry

MR. CONWAY A. ROSS, a director of Messrs. W. A. Ross & Sons, Ltd., of Belfast, Ireland, is now visiting the United States and Canada in the interests of "ROSS'S" Belfast Ginger Ale and Soda Water. He is accompanied by Mr. W. A. Ross, Jr., of W. A. Ross & Brother of New York and Liverpool, bottlers of the "GT. AUK'S HEAD" brand of Bass Ale and Guinness Stout, who are also the United States and Canadian agents for "ROSS'S" Ginger Ale and Club Soda.

Mr. Conway Ross is much pleased with the interests manifested by the trade in this country in "ROSS'S" Belfast Ginger Ale and looks forward confidently to a large increase in business in this market.

The reputation of "ROSS'S" Belfast Ginger Ale and Club Soda is world-wide, and in spite of the fact that a recent large addition was made to the already extensive plant, the constantly growing consumption of these beverages already taxes the enlarged capacity of the works at Belfast.

The high reputation enjoyed by "ROSS'S" Ginger Ale and Soda Water is due to a large extent to the fact that the water used by them is obtained from the very heart of the famous Cromac Strata and is raised in such a manner that it never comes in contact with atmospheric air or other possible deleterious substances until the finished beverage is opened for consumption in whatever part of the world it may have been shipped to. This unquestioned reputation for purity has increased the consumption of "ROSS'S" Belfast Ginger Ale, until today Messrs. W. A. Ross & Sons, Ltd., are the largest makers of Belfast Ginger Ale in the world and it can be truly stated that the sun never sets on the consumers of "ROSS'S."

The great growth of the Irish and Scotch whisky and brandy business the world over has stimulated the consumption of Belfast Ginger Ale and Soda, in fact the terms "Ross & Cognac" "Ross & Scotch" are well-known and popular expressions of greeting and goodfellowship in many parts of the world today.

Lang & Stroh Co., 429 Washington Street, San Francisco, are importing agents for Ross's Belfast Ginger Ale and Sode here.

The Raisin Wine Controversy

A TELEGRAM from Washington, dated January 6th, states that the old controversy as to raisin wine is to be the subject of further inquiry by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The Commissioner published the following letter to Charles Norton, consulting chemist, Chicago, who has been largely interested in this matter: "Referring to your visit and our discussion relative to the need of base for the manufacturing of certain cordials and compounds, I have the honor to state that after carefully examining all the formulas subject by you, I am of the opinion that the formula reading as follows: 'To each 1000 pounds of dried or evaporated grapes, commonly known as raisins, add not exceeding 500 pounds of cane, beet or pure anhydrous sugar and not exceeding 500 gallons of water,' is the best submitted and more nearly puts you on the footing of the ordinary vintner. You are hereby authorized to proceed with manufacture on the premises of any rectifier which you represent of a product in accordance with this formula, and you are requested to submit to me as soon as the first complete analysis of the product showing the reading of the Baume scale and the saccharometer from the start to the completion of the amount of alcohol obtained, together with samples of the product. It will then be determined whether or not any modification of the formula will be necessary and what regulations may be suggested in order to avoid the abuse of this privilege."

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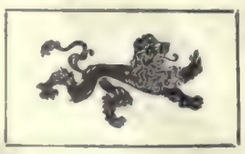
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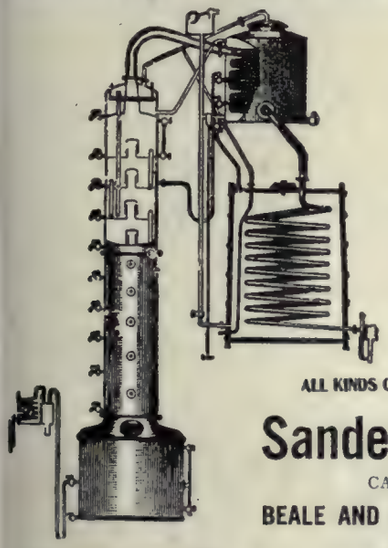
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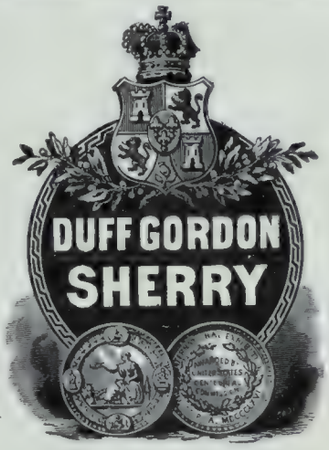
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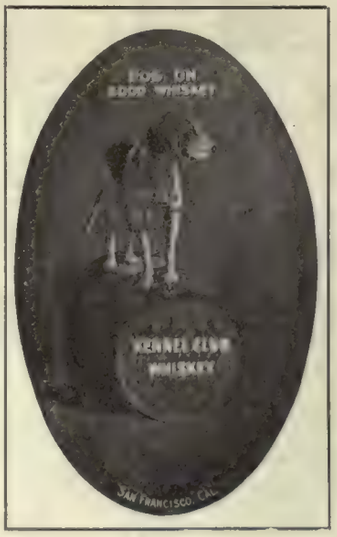
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LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, February, 1910:—At the present time the chief interest of those engaged in the liquor trade in this city is centered in the probable action of the lately elected reform administration. So far they have the liquor men guessing as to what is next to befall them. The new Police Commission have shown that they are not in sympathy with the trade and are disposed to hamper and constrict the traffic in every way in their power, this with a prosecuting attorney with Prohibition leanings, it looks as though the liquor men have a hard row to hoe ahead of them.

The Police Commission have adopted a new set of rules governing the issuance of licenses, the principal changes being that no transfers of licenses will hereafter be permitted, when the holder thereof desires to quit business the licenses will be cancelled, also that hereafter no licenses will be issued to any corporation, also that no license shall be granted to any one unless they appear in person before the Commission at the session at which such license is granted. Under the prompting of Prosecuting Attorney Eddie, the City Council has under consideration the preparation of an ordinance to abolish all saloons on Broadway with a fine disregard for the property rights or equities of those engaged in the business in that thoroughfare.

The Maier Brewing Company has been the storm center of a terrific onslaught made by the Police Commission which dispossessed the Brewing Company of a number of valuable retail liquor licenses without any consideration of the property rights involved therein. It is intimated that the action was caused by a desire to punish the Brewery people for "pernicious political activity" during the last election. The action of the Commission has, however, stirred up so much adverse criticism from those in favor of a square deal that so much popular disapproval has become manifest that it is thought the different breweries will be given a chance to conform with the requirements of the Police Commission in the matter of licenses so as to protect the numerous properties which they own and are dependent upon the required saloon licenses.

A new Chief of Police, Mr. Alexander Galloway, has at last been evolved out of the smoke and confusion covering the Police Department ever since the advent of the reform administration. Mr. Galloway was formerly an inspector in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and bears a good reputation and while without experience in an official capacity he is giving evidence of being a man of character and force and has made a good impression by his official act sand utterances so far.

The city is again facing an expensive special election to fill the office of Councilman Richard Plant elected at the last election and recently disqualified because of not having been a resident of this city the required length of time. The Reform element certainly cast in a wide circle to secure material for candidates satisfactory to them. A case of this sort revives the old Los Angeles query of "what is your real name in the East?"

There is joy among the householders who "buy by the case," said joy being caused by the Brewers' war precipitated by the withdrawal from the Brewers' Association of the Mathie Brewing Company and cutting prices on bottled beer to the family trade. The cut was promptly met by all the other breweries and as a result bottled beer is now selling 20c per dozen lower with further cuts in sight unless the brewers get together.

The license of the Los Angeles Liquor Co. run by a Mr. Daly, was revoked by the Police Commission a few days ago after he had been acquitted by a jury, of the charge of selling liquor in quantities less than one-fifth of a gallon.

The Prohibition town of Pomona is having a cleaning up of the blind pigs that have been flourishing there. C. G. Williams was tried and convicted this month, making the sixth in as many weeks who have been convicted of conducting a blind pig in that town.

This Internal Revenue District had its first seizure of importance since its organization. On February 3rd, the revenue officials under the personal supervision of Collector Parker, swooped down upon G. Dematteis & Bro., distillers, and seized their entire premises for selling untax paid grape brandy. This distillery had been long under suspicion and the surveillance of the revenue officials was rewarded by recently catching them in the act of removing untax paid spirits from the still. It is understood that there has been a compromise offer of several thousands of dollars to the Government in settlement of the case. Collector Parker intends cleaning up this district of illegal traffic and it is understood that he has a line on several others that may lead to future developments.

There is apparently a stronger feeling in the sweet wine situation here. About all the outside lots of sweet wines have been bought up by the individual members of the sweet wine makers combination recently effected, leaving the field clear for the contemplated raise in prices. This combination of the independent wine makers, has grown into a state wide institution and has been practically perfected. As a result prices have already stiffened somewhat with indications that the figures will undoubtedly go to those prevailing last year.

Mr. Secondo Guasti, President of the Italian Vineyard Company, of this city, has devoted himself to the completion of the independent wine makers combination and its success will be largely the result of his intelligent effort in that direction.

Internal Revenue Collector Parker's office is crowded to the doors by the corporation representatives interested in filing their corporation tax returns. Many, despite the ample notice given, have failed to file their statements and have become delinquent and face the penalties prescribed by law. Collecor Parker's entire office force have been very diligent and courteous in carrying out the provisions of the law and have been working day and night for some time past.

Business generally, among the liquor trade, wholesale and retail, has been very satisfactory—both local and out o ftown trade and all are looking forward to an increase over 1909 figures for 1910.

Thos. Alton, manager of the San Francisco Breweries, H. E. Seymore of the Buffalo Brewing Company and M. Weidenmann, of the Vallejo Brewery, during February visited Los Angeles, and were together with many prominent brewers of the southern part of the State, banqueted by E. R. Maier of the Maier Brewing Company. There were present T. Alton, Col. H. E. Seymore M. Weidenmann, John Mott, R. Dillon, W. A. Anderson, T. P. Roberts, Guy Barham, Claude Parker, O. H. Shonts and H. L. Pipp.

California Wine Association Finds Outlook More Favorable

REPORT TO STOCKHOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1909:

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS: Your Directors herewith beg to submit Annual Report for 1909 of the affairs and finances of your Association:

The past year has been the most unfavorable in the history of the Association. The sluggish business which characterized the trading for the first nine months of the year, coupled with the anticipation of a large vintage which might add to already accumulating stocks, engendered a competition for the sale of all varieties of wine and brandy and the quoting of prices generally to the trade unprecedented in the history of the California wine business.

Dealers and growers have alike suffered in this general demoralization, and the only ones who might possibly have benefited are those wine-makers who are not also large growers. Your Association, together with its allied interests, are, by direct growing and through long term contracts and leases, by far the largest producers of grapes and suffered correspondingly with other growers in the low prices which prevailed for grapes during the vintage.

In order to relieve the possibility of an unwieldly surplus of wines which might render conditions still worse, it was the policy of your management to limit the operations of its wineries as much as possible, and to turn as great a proportion of the grapes crushed into brandy for which an immediate cash market could be obtained even though at an unremunerative price.

By this means, although more wine was made in the aggregate in the Sweet Wine districts than in previous years, the total yield is not as unwieldy as it would otherwise have been, the results are that while your Association has all the wine it needs for its trade, there should be an outlet, through regular channels, for wines in other hands without further depressing the general market.

The conditions in the Dry Wine Section were not so acute as in the Sweet Wine district, although the trade prices of Dry Wine have shared in the general disorganization of values.

During the Fall season—due either to increased consumption, or to the desire on the part of the wholesale trade to take advantage of low quotations—the shipment of gallonage showed a gratifying increase, and, while the money return was less in total than for the previous year, the gallonage output (through which alone can more favorable conditions assert themslves in a product anually re-produced) showed an average increase for all the companies in which your Association is interested of about seventeen per cent over the previous year; the total, however, being still considerably less than in 1907. The total business in money of all the Companies for 1909 shows a falling off of approximately one per cent, which result reflects the great falling off in average prices for wine ruling generally with the trade during this period.

The severe competition was the result of the entering into the general field of several large growers and wine-makers who had previously marketed their product through the large established dealers and who, in order to obtain any footing with their untried wines, made concessions in price which, in turn, were met by the regular dealers until the prices realized for wine became remunerative even to those who owned their vineyards and wineries and could therefore produce wines on the lowest possible basis.

The policy of your management in keeping the book values of all wines, however enhanced by ageing, on the basis of the new unmatured product, has enabled your Association to carry on its trading without loss and this account shows a profit for the year of, approximately, $140,000, but in order to maintain the policy which has hitherto governed that the stock of wines from previous years shall be carried on the books on the basis of new wine costs under the abnormally low grape prices prevailing during the vintage of 1909, a sum has been wrtiten off the wine stocks so that the assets shown in the statement may contiue on the extremely conservative figures which, in the past, have been so beneficial in meeting the various crises which, in a fluctuating business depending upon annual production, are always contingencies to be guarded against.

PROHIBITION.

From recent indications the Prohibition movement is losing its virulence and several communities have returned to license conditions, or have rejected proposals to adopt drastic prohibition laws.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Through the able efforts of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, the duties on imported wines were increased under the new Tariff Bill adopted last year, and this report would not be complete without recording gratitude for the splendid efforts of California's Representatives in Washington, and regret that the expressed intention to retire at the end of his present term on the part of our Junior Senator, whose work has been untiringly effective, will deprive the State of Committee positions in the United States Senate which it may be a long and difficult task for a new Senator to attain.

INSURANCE LITIGATION.

The case for the recovery of fire losses in April, 1906, which was won by your attorneys in the Superior Court, and appealed by the Insurance Company, has been submitted to the Supreme Court and its decision is awaited.

Other cases will be tried before the United States Court during this Spring term and from the trend of decisions in other cases which have come before this Court and been unsuccessfully appealed by the Insurance Companies to the United States Supreme Court, very little fear is felt regarding the result of your suits involving, with interest, about $300,000, which will be a welcome addition to the cash resources of your Association.

FINANCES.

For the reasons expressed in the last Annual Report, and in a special report made to the Stockholders in September last, the cash resources were found inadequate for the proper carrying on of the business of the Association. By reason of the prevailing unprofitable condition of the wine trade it was found impossible by your Directors to issue new stock to furnish the necessary capital. It became, therefore, imperative to call upon the stockholders to contribute and an assessment was levied which was promptly met and the proceeds paid into the treasury of the Association.

The liabilities have been thereby reduced and the ratio of floating assets to liabilities greatly improved, but the liabilities largely incurred in rebuilding premises after the great fire of April, 1906, are still too great for the convenient handling of the affairs of the Association and if your Directors should find, during the current year that the proper conservation of your business and property requires additional funds (which contingency they hope to avoid) they may again call on you for more capital.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The outlook for the wine business presents more favorable features than for sometime past for, while prices have not ap-

preciably advanced, the gallonage output is improving and growers and wine-makers, realizing that a continuance of their former policy of entering the market at cut prices must result in the ruin of many producers, have banded together in an endeavor to steady prices of wine, and the policy of your management will be to assist in such procedure in any manner which will not jeopardize the interests of its customers, or infringe State or Inter-State laws.

The assuming of responsibility for price conditions by an important organization of growers and wine-makers willing to carry their proportion of surplus wines, will relieve your Association of much unmerited criticism and, more important still of the necessity, in an endeavor to maintain profitable conditions, of carrying abnormal stocks of wines the depreciation of which, during the last two years, has been so costly to your Association.

On the efforts and good faith of this growers' organization, and their ability to carry over large vintages with the help of all others interested in the wine trade, will depend the future prosperity of the grape growing industry, but it must always be the aim of your Association to continue the policy of carrying its ample wine stocks at a figure upon the books low enough to maintain its position with the general trade by meeting whatever price conditions may arise commensurate with the quality of wines which may be offered upon the market, and, in addition, to so build up its reputation for the finer grades of wines, both in bottle and in bulk, through the utilization of its unrivalled storage plants, as to place it above general competition in the higher grades of California wines.

After writing down the stocks of wine to the lowest point consistent with any possible necessity, the surplus account remains at $800,000, making, together with the amount paid in on capital stock and assessment, a capital account of $6,029,620.00 of stockholders' money, above all other liabilities invested for the preservation of the valuable properties and established business of the Association and additional protection for its creditors.

WINE STOCKS.

The stocks of wine were never in better condition than at the present time. The facilities at Winehaven, Calwa and Wahtoke, have enabled the assembling of high class matured wines which cannot fail to enhance the reputation of California Wines throughout the world. The arrangements which have been made for the putting out of such wines under an established brand, with a guaranty of uniformity in excellence, are progressing satisfactorily and the results so far attained are highly gratifying.

The Financial statements herewith presented enter more fully into details of the Association's affairs.

Respectfully Submitted,
For the Directors,
PERCY T. MORGAN, President.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

President, Percy T. Morgan; First Vice-President, J. Frowenfeld; Second Vice-President, Henry Rosenfeld; Secretary and General Manager, W. Hanson. Directors: I. W. Hellman Jr., J. J. Jacobi, C. Fred Kohl, Daniel Meyer, P. C. Rossi, C. Schilling, M. J. Fontana, F. W. Van Sicklen.

Statement of California Wine Association, December 31, 1909:

ASSETS.

Inventory of Wines, etc		$2,130,612.65
Bills and Accounts Receivable		868,624.12
Insurance Claims		264,006.42
Stock in Other Companies		4,713,343.44
Real Estate, Plant, Machinery, etc.		1,570,989.51
Tax and Insurance Accounts		27,203.13
Insurance Fund, cash and bonds deposited with Union Trust Co.		60,866.68
Cash in Banks		287,642.66
		$9,923,288.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$4,754,200.00	
Assessment	475,420.00	$5,229,620.00
Surplus		800,000.00
Reserve		68,489.84
Bonds Issued		1,505,000.00
Bills Payable		1,802,439.05
Bond Interest Accrued		23,404.08
Outstanding Grape Accounts		178,187.52
Sundry Accounts		316,148.12
		$9,923,288.61

Signed,
W. HANSON, Secretary.

February 23, 1910.

In relation to the policy of the Los Angeles Police Commission, Mayor Alexander of that city, recently said: "The police commission believes that breweries should make beer and leave the government of the city to the people. Whenever they show that they realize that their business relates to beer and not to politics they will have no further trouble with that police commission."

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The White Wine

Nectarubi
The Red Wine

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SEATTLE AND NORTHWEST NEWS

REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE

SEATTLE, February.—Contrary to predictions, the new saloon ordinance in Vancouver, Wash., the town known for its drastic saloon regulations, is having the effect of cutting down the number of saloons. Three have already gone out of business. Two of these were forced out by the license committee and the other because of inability to pay the $1000 license. According to statements made recently by the chairman of the license committee, several more will be refused licenses when their present permits expire. The saloon keepers there are either the victims of persecution or they are openly defying the law, for several arrests and convictions have taken place. John Padden, proprietor of the Hotel St. Elmo, was fined $75 and costs for keeping open after 11 o'clock and George Moore, bartender in the saloon owned by S. Cochran, was fined on the same count, and with the costs it amounted to $95.35.

Ike Rosenthal, proprietor of the Newport Cafe, who was convicted before Justice of the Peace R. R. George of selling liquor after hours will not have to serve the sixty days in the County Jail to which he was sentenced. On motion of Deputy Prosecuting Attorney A. H. Lundin, in the Superior Court, to where it had been appealed, Judge J. T. Ronald dismissed the State case. Rosenthal had sold the liquor to Clarence B. Blethen, managing editor of the Seattle *Times*, and one of his reporters, and it was announced in the columns of the *Times* that they intended to make an example of Rosenthal. They did not apparently succeed.

Chief of Police Ward will resign with the end of the present administration in order to become manager of the Cecil Hotel. He is one of the incorporators under the reorganization now under way. Extensive alterations have been completed. A $15,000 bar has been installed. What has been described as a tunnel has been constructed so that parties may leave the Newport Cafe, on the basement floor in the same block of ground, and get into the hotel without going around on First avenue.

Kent, one of the largest cities in King County outside of Seattle, went dry in the local option election, February 15th, by 238 against 209. The total registered vote was 482. The campaign there was a fierce one. The drys concentrated their attention on that point and had among their speakers State Senator George F. Cotterill of Seattle. State Senator I. B. Knickerbocker, who lives at Kent, championed the wets. Five saloons will be closed, making a loss to the city of $5000 per annum. The decision will go into effect in ninety days.

Whether or not it is unlawful to give away intoxicants in Washington will be settled soon by a court decision. Many towns in this State have ordinances penalizing "the giving away of intoxicants." Failing to get a writ of habeas corpus in the Federal Court, Will H. Fouts, attorney for C. A. Walters and N. M. Howell, convicted in the Justice Courts of Dayton of giving away liquor, gave notice of appeal to the Superior Court February 17th. Fouts says he is going to prove the unconstitutionality of these ordinances. Walters and Howell are out on bonds of $1000 each.

Every saloon in Stevens County, except those in three precincts, Springdale, Chewelah and Northport, were closed February 8th, following the local option election November 9th, when the drys carried their point. At Colville five saloons went out of business. At Ione the saloon interests hope to establish another wet town. The village was incorporated since the county went dry and a petition is being circulated asking a local option election within the incorporated limits. Whether saloons can be legalized in the new town is a matter of dispute which has been passed on to Attorney General Bell for settlement.

Raising the license fee up to $2000 for third-class cities is the latest scheme proposed. The Prosecuting Attorney of Kitsap County recently asked the Attorney General for an opinion. Attorney General Bell says the section of the State Code limiting city licenses to not less than $300 nor more than $1000 has been repealed by the law prescribing powers of City Councils and therefore the Councils may establish any maximum.

The Seattle Hotel went into the hands of a receiver at the request of the Continental Distributing Company. Judge A. W. Frater appointed John Rex Thompson receiver and fixed his bond at $10,000. The receiver took possession at once. The Seattle Hotel Company was incorporated for $75,000, March 5, 1909, with E. P. Gaffney president and H. R. Eaton treasurer. The old Seattle Hotel building was remodeled and refurnished and brought to the best of modern standards.

The Continental Distributing Company charges that there are now $100,000 worth of outstanding liabilities against the defendant company, of which $50,000 is overdue. Assets are said to consist largely of furniture and supplies at the Seattle Hotel, the total value of which is very much less than the amount of the liabilities. The plaintiff company claims $886.70 owing to it, the Standard Furniture Company, $60,000; the Collins Estate, owner of the hotel building, claims $8200 for rent, and various merchandise claims aggregate $15,000.

Bremerton saloon licenses were raised from $1000 to $2000, according to an ordinance passed February 14th. The ordinance also prohibits music, chairs, tables, lunches or restaurants in saloons, and abolishes side-door entrances.

The first dry town in Lewis County is Pe Ell, where the saloons closed February 14th. For years Pe Ell had a reputation for being one of the liquor strongholds.

Colville saloon keepers received refunds of $3636.75 when the county went dry as the result of the recent local option election.

The Hub Liquor Company of Bellingham was recently incorporated for $12,500 by Adam Spenger, J. W. Mohrmann and William N. Rath.

The Idaho Supreme Court has rendered a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the local option law of that State. This has been attacked ever since its passage, and the recent opinion thoroughly ventilated all objections and pronounced the law valid.

An anti-saloon organization has been formed at Merced which has elected N. H. Garrison president and J. H. Routt secretary. A committee has been appointed to make plans for a campaign to close all saloons in the city at the next municipal election, at which the organization will have candidates in the field.

Milwaukee's Mayor Ridicules Prohibition

MAYOR ROSE, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, recently met the President of Albion College, Michigan, in a discussion on the liquor question. The Mayor gave facts and figures in regard to the evils of prohibition, and his deductions therefrom were unanswerable. He showed that the death rate was larger in "dry" States than "wet," from the mortality tables compiled by the Federal Government. He said:

"Eight reported cities in Wisconsin give 12.4 deaths to each 1,000 population.

"Nine in Maine give 17.9.

"Two in Nebraska give 11.

"Four in Kansas give 15.8.

Mr. Rose also showed that the number of deaths from alcoholism were insignificant when compared with the percentage of deaths from other causes, and said:

"Mince pies, Welsh rare-bit and lobsters, with a few doughnut "sinkers" for a side-dish, will give us dyspepsia enough to fill more graves in one month than alcohol will fill in a whole year."

He went on to show that prohibition disrupted family relations, and that more divorces were granted in "dry" than in "wet" communities, in proportion to their population. In proof of this he states that "Milwaukee with a population of 313,000 in 1905, had 286 divorces, or one divorce to every 1,094 of population. Kansas City, Kansas, with a population of 59,919, had 173 divorces, or 1 divorce for each 346 of population. Topeka, Kansas, with a population of 28,959, had 116 divorces, or 1 divorce to every 335 of population. Wichita, Kansas, with a population of 31,549, had 102 divorces, or one divorce to every 309 inhabitants; and Portland, Maine, with a population of 52,656, had 117 divorces or one divorce to every 449 population."

His opponent in the discussion, as is always the case with the Prohibition orators, dodged facts and figures, depending entirely upon general denials to contradict the Mayor's well-grounded conclusions.

Latest Whisky Labeling Ruliug

ELSEWHERE in this issue of the REVIEW will be found the full text of the regulation governing the branding of whisky so as to meet the demands of the pure food and internal revenue laws. As we understand it, any liquor of potable strength produced from grain must be labeled "whisky," but the Whisky Board may make the request that the manufacturer label his product "Redistilled," "Rectified" or "Straight" as the case may be; but that the Government authorities will not have the power to enforce such a regulation. However, if the manufacturer chooses to make such an additional statement on the label of his whisky, the Government authorities have the power to force the manufacturer to prove that it is a true statement of the facts.

The present law at Spokane, Washington, calls upon saloons to close at 2 a. m. and open at 5 a. m., week days, and remain closed on Sundays. A new ordinance is now proposed changing the closing hours to midnight and the opening to 6 a. m., the Sunday closing remaining unaltered.

A petition asking for a local option election to be held in Centralia, Washington, on April 5th has been filed, containing 500 names.

George Meese has sold out the Bank Exchange, Watsonville, to J. S. Miller and D. F. Leddy, who contemplate making a number of improvements in the premises.

The Johnson-Locke Mercantile Co.

210 CALIFORNIA STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

AND THEIR BRANCH HOUSES:

Johnson-Carvell & Murphy, Los Angeles, Cal.
Johnson-Carvell & Murphy, San Diego, Cal.
Johnson-Lieber & Co., Portland, Oregon.
Johnson-Lieber & Co., Spokane, Wash.
Johnson-Lieber & Van Bokkelen, Seattle, Wash.
Johnson-Lieber & Van Bokkelen, Tacoma, Wash.
Johnson-Henrici Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

ANNOUNCE THEIR APPOINTMENT AS SOLE AGENTS OF THE PACIFIC COAST FOR THE FOLLOWING FOREIGN HOUSES:

Charles Duval & Co. (Champagnes),	Vertus près Epernay, France
Mansart Pere & Fils (Champagnes to Buyers' Brands),	Epernay, France
Veuve Amiot (French Sparkling Wines),	St. Hilaire-St. Florent, France
Mouchotte & Fils (Saint Jacobin de Toulouse and other Liqueurs),	Saint Mandè (Seine), France
Maire & Fils (Burgundies),	Beaune (Côte d'Or), France
The United Vineyard Proprietors of Cognac (Brandies),	J. G. Monnet & Co., Cognac, France
Boutelleau Fils (Olive Oils),	Nice & Barbezieuz, France
Joh. Bapt. Sturm (Still Hocks and Moselles),	Rudesheim a/Rh., Germany
Burgeff & Co. (German Sparkling Wines),	Hocheim a/Main, Germany
Charles Teyssonneau, Jne. (Conserves Alimentaires),	Bordeaux, France
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Sherries),	Jerez de la Frontera, Spain
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Ports),	"Rebello Valente" Brand, Oporto, Portugal
A. M. Hirschfeld & Co. (Clarets and Sauternes and Château Bottled Wines),	29 Rue Poyenne, Bordeaux-les-Chartrons, France
James Leslie & Co. (Ginger Ales, etc.),	Belfast, Ireland

Grape Growers, Wine Makers and Allied Industries Unite

SOME months ago, a movement was started to form a Wine Exchange in San Francisco, for the purpose of facilitating the transaction of business between the wine maker, wine merchant, grape grower, cooper, bottle maker, and, in fact, every industry connected with the viticultural interests of California. It was hoped that such a body might be able also to remedy certain abuses which exist in the wine business, such as the "hold-up" game of the restaurants which refuse to list even the best wines unless a substantial sum is paid to the owner "to print the wine list."

The idea was welcomed, and before long a half-hundred representative firms had promised their co-operation, backing it up with contributions ranging from $30 to $100. As new members were gained, the scope of the proposed work broadened, until it was found that some of the activities of the new organization, which took the name of the United Grape and Wine Allied Industries, would be encroaching on the field of the Grape Growers of of California, which for the past two years has done such excellent educational work.

Realizing the fact that never was it more necessary for the viticultural interests of this State to present a united front, the members of the new organization suggested that overtures be made to the Grape Growers of California to get them to amalgamate, it being the general consensus of opinion that much good time, energy and money would be wasted if they both attempted to conduct independent campaigns along similar lines.

Accordingly, a meeting of the board of directors of the Grape Growers of California was held on Wednesday, February 9th, when the question of amalgamation was thoroughly considered and discussed. As a result, Mr. W. W. Lyman, of St. Helena, moved the adoption of the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Theodore Gier, and unanimously passed:

"WHEREAS, a new organization, known as the Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California, has just come into existence, the purposes of which are to encourage and foster the viticultural industry; and,

"WHEREAS, it is admitted that the Grape Growers of California and the Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California will be covering the same ground, and the best interests of the viticultural industry will not be advanced by two separate organizations; and,

"WHEREAS, the Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California have made overtures to the Grape Growers of California to amalgamate with them and give them the benefit of their experience, assets and good-will; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the board of directors of the Grape Growers of California do hereby approve of such amalgamation and are willing to turn over the assets in the form of cash on hand, furniture, literature, etc., upon the following conditions:

"First. That all the vineyardists who have contributed an assessment of 10c per ton to the vintage of 1909, be admitted as members in the Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California.

"Second. That without paying a further assessment, they be permitted to enjoy the privileges of membership in that association until July 1, 1910, when their yearly subscription to the Grape Growers of California will have expired.

"Third. That three members of the board of directors of the Grape Growers of California be appointed on the executive committee of the new organization to represent the interests of the Grape Growers of California.

"Fourth. That the president and secretary be empowered to close up the affairs of the Grape Growers of California and turn over the assets to the Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California at the proper time."

The choice of the committee of three to represent the interests of the Grape Growers of California on the executive board of the Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California being left to President Andrea Sbarboro, the following directors were selected: W. W. Lyman, of St. Helena; C. L. La Rue, of Davisville, and E. C. Priber, of San Francisco.

On February 19th Secretary ?? ? ????? of the new organization acknowledged receipt of the resolution passed by the board of directors of the Grape Growers of California, informing President Sbarboro that their conditions had been accepted. It is expected that the amalgamation will be promptly accomplished.

Let Hawaiians Decide

THE Grape Growers of California are working to prevent the enactment by Congress of a prohibition measure for the Hawaiian Islands, and the directors of that association have wired to the California Congressional delegation at Washington, D. C., that the prohibition measure proposed for the islands would be a severe blow to viticulture, and would increase instead of eliminate intemperance in the islands, and asking the California delegation to oppose it.

Senator Perkins in his reply to the association states that the members of the delegation have all been supplied with a copy of the telegram, and he believes that all agree that Hawaii, being a Territory, the question of prohibition and local option should be decided by the people locally instead of by Congress 6000 miles away.

Leaders in Advertising Native Wines

The California Winery, Sacramento, Cal., deserves great credit for their enterprise and originality in the distribution of their Cordova wines. They are probably the first winery in the country who have undertaken to assist the jobber in the sale of the goods by advertising their product direct to the consumer and retailer, and effecting the sale through the middleman. The firm is very justly of the strong opinion that Cordova is entitled to recognition among the trade by reason of just this modern method of pushing sales. They have gone into the plan on a broad and extensive scale, and it is needless to say that the jobber will be quick to appreciate the force of the argument and will, in turn, take an active interest in the goods. The effect of this effort has already borne most gratifying results. Once the campaign of publicity has been started, it remains only a question of keeping it up persistently and judiciously, and depending in a great measure upon the excellence of the product itself to maintain patronage. The California Winery express themselves most forcibly when they say, in a circular appearing in this number, that their own comments on their goods are of little avail as compared with the general opinion of the consuming public. The public is, after all, the great judge and jury of any product, and they have unquestionably seen fit to place the stamp of approval on "Cordova, The Wine of Quality."—*Criterion.*

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Favorite Liquor Company of Needles, San Bernardino County. The company will carry on a wholesale and retail liquor business in that town. The directors are: M. J. Silverthorn, B. W. Gibbs and Arthur Alman. The capital stock is $10,000, of which Alman has subscribed $8115, Gibbs $1875 and Silverthorn $10.



YOU HERE! AND WHITE HORSE, TOO!



JOS. S. FINCH'S
GOLDEN
WEDDING
RYE
WHISKEY
PITTSBURGH PA.



CHAS. MEINECKE & CO.

Agents P. C. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Model License League's Meeting a Success

IN MANY respects the convention of the National Model License League at St. Louis, on February 3 and 4, was the most successful gathering ever held in behalf of the trade in the United States. It was not the largest in point of attendance nor the longest as regards time, but it was of tremendous value from an educational standpoint.

The conversion of Mayor Shank, of Indianapolis, who came to the convention with a speech favoring high license and who declared that he intended to go back to Indianapolis and advocate continuous licenses at medium rates under model license ordinance, was worth itself many times the cost of the convention, for in addition to the actual progress made in behalf of model license in Indiana, it gave proof to the trade that model license law, properly explained, can win the hearty support of practical men of affairs.

OVATION FOR RETAILERS' LEADER.

The convention gave an ovation to Timothy McDonough, president of the National Liquor League, the organization of the retailers. Mr. McDonough not only signed the resolutions declaring for model license as the proper solution of the liquor problem, but gave the convention the benefit of his clean-cut views on the situation generally.

All branches of the trade were represented at the convention, and there was prolonged applause when Mr. McDonough declared:

"There is no real division among the various branches of the trade. All are united in the desire to put an end to the fight, and they are agreed that proper regulation is the solution. The only thing that prevents unity of action is the jealous fear of some of the officials of various organizations that they may lose their jobs and titles."

MINISTERS FORFEIT MONEY.

That it takes courage for a minister of the gospel to take the stand in behalf of what he knows is right in the matter of legislation on the liquor question was strikingly displayed at the convention.

The Rev. Wallace M. Short, of Kansas City, and the Rev. Jacob E. Meeker, of St. Louis, both men of eloquence and ability, delivered able addresses at the convention. Both had engagements to deliver Chautauqua lectures. Both were notified that their dates had been canceled.

Because they have the courage of their convictions these men must sacrifice their material prosperity, and they do it willingly, not merely because they oppose prohibition, but because they look on model license as the true solution of the liquor problem.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE PLAN.

An important development at the convention was the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. George G. Brown, vice-president of the league, empowering the president of the league to appoint a nucleus committee of five to select other members of a national advisory committee of forty-nine, no member of which will be connected with the liquor business. This committee will have charge of the work of advocating the adoption of model license laws by State and cities, and as the members cannot be charged with having selfish motives it is believed that much greater progress can be made.

If the trade is united on model license laws and backs up the work of a patriotic committee of disinterested and distinguished men the prospects are excellent for a speedy settlement of the liquor question.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

One of the most gratifying features of the convention was the adoption of strong resolutions by a committee that was headed by the Mayor of Dubuque, Iowa, a man in no way interested financially in the liquor business. This committee was made up of ministers, mayors and members of the trade. Every phase of the liquor question was threshed out in the committee room, and every "whereas" and every section of the resulting resolution was carefully considered. The resolutions are as follows:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The National Model License League, in Annual Convention Assembled, Respectfully Presents the Following Declaration of Principles to the American People:

WHEREAS, Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages is being attempted in many of the States, and in a large number of counties in other States; and,

WHEREAS, The question of State-wide prohibition will soon be voted on in two or more States; and,

WHEREAS, The trade in alcoholic beverages is charged with being responsible for most of the ills that afflict society; and,

WHEREAS, As a matter of fact, alcoholic beverages are abused more or less in this country by some who sell them and by some who use them; and,

WHEREAS, The temperate use of such beverages has the sanction of Holy Writ, the prize of the poets of all ages; the endorsement of every civilization, and the approval of most of the people; and,

WHEREAS, The agitation incident to the question of prohibition of the use of alcoholic beverages has been continued over a period of well nigh a century, and has cost the people of this country hundreds of millions of dollars, and has destroyed hundreds of millions of private property, and hundreds of millions of revenue to States and municipalities, and has brought unfortunate divisions in society; and,

WHEREAS, Every effort to enforce what is known as prohibition has proven to be a complete failure; and,

WHEREAS, The efforts to enforce these laws have invariably been accompanied by demoralization and by the development of contempt for laws in general; and,

WHEREAS, This agitation, so important for good, so utterly unproductive of reform, is purely destructive in its nature, and threatens vast harm to one of the great industries of this country—an industry in which hundreds of millions of dollars are invested and which pays hundreds of millions of dollars of revenue each year in the aggregate to the national government, and to States and municipalities; and,

WHEREAS, Prohibition does not effect any betterment of social conditions, nor any reductions of crime or intemperance, nor any reduction in taxation, but on the contrary a tremendous and burdensome increase thereof; and,

WHEREAS, No State in this country has ever adopted a real prohibitory law; and,

WHEREAS, A real prohibitory law, by which we mean a law that would prohibit not only the manufacture and sale, but the purchase, possession and use of alcoholic beverages, would never be seriously considered by any Legislature, nor adopted in any community; and,

WHEREAS, Unless prohibition prohibits the purchase, possession and use of alcoholic beverages, it will never interfere with the use nor abuse of these beverages; and,

WHEREAS, The Anti-Saloon League is not a true reform organization, but a political movement that is undertaking to use the churches of the country to enable it to control the political situation in the several States, and at the same time enable it to levy tribute amounting to millions of dollars per annum upon the American people; and,

WHEREAS, The present so-called prohibition wave will inevitably recede, as the waves that passed over the country in the '30s, the '50s and the '80s receded, and that unless proper regulative methods are adopted conditions will be worse than they were before it made its appearance; and,

WHEREAS, It is imperative for the good of society that the sale of alcoholic beverages should be governed under fair and intelligent laws; and,

WHEREAS, The annual renewal of licenses at the discretion of politicians forces the liquor dealers to take a defensive or aggressive part in politics, often to the injury of themselves and society; and,

WHEREAS, The licensing of fewer or more retailers than are necessary to meet the normal demands of the people is productive of abuse; and,

WHEREAS, License fees that are excessive are unfair and tend to force dealers to handle inferior wares; therefore, be it

Resolved, The only solution of what is known as the liquor problem lies in the adoption of legislation by the various States under which the retail liquor dealer will have a right to continue his business as other men who cater to the needs and demands of society continue their businesses—that is, so long as he obeys the law, and providing that no additional licenses shall be issued in the future until the proportion is not greater than one license for each 500 of population, and providing that the license tax shall not be excessive and shall not be in the nature of a penalty, and providing that for the first conviction by a jury of violation of law on the part of a retail liquor dealer his license shall be suspended for thirty days, and for the second conviction by a jury that his license shall be revoked and cancelled, and that no discretion shall be lodged in any official to minimize these penalties.

By action of the executive committee of the student body at the University of California, the manager of the *Daily Californian* has been instructed to refuse all advertisements for liquor, either from wholesalers or retailers, and to clear the paper of all "objectionable" advertisements.

Los Angeles' Mayor Explains

MAYOR ALEXANDER, of Los Angeles, asserts that it is the intention of the Police Commission of that city to deal fairly with liquor men, and thus explains the present state of affairs:

"The idea that some liquor dealers have that the Commission is opposed to their buying beer of the Maier Brewing Company is without foundation. The Commission wants local men to patronize local industries and does not care where a liquor dealer buys his beer. What the Commission does object to is a brewer compelling a liquor dealer to buy his beer of that particular brewery at any price the brewery may charge, through owning the lease of the premises occupied by the liquor house or through owning the license and holding these as clubs over the heads of the liquor dealers."

Wright & Taylor have demonstrated beyond a doubt that they understand the problem of the correct way to introduce a whisky. Instead of leaving it to the fates or the good graces of the local jobber to push their goods for them, they first create a demand by judicious advertising to the consumer. In proportion to the interest that the jobber then takes in the goods, Wright & Taylor exert themselves to promote his welfare. They do not ask anyone to take up the cudgels for them, but have always displayed a willingness and broad-gauged conception to fight their battles along independent lines, knowing full well that their products will back up their efforts and fortify everyone who has any connection with the sale of the goods. All that Wright & Taylor ask is a clear track, with the world for their field. The headlight of their engine burns constantly, no switches are recognized, and there is always enough fuel on board to carry them swiftly and safely to their destination.—*Midas.*

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD

We do not Rectify or Compound

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS

—FOR—

J. H. Cutter Celebrated Kentucky Whiskies.
Burke's (Guinness's) Porter and Bass's Red Label Ale.
Dewar's Fine Old Scotch Whisky.
Keystone Monogram (Philadelphia) Rye.
Burke's Irish and Garn-Kirk Scotch.
Evan's Pale Ale and Stout.
G. & W. Canadian Rye Whisky.
Schramsberg California Wines.
Schlitz Milwaukee Beer.
Sherwood Robin Hood Whisky.
Mackenzie & Co's Spanish Sherries and Oporto Ports.
Feist Bros. & Sons' Rhine and Moselle Wines.
Holland Gin in wood and glass.
Anchor Brand New York Ciders.
Schweppe's Soda and Sarsaparilla.
Bass's Ale in wood.

SEATTLE
801 So. 1st Ave.
Phones:
Main 105
Independent 105

PORTLAND
8 Front St.
Phone:
Main 2779

SAN FRANCISCO
41-47 Beale St.
Phone:
Kearny 1182

LOS ANGELES
346 North Main St.
Phones:
Main 670
Home A7804

WINE AND BRANDY EXPORTS BY SEA

FROM JANUARY 20TH TO FEBRUARY 20TH, 1910.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	....	102	$40
" British Columbia	45	1,619	741
" Central America	38	4,202	1,626
" China	2	410	267
" Hawaiian Islands	150	48,842	19,213
" Japan	....	6,410	1,959
" Mexico	10	2,595	833
" New York	75	674,092	226,876
" South America	25	2,888	1,271
" Society Islands	....	230	93
" Java	2	.....	20
" Philippine Islands	203	282	1,211
Total	550	741,672	$254,150

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	....	52	$130
" British Columbia	....	108	244
" Central America	278	380	1,883
" China	2	.....	13
" Hawaiian Islands	227	2,380	7,355
" Japan	28	94	275
" Mexico	53	98	378
" New York	400	204	4,816
" Philippine Islands	450	.....	2,265
" Liverpool	....	170	250
Total	1,438	3,486	$17,609

In bond to Hawaiian Islands, 100 cases.
In bond to Central America, 144 gallons whisky.

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	....	26	$52
" Hawaiian Islands	45	50	391
" Mexico	1	.....	5
" New York	....	1,343	2,329
" Philippine Islands	20	78	310
Total	66	1,497	$3,087

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Central America	1	.....	$61
" Hawaiian Islands	198	425	3,844
" Society Islands	6	.....	55
" Mexico	2	.....	28
Total	212	425	$3,988

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	10 cs Grape Juice, 2 cs Liquors, 1 cs Cordial, 1 hf bbl Gin
" Central America	12 cs Grape Juice, 6 cs Gin, 61 cs Mineral Water
" China	5 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 70 cs Liquors
" Hawaiian Islands	26 cs 3 bbls Alcohol, 72 cs Mineral Water
	3 cs Creme de Menthe, 5 cs Stout, 50 cs Vermouth
	24 cs Cordials, 170 cs 7 bbls Gin, 3 cs Bitters
	5 cs Rock and Rye, 127 cs Liquors, 3 cs Rum
	1 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 2 cs Curacoa, 17 cs Champagne
" Japan	2 cs Mineral Water, 4 csks Ginger Ale
" Mexico	19 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" New York	15 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Philippine Islands	32 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 9 cs Syrups
	34 cs Liquors, 1 bbl Creme de Menthe
" South America	1 cs Grape Juice
" Society Islands	1 bbl Alcohol
" Australia	2 kegs Cider
" Siberia	15 cs Grape Juice
" Hamburg	106 cs Bitters
Total	909 cs 5 bbls 1 hf bbl 2 kegs 4 csks
Value	$7528

IMPORTS BY SEA

FROM JANUARY 20TH TO FEBRUARY 20TH, 1910.

Domestic.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, Jan. 20, 1910.

80 hhds Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
80 bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
40 hf bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
100 qr bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
25 bbls Beer ..... North Star Bottling Co.
130 bbls Beer ..... Rainier Bottling Co.
130 hhds Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
30 bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
200 hf bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
120 qr bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.

FROM NEWPORT NEWS—Per steamer Wilhelmina, Jan. 21.

100 cs Mineral Water ..... Coffin, Redington & Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Queen, Jan. 21.

92 bbls Beer ..... John Garber.
20 cs Cider ..... Pac. Coast Biscuit Co.
6 cs Liquors ..... J. W. Peterson.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, Jan. 25.

50 hhds Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
20 bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
40 hf bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
50 qr bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
320 pkgs Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
195 hhds Beer ..... J. Rapp & Son.
21 cs Liquors ..... C. F. Dienger.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, Feb. 2.

490 bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
80 bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, Feb. 10.

260 bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
25 csks Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
190 bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
50 hf bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
60 qr bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Isthmian, Feb. 10.

15 cs Stout ..... Order.
1 cs Vermouth ..... Order.

BEER IN TRANSIT.

To Fresno ..... 70 bbls 50 hf bbls 20 qr
" Hanford ..... 110 bbls
" Reno ..... 50 bbls 50 hf bbls 50 qr bbls 2 bxs 390 csks
" Honolulu ..... 250 bbls 25 third bbls
" Oakland ..... 95 hhds 40 bbls 115 hf bbls 40 qr bbls 165 pkgs
" Vallejo ..... 40 bbls
" Alameda ..... 30 hhds 35 hf bbls
" Bakersfield ..... 16 hhds 20 bbls 50 hf bbls 36 qr bbls
" San Jose ..... 25 hhds 10 bbls 20 hf bbls 80 qr bbls 154 pkgs

FROM JANUARY 20TH TO FEBRUARY 20TH, 1910.

Foreign.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Alaskan, Jan. 24, 1910.

8 cs Champagne ..... Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco.
15 cs Gin ..... Roth & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Whisky ..... Werle & Willoh, San Francisco.
1011 cs Whisky ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
48 cs Wine ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
148 cs Wine ..... C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
500 cs Champagne ..... C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
8 bbls Gin ..... Hotaling & Co., San Francisco.
670 cs Whisky ..... W. H. Campbell, San Francisco.
1 bbl Gin ..... Schill & Co., San Francisco.
6 bbls Whisky ..... Order, Honolulu.
200 cs Whisky ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
10 bbls Whisky ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
1 cs Beer ..... Brunn & Co., Portland.
15 cs Wine ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.

E. A. GROEZINGER Established 1864 E. O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW
SPARKLING AND VINTAGE WINES
CHAMPAGNES
809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TELEPHONE KEARNY 709 HOME C 3322 CABLE ADDRESS: FINKE

FROM EUROPE—Same Vessel.

3 csks Wine .....S. Hyde, Seattle.
6 cs Wine .....S. Hyde, Seattle.
25 csks Mineral Water .....Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
4 cs Wine .....C. P. White, Seattle.
30 cs Wine .....Silver Grill, Tacoma.
5 cs Whisky .....Silver Grill, Tacoma.
13 cs Gin .....Silver Grill, Tacoma.

FROM VICTORIA—Per City of Puebla, Jan. 24.

25 cs Kummel .....American Mercantile Co., S. F.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Manchuria, Jan. 30.

50 csks Sake .....Macondray & Co., San Francisco.
75 csks Sake .....Mural & Co., San Francisco.
40 cs Sake .....Mural & Co., San Francisco.
27 cs Sake .....N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
130 csks Sake .....N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
60 csks Sake .....Ito Co., San Francisco.
20 cs Sake .....Ito Co., San Francisco.
20 cs Sake .....Kagawa Co., San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Chiyo Maru, Feb. 3.

26 cs Sake .....Order, San Francisco.
130 csks Sake .....Order, San Francisco.

FROM HAMBURG—Per Hermonthis, Feb. 3.

12 cs Wine .....Mattoon & Co., San Francisco.
650 cs Gin .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
105 cs Wine .....Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.

FROM LONDON—Same Vessel.

1200 cs Gin .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin .....Crown Distilleries Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Spirits .....Crown Distilleries Co., San Francisco.
15 cs Liquors .....Crown Distilleries Co., San Francisco.

FROM GENOA—Same Vessel.

1400 cs Vermouth .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.

FROM CADIZ—Same Vessel.

24 octs Wine .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Wine .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
10 bbls Wine .....F. Chevalier & Co., San Francisco.
4 csks Wine .....Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
22 octs Wine .....Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
29 cs Wine .....Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
1 bbl Wine .....Order, Vancouver.

FROM LIVERPOOL—Same Vessel.

140 bbls Beer .....Order, San Francisco.
40 bbls Ginger Ale .....Order, San Francisco.
380 bbls Stout .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
20 bbls Ale .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Same Vessel.

51 cs Gin .....Order, Seattle.
110 cs Gin .....Wm. Wolff & Co., Seattle.
300 cs Vermouth .....Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
150 cs Porter .....G. S. Bush & Co., Seattle.
30 cs Spirits .....Williams & Co., Tacoma.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Pleiades, Feb. 2.

1000 cs Bitters .....Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., San Francisco.
3 cs Liquors .....Merant-Cassigola Co., San Francisco.
20 cs Brandy .....C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Wine .....C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
8 cs Wine .....C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
25 cs Gin .....F. Brachen Co., San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE—Same Vessel.

10 cs Wine .....Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco.
2 csks Wine .....A. Cora, San Francisco.
10 cs Wine .....L. D. McLean, San Francisco.
30 cs Wine .....M. Wolf, San Francisco.
96 csks Wine .....C. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
35 cs Mineral Water .....Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
10 csks Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
205 bbls Stout .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
35 bbls Ale .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
100 octs Wine .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
28 octs Wine .....Blumauer-Frank Co., Portland.
17 octs Wine .....Arata & Co., Portland.
10 cs Wine .....Arata & Co., Portland
12 cs Wine .....Brunn & Co., Portland.

FROM NEW YORK—Per Arizonian, Feb. 5.

11 cs Champagne .....Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco.
10 cs Wine .....Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco.
24 cs Liquors .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Brandy .....J. Costaloupes, San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky .....Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
36 cs Wine .....Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
7 cs Wine .....C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
11 bbls Whisky .....J. Ecklund, Portland.
2 cs Whisky .....J. Ecklund, Portland.
5 bbls Whisky .....Penney Bros., Portland.
1 bbls Whisky .....Seattle Athletic Club, Seattle.
50 cs Champagne .....J. Robertson, Vancouver
129 bbls Bottled Beer .....Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu.
130 cs Whisky .....Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE—Same Vessel.

50 cs Bottled Beer .....Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., San Francisco.
95 bbls Beer .....W. A. Ross & Bro., San Francisco.
50 bbls Ginger Ale .....W. A. Ross & Bro., San Francisco.
266 cs Wine .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Wine .....Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco.
120 cs Wine .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
696 cs Vermouth .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
38 cs Wine .....Krine & Quarz, San Francisco.
100 cs Mineral Water .....Order, San Francisco.
50 cs Champagne .....Robertson & Son, Vancouver, B. C.
400 cs Gin .....Order, Honolulu.

FROM LIVERPOOL—Per Buckman, via Seattle, Feb. 1.

25 cs Whisky .....Rathjen Bros., San Francisco.
25 cs Whisky .....Techau Tavern, San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky .....Order, San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky .....L. D. McLean & Co., San Francisco.
70 cs Whisky .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Wine .....Hellman Bros. & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Gin .....J. Buchanan & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Liquors .....M. Van Vales, San Francisco.
100 cs Liquors .....Order, San Francisco.

FROM TRINIDAD (per Ancon)—Per Peru, Feb. 15.

200 cs Bitters .....Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Bitters .....Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., Victoria.

FROM GENOA—Same Vessel.

100 cs Wine .....Order, San Francisco.
108 cs Wine .....Garbini Bros. & Co., San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Asia, Feb. 11.

50 csks Sake .....N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
40 cs Sake .....Ito Co., San Francisco.
20 cs Sake .....Ito Co., San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Virginian, Feb. 16.

14 cs Wine .....F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
7 cs Wine .....M. Wolf, San Francisco.
37 cs Wine .....A. Guirlani & Bros., San Francisco.
250 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco
30 cs Brandy .....J. Castaloupes, San Francisco.
50 cs Wine .....A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
5 csks Gin .....H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
10 octs Gin .....H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
26 cs Gin .....H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
10 bdls Brandy .....J. Castaloupes, San Francisco.
15 cs Brandy .....J. Castaloupes, San Francisco.
8 bbls Gin .....T. W. Collins & Co., San Francisco.
10 csks Gin .....T. W. Collins & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Gin .....T. W. Collins & Co., San Francisco.
2 bbls Whisky .....Emporium, San Francisco.
6 cs Wine .....F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
27 cs Brandy .....F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
10 bbls Whisky .....Stockton Liquor Co., Stockton.
110 cs Whisky .....Peacock & Co., Honolulu.
200 cs Whisky .....Cont. Dist. Co., Seattle.

FROM EUROPE—Same Vessel.

37 cs Claret .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
128 cs Wine .....Transcontinental Freight Co., S. F.
3 hhds Wine .....M. Clossett, Portland.
29 cs Wine .....F. Waldron, Honolulu.

Imports by Rail in Bond

FROM JANUARY 20TH TO FEBRUARY 20TH, 1910.

Via New York—

50 cs Wine .....From Rotterdam.
3 cs Wine ..... " Havre.

Via New Orleans—

50 cs Champagne .....From Liverpool.
101 cs Brandy ..... " "
12 cs Wine ..... " "

Via Detroit—

100 cs Whisky .....From Canada.

Via El Paso—

5 cs Liquors .....From Mexico.



Guinness' Extra Stout
Bass' Foreign Ale
Boar's Head Brand

BOTTLED BY

T. B. HALL & CO., Ltd. - - Liverpool

American Mercantile Co.

AGENTS

514 Battery St. - - San Francisco

AMERICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY
514 Battery St., San Francisco

SOLE PACIFIC COAST REPRESENTATIVES

Julius Wile, Sons & Co.
Imported Wines and Liquors — New York

Fratelli Branca
Italian Vermouth — Milan, Italy

Legler Pernod
Absinthe and Kirsch — Couvet and Pontarlier

T. B. Hall & Co., Ltd.
Ale and Stout — Liverpool, England

R. Beziers & Co.
Sardines — Lorient, France

Dandicolle & Gaudin
Conserves — Bordeaux

Feois, Lecourt
Mushrooms — Sevres pres Paris

Vve. Goiran & Fils
Olive Oil — Nice, France

IMPORTERS OF PRUNE AND CHERRY JUICE



Mr. Frank Busse Tells of Industrial Combination

MR. FRANK BUSSE, president of the newly organized Allied Grape and Wine Industries, gave the following interesting interview to the REVIEW, setting forth the objects of the organization:

"The Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California is a long name, but it has the credit of saying just what this new, yet old, association stands for.

"For its inception the association had for its motive the bringing together of the wine merchants of the State of California and a general bettering of the conditions existing insofar as they were concerned.

"It was soon seen by all concerned that this was but a beginning to an end, the end being a grand amalgamation of all the viticultural interests into one centrally located, compactly formed and easily handled corporation.

"From 'Wine Industries' the 'Allied' came from the desire of the coopers and bottlemen to join hand in hand and boost.

"The 'Grape' was added when it was learned that the 'Grape-Growers' Association of California' would be pleased to co-operate under the same banner.

"So, from what I thought would be but a sort of a protective association and a local enterprise, the scope has increased a thousand-fold, and now the Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California bids fair to become one of the greatest factors in the upbuilding of not only the industry, but of the entire State.

"Assurances have been received of all the support of all the wine dealers in the wholesale trade, the best that those in the allied branch can offer, and the heartiest co-operation is promised by the associated end of the association.

"With this great body of men, with their immense interests—50,000 persons representing $125,000,000 invested in the viticultural industry—I say that with one great moving body—alive to the needs and necessities of our trade—with every vineyardist with us and everyone else and his wife who is making his living out of the industry, boosting, we are assured of a great betterment to all.

"To this end I shall strive—and I am sure that the results will amply repay all my efforts. We will maintain such an exhibit in San Francisco that will command the interest, the lively interest, of all the visitors to our fair State.

"For the first time in the history of the trade, a place of meeting—an exchange—will be maintained—a place where all will be welcome and pleased to congregate and assemble.

"In the great movement for temperance this association will be found ever striving while fighting for the conservation of the wine industry, its betterment, its extension and increase in the consumption of good, sound, health-giving California wine.

"I believe that the general public is in favor of wine and the lighter drinks as a beverage; that intemperance will entirely disappear when we have under perfect control the dispensing of pure and wholesome drinks, particularly our pure grape juice. To get the manifold advantages of the judicious use of wine thoroughly instilled into the minds of the public is our aim and desire, and to do this we are now well harnessed and all pulling our wagon one way—no longer at loggerheads, no longer at cross purposes—'all for one and one for all.' Succeed? Well, yes, I should say so. The people engaged in the wine business are all good fellows and there will be no dissensions, it being desired to have the will of the entire body unanimous on every question taken up for discussion and action. Moving along with this irrepressible 'good fellowship' spirit, nothing will be insurmountable."

Allendale, in Alameda County, is divided into two factions upon the question of opening a saloon in that district. The excitement is great, and the women, as usual, are in the thick of the row. It appears that Knute Bergendahl is trying to get sufficient signatures in the neighborhood to a petition for a license. This is opposed by the pastor and women members of the Allendale Methodist Episcopal Church. The saloon supporters are led by Mrs. Bergendahl and Mrs. Sargeneck, and the word of command in Allendale is now "Brooms to the front!"

Humboldt County is being torn by dissensions on the liquor question, and the anti-saloonists are holding numerous meetings at Arcata and elsewhere. The Eureka *Herald* favors the licensed saloon, because it rightly considers that the best way to regulate and control the liquor traffic. The *Herald* is defending its position bravely, and is by its arguments showing the fallacy of the prohibitionists' reasoning. It is to be hoped that the people of Humboldt County will take the *Herald's* advice.

Sebastopol, Sonoma County, will probably be called on to vote on the liquor question at the municipal election next April, as a numerously signed petition is being circulated to that effect.

Receipts of Wine and Brandy in 1909

Port of San Francisco.	WINE. GALS.	BRANDY. GALS.
January	1,101,600	1,200
February	846,150	10,550
March	935,550	31,440
April	880,800	1,650
May	986,500	17,300
June	660,050	12,200
July	721,775	7,430
August	934,800	6,200
September	1,119,900	12,550
October	929,000	13,800
November	1,191,800	101,750
December	1,009,250	84,150
Total	11,317,175	300,220

Wine Machinery

COMPLETE PLANTS FITTED OUT

Continuous Presses
Crushers, Stemmers
and Must Pumps

Toulouse & Delorieux

489 Eighth St., San Francisco, Cal.

—MARKET— CONDITIONS

DRY WINES:—Business in the wine trade during the month has been of fair volume, considering the season and the adverse conditions which still exist. The most important news feature connected with the industry was the final organization of the independent sweet wine makers of Central and Southern California, whose object is to advance the prices of sweet wines to a basis of profit and by combination and good business application maintain such values. At this early date the good effects of this movement are being felt, and it appears to be a question of a short time before prices may be materially advanced. What strengthens the situation is the fact that the other combinations so largely identified with the sweet wine industry welcomed the organization and will doubtless give valuable assistance in the movement. We believe this is the way to aid in the uplift of the sweet wine business, and if the organization can be maintained and held to its purpose, there is no doubt it will do great good. Judging from the class of men who are members of the combination, we see no reason to doubt their ability to carry out their designs.

In dry wines the situation is improving. In this connection the report of President Percy T. Morgan of the California Wine Association, which appears elsewhere in these columns, will be found interesting and instructive. Mr. Morgan reports that the prospects for the wine industry are better than they have been for a long time. The steady, healthy growth of the demand for good wines in glass is another indication that the industry has started well on the upgrade, and the further fact that the largest houses are devoting much energy and money to exploiting this field give assurance of better days to come, those days when quality will count whether the label is foreign or domestic.

Exports by sea were of fairly good volume, totaling 550 cases and 741,672 gallons, valued at $254,150.

Imports by sea were: Champagne, 619 cases; Wine, 1459 cases, 99 casks, 191 octaves, 11 barrels, 3 hogsheads.

SWEET WINES:—There is a little better tone to the market, and by reason of the foregoing facts regarding the sweet wine combination, conditions promise to improve soon. The producing season is practically over. There was no output in the Fourth District. Production in the First and Sixth Districts aggregated 32,344 gallons.

BRANDY:—There was nothing special doing in the brandy market in the way of large sales, but withdrawals were of good volume. There was tax paid on 67,071.2 tax gallons during the month of January. Production was quite heavy, the First District making 517,160.3 gallons; the Fourth, 19,813.2, and the Sixth, 13,828.5 tax gallons, making a total of 550,802 gallons.

There remained in bond January 31, 1910, 2,823,453.9 tax gallons.

Exports by sea were as usual of nominal volume, totaling 66 cases and 1497 gallons, valued at $3,087. Imports by sea and rail were 223 cases.

WHISKY:—February, as is almost invariably the case, was a quiet month, especially in the city, although it improved some in the last few days. Business throughout the country was fairly good. The average dealer forgets that after the holidays a great percentage of his customers are financially short, because of over-buying of presents, and that there are thousands of others who indulge the "swear off" habit on the first of the year and "swear on" later, and, finally, that Lent has a very important bearing on the business, not only in the cafes and saloons, but in the family trade. The exceptionally favorable outlook for good crops throughout the Coast makes the prospects very encouraging, and we expect to see a general improvement in business during March.

The action of the Government with reference to labeling and branding of whisky has given the trade a sort of an idea of where they are "at," which helps some.

Exports by sea were fair, the totals being 1438 cases, 3486 gallons, at value of $17,609.

Imports by sea were 2878 cases, 45 barrels, 10 casks.

By rail, in bond, 100 cases.

BEER:—Trade has been of ordinary seasonal volume, but the brewers' harvest is near at hand, judging by the promise of the weather.

Imports by sea, foreign and domestic, were 455 hogsheads, 1752 barrels, 330 half barrels, 330 quarter barrels, 320 packages, 25 casks and 92 cases.

There were 55 barrels Ale and 150 cases Porter, 15 cases Stout and 245 barrels Stout by sea.

IMPORTATIONS:—Importers had as good a trade as any other line during this quiet month, and look for improved conditions from now on. The detail of imports by sea is as follows:

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Champagne, 619 cases; Spirits, 80 cases; Liqueurs, 248 cases; Vermouth, 2597 cases; Ginger Ale, 90 barrels; Ale, 55 barrels; Porter, 150 cases; Cider, 20 cases; Bitters, 1400 cases; Sake, 193 cases, 495 casks; Stout, 15 cases, 245 barrels; Brandy, 122 cases; Kummel, 25 cases; Mineral Water, 235 cases, 25 casks; Gin, 3915 cases, 9 barrels, 15 casks, 10 octaves; Wine, 1459 cases, 99 casks, 191 octaves, 11 barrels, 5 hogsheads; Whisky, 2878 cases, 45 barrels, 10 casks; Beer, 455 hogsheads, 1752 barrels, 330 half barrels, 330 quarter barrels, 320 packages, 25 casks, 72 cases.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND:—Wine, 65 cases; Champagne, 50 cases; Brandy, 101 cases; Whisky, 100 cases; Liqueurs, 5 cases.

Sweet Wine Production, 1909

WE DESIRE to correct the error in the figures showing sweet wine production of 1909 which appeared in the January number of the REVIEW. The correct official figures are 17,983,465 gallons.

Local Pure Food Exhibition

A BAKERY, Cookery, Confectionery and Pure Food Exhibition will be held at the Auditorium, Page and Fillmore streets, this city, March 21 to 26, inclusive. The exhibition is to be of an educational nature. The management is sparing no pains or expense to make this unique exposition a success. They are offering a great many prizes and promise that the display will be exceptionally interesting. There will also be a valuable gate prize offered purchasers of season tickets. Admission: Adults, $1; children, 25c. For further particulars address A. W. J. Gibbs, 330 Pacific building.



Governor J. N. Gillett Inspecting the New Champagne Plant of the Italian-Swiss Colony, Asti, California. Reading from left to right: A. Sbarboro, Gov. Gillett, P. C. Rossi, H. R. Stall.

California Wine for Temperance

VITICULTURE is the oldest and one of the most important of the horticultural industries of California. California wines have been greatly improved of late years, so that they now compete successfully with those of France and Germany and Spain, and other European countries. Indeed, they often masquerade under false labels as European wines, especially among those who judge of a wine by the amount it costs them.

The best dry wines are made in Northern California, near the coast, where the heat is not so great, so that less sugar—and consequently less alcohol—is developed from the grape, while fine sweet wines are made in Central and Southern California.

During the past year the price of wine grapes has reached a very low level in California, owing partly to an abundant crop, and partly to the spread of the prohibition sentiment throughout the country. It is urged by the wine growers of California that the American people should encourage the consumption of a light, wholesome stimulant like pure California wine, containing less than thirteen per cent of alcohol in place of fiery spirits, and that this would be an important movement in the direction of true temperance.—Los Angeles, Cal., *Times*, January 1, 1910.

According to the Byron *Times*, James L. Himrod has been exposed as a "prohibition fakir." That paper applies to him the definition of gall, as given by Brann, the Iconoclast:

"Sublimated audacity, transcendent impudence, immaculate nerve, triple-plated cheek and brass in solid slugs." In our opinion all prohibitionists are fakirs, and that the above definition applies to all of them, both individually and collectively.

The police department of Salem, Oregon, has issued orders that the sale of liquors in the restricted district, which has been carried on contrary to law, must cease March 1.

...S. CIPRICO, PRESIDENT PHONE MARKET 2836.

ALTA VISTA WINES

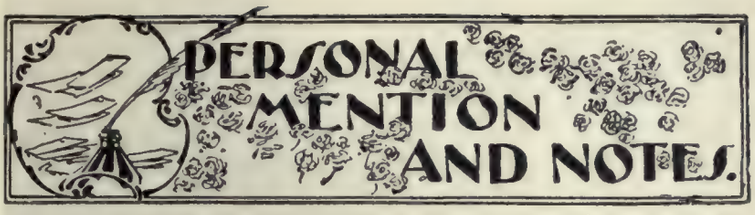


The Wines California Makes Famous

ALTA VISTA WINES CO.

MAIN OFFICE

112 - 114 TENTH ST SAN FRANCISCO



Mr. J. M. Craig, Pacific Coast manager of Brown-Foreman Company, returned the latter part of February from an extended trip throughout the Northwest. He went as far as Spokane and states that while trade was a "little quiet," he had quite a successful business trip. He got out of that part of the country just in time to escape the terrible weather that has afflicted it recently. George Brown, the head of the house, is expected to arrive here within a day or two from Louisville.

The J. F. Plumel Co. of 1462 Bush street, this city, announce that they will move to their fine new, commodious and permanent home on Ellis street, adjoining the Flood building, the latter part of March. Before the fire theirs was the finest housed institution of the kind on the Coast, and we venture to say that when Messrs. Plumel & Co. have their new quarters in spick and span order, they will have no superiors in San Francisco.

A. P. Hotaling & Co., of "Old Kirk" fame, are sending out a novel little pamphlet that will be appreciated, particularly by the man of the house who likes to mix drinks at his own sideboard, not only for himself, but his friends. It is titled, "How to Mix a Good One," and gives briefly and intelligently the directions for making all the standard palatable things to drink. It is a good book to have on the sideboard. Those desiring one should drop a line to A. P. Hotaling & Co., 429 Jackson street.

The United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. are sending out their annual statement under date of December 31, 1909. They call attention to the fact that the capital stock paid in, in cash, has been increased from $1,700,000 to $2,000,000, and that the total resources of the company now amount to $5,145,729.67. The company has been growing steadily and satisfactorily for years and is now one of the leading surety companies of the world. The Pacific Coast department is managed by Messrs. Borland and Johns, with headquarters in the Union Trust Company building, this city.

L. Gandolfi & Co., the great Italian importing house of New York City, are warning their customers and the trade generally of the increase of the tariff in the Payne bill, which goes into effect on August 7th next. They further suggest that now is the time to place orders in order to secure goods at the present prices. As an indication of the increase, it can be stated that the advance on Fernet Branca will be about $2.50 per case; Italian Brandy, Grappa, etc., from $1.90 to $2.10; Sparkling Lacrima Cristi, $3.60 per case; Chianti, Barolo, Marsala, Capri and all other still wines, 60c per case; and Vermouth, 69c per case. Messrs. Gandolfi & Co. are sole agents for Fernet Branca Bitters and leading brands of Italian wines, liquors and cordials. They solicit correspondence.

The Prohibitionists have challenged the consolidation of German speaking societies to a debate upon the liquor question. The challenge was accepted by Otto Kleeman, the president of that body, who however makes the condition that the debate shall be held in German. As, to their credit be it said, there is no German in the cold water party, and as the Prohibitionists know no more about German than they do about anything else useful, the debate will not take place.

CORNING & COMPANY

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Largest Independent Distillers in the United States

DISTILLERS OF

Old Quaker Bourbon, Bottled in Bond

Coronet Dry Gin

The Acme of Perfection in Liquors. Guaranteed under the National Pure Food Law

PACIFIC COAST DISTRIBUTORS

H. & M. RATHJEN CO., San Francisco, Cal. H. JEVNE CO., Los Angeles, Cal. COBLENTZ & LEVY, Portland, Ore.

Whisky Labeling Regulations

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1910.—The decision of President Taft in the liquor controversy, that "whisky is whisky," whether blended or straight, has been formulated in a set of regulations issued by the Agricultural Department. The regulations were prepared by the Board of Food and Drug Inspection of that Department and were approved, as required by the Pure Food law, by Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture; Secretary MacVeagh of the Treasury Department and Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who were appointed by the President for the purpose. The regulations follow:

Under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, all unmixed distilled spirits from grain, colored and flavored with harmless color and flavor in the customary ways, either by the charred barrel process, or by the addition of caramel and harmless flavor, if of potable strength and not less than 80 proof, are entitled to the name whisky without qualification. If the proof be less than 80—i. e., if more water be added—the actual proof must be stated upon the label, and this requirement applies as well to blends and compounds of whisky.

Whiskies of the same or different kinds—i. e., straight whisky, rectified whisky, re-distilled whisky and neutral spirits whisky, or like substances and mixtures of such whiskies, with or without harmless color or flavor used for purposes of coloring and flavoring only—are blends under the law and must be so labeled. In labeling blends the act requires two things to be stated upon the label to bring the blended product within the exception provided by the statute:

First, the blend must be labeled, branded or tagged, so as to indicate plainly that it is a blend, in other words, that it is composed of two or more like substances, which in the case of whisky must each be of itself a whisky, and,

Second, the word "blend" must be plainly stated upon the package in which the mixture is offered for sale. A mixture of whiskies, therefore, with or without harmless coloring or flavoring used for coloring and flavoring only, is correctly labeled "Kerwan whisky"—a blend of whiskies.

Since the term whisky is restricted to distillates from grain, and distillates from other sources are unlike substances to distillates from grain, such distillates from other sources without admixture with grain distillates are misbranded if labeled "whisky" without qualification or as a blend of whiskies. However, mixtures of whisky with a potable alcoholic distillate from sources other than grain, such as cane, fruit or vegetables, are not misbranded if labeled compound whisky, provided the follow requirements of the law are complied with:

First, that the product shall be labeled, branded or tagged so as to indicate plainly that it is a compound—i. e., not a mixture of like substances, in this case whiskies—and, second, that the word "compound" is plainly stated upon the package in which the mixture is offered for sale.

For example, a mixture of whisky, in quality sufficient to dominate the character of the mixture, with a potable alcoholic distillate from sources other than grain and including harmless color and flavor, is correctly labeled "Kerman whisky, a compound of whisky and cane distillate." Unmixed potable alcoholic distillates from sources other than grain, with or without harmless color or flavor, are not misbranded if labeled "imitation whisky."

When an essence or oil is added to a distillate of grain, which, without such addition, is entitled to the name whisky, and the effect of such addition is to produce a product which simulates a whisky of another kind different from the kind of whisky to which the essence is added, the mixture is an imitation of the particular kind of whisky which is simulated—e. g., if rye essence be added to a highly rectified distillate of corn, the mixture is misbranded if labeled "rye whisky." Such a mixture is not misbranded if labeled "whisky—imitation rye."

All descriptive matter on the labels must be accurate and the word denoting the grade or kind of whisky must be in type as large as the word "whisky" itself.

AMERICAN BRANDY

FINEST IN THE WORLD

THE KIRBY DISTILLING CO., Inc.

FOWLER, FRESNO CO., CAL.

Makes a Specialty of PURE GRAPE BRANDY, and Making NO WINE has NO WASH OR SOUR WINE TO PUT INTO BRANDY. Our Stills are Known as Numbers 263 or 357 First District, California. These Numbers ARE BURNED on the GOVERNMENT or STAMPED HEAD of EVERY PACKAGE, there being No Other Genuine "KIRBY BRANDY."

SOLD ONLY IN CARLOAD LOTS TO THE TRADE
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

BARRETT CO.

43 Front Street, NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS OF

Barrett's Unrivalled 

Blending Cordial

Guaranteed under the Foods and Drugs Act. GUARANTEE No. 49

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of January, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in 6th (new) district	517,160.3
Received from other Districts, California	25,390.3
Received from special bonded warehouse, other District, California	3,087.6
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	18,648.3
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	57,739.0
Exported	129.8
Tax paid	53,531.4
Used in Fortification of Wines	43,600.4
Remaining in bond, January 31, 1910	1,858,852.6

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of January, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	19,813.2
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	4,062.8
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	8,567.6
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	523.4
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	5,809.3
Exported	
Tax paid	12,065.3
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, January 31, 1910	685,578.6

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of January, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	13,828.5
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	65,385.0
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	3,910.9
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	9,966.2
Exported	
Tax paid	1,474.4
Used in Fortification of Wines	6,454.0
Remaining in bond, January 31, 1910	279,022.7

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of January, 1910.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	42	3,914.0
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification	42	3,914.0
		Wine Gals.
Port produced		5,397.77
Sherry produced		1,167.78
Angelica produced		
Muscat produced		
Tokay		
Malaga		
Madera		
Total sweet wine produced in January, 1910		6,565.55

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of January, 1910.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification		
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification		
		Wine Gals.
Port produced		
Sherry produced		
Angelica produced		
Muscat produced		
Tokay		
Malaga		
Madera		
Total sweet wine produced in January, 1910: No production		

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of January, 1910.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	26	6,454.0
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification	26	6,454.0
		Wine Gals.
Port produced		141.77
Sherry produced		25,637.29
Angelica produced		
Muscat produced		
Madera		
Total sweet wine produced, month of January, 1910		25,779.06

PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

R. M. WOOD.....EDITOR
Office: No. 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.
Rooms 304-305

Dr. Wiley "Knocks" Our Ports and Sherries

OWING to Dr. Wiley's recent decision that California ports and sherries are an "imitation sherry and port," and should be either labeled as such or else be branded "sherry type" or "port type," there is trouble for the sweet wine makers. Untold harm would be done to the California sweet wine trade if Dr. Wiley's ruling was to be enforced, and active steps are being taken to show these wines which have been manufactured in this State for the past 50 years are really what they purport to be. Attorney Bert Schlesinger has filed with the local representatives of the Pure Food Board an answer to Dr. Wiley's allegations.

In this he sets forth that California sherry and port are favorably known to the trade and consumers all over the world, and the producers claim that the words "sherry" or "port" only stand for "types" of wine and that they have become so generally a trade name as to be properly applied to any wine made from the same grapes and by a similar process to that employed in the original wine making of Spain. To compel the wine makers of California to prefix the words "type," "imitation," "blend" or "compound" to the name of the wine would be to rule that these wines are not and never have been produced in California, and that the California wine maker has been palming off a fraudulent article for more than half a century.

The answer quotes a long opinion from Attorney General Bonaparte in support of the wine makers' contention.

Pure Food Law Should Operate

IN THE last number of the REVIEW we called attention to the bad state of the liquor market in the Hawaiian Territory, stating upon the authority of the Honolulu press, that much adulterated, impure and, in some cases, actually poisonous liquors were sold. We are glad to see that the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of Hawaii have taken this matter in hand, as will be seen by the following letter sent by that body to the Board of License Commissioners:

"In view of the recent criticisms as to the purity of the wines and liquors handled in this Territory, the board of directors of this association ask the Board of License Commissioners to appoint a competent chemist acceptable to both parties to obtain and examine samples of the various liquors and wines handled by the different licensees in this Territory, the charge of said chemist to be borne by this association, said chemist to take samples from time to time as the Board of License Commissioners may direct, or he may see fit."

It seems to us that if the proposition of the association is accepted, and its plan carried out, the quality of liquors sold is bound to be much improved and the sellers of inferior and injurious liquors punished.

An Ill Wind, Etc.

IT WOULD appear to us that the new Criminal Code passed by Congress, and which now governs the shipping of liquor into prohibition States, will not only restrict the consumption of liquor, but will prevent the hypocrites who have refrained from voting or have voted with the "Prohibs" from taking their usual "quiet nip."

The new law requires that "no railroad company or common carrier shall ship liquor into a prohibition State to other than the bona fide consignee." It also gives the power of seizure and condemnation of all packages which do not bear the name of the person to whom it is shipped, and the kind and quantity of liquor which it contains.

As there are probably many thousand consumers of whisky in the dry Southern States, who have not the courage of their convictions, and for fear of their neighbors dare not have their names on a package containing the intoxicant they drink, it is obvious that some present injury will be done the trade thereby. If, however, as is very probable, these thirsty hypocrites come to the sensible conclusion that the only way they can again enjoy their liquor is the repeal of the present tyrannous laws, the result of the new Criminal Code will prove favorable in the future. For the prohibition laws would then force a large number of non-voters into active antagonists, and when the next elections come the party which believes in personal liberty will be found to have gained very many supporters. On the whole, therefore, the new law may be considered beneficial, and likely to work for, rather than against, the interests of the trade.

Dumped His Liquors, But Was Crazy

THE READERS of the REVIEW will remember in dispatches recently the announcement of the unusual scene at Reno, Nev., in which Saloon-keeper J. P. Kelly dumped all his wines and liquors out into the street and burned them up at the suggestion of the agitator-preacher, Brother Yoakum. The excuse of Kelly for this unusual conduct was that he had "seen the error of his ways and wanted to make a great sacrifice by way of atonement for all the wrong he had done while engaged in the liquor business." The Nevada papers were full of this story and many of the California papers copied the account of the unusual scene. It was quite a slap at the liquor interests, or was thought to be, but now the cat is out of the bag—the tables are turned, and Kelly has been adjudged a maniac and committed to the State asylum.

The same papers who published the original story because it was a hard slap at the liquor traffic, should, as a matter of justice, follow it up with a statement of the fact that the aforesaid Kelly was crazy when he performed his asinine stunt.

The Advertising of California Wines

THE CALIFORNIA WINERY is certainly giving great billboard publicity to its well-known Cordova wines. This is the first California wine house to go so extensively into advertising of this class. We understand that the contract runs for ten months, covering this territory, and that after that time the publicity of this class will be carried to the East. It is understood that other lines of advertising will be followed at the same time.

It is evident that the California wine men have finally discovered that in order to properly place their products before the people they must use printers' ink as well as the greatest enterprise and ability to achieve the goal they aim at.

Labor Stands For True Temperance

WHILE the gross injustice and tyranny of prohibition is becoming generally understood by the people of this country, and the injury done to business by the laws passed by the efforts of the fanatics who act as its ministers, is growing more and more apparent, the cause of true temperance is gaining fresh adherents every day. This is conclusively shown by the new clause in their constitution adopted almost unanimously by the United Mine Workers of America at their convention at Indianapolis, which provides for the dismissal of any officer of that organization or delegate to any of its conventions, who becomes intoxicated on duty.

Hitherto miners as a body have not been famed for sobriety, but rather the reverse, therefore the highly commendable action of the Mine Workers' Convention is plain evidence that the rank and file of this important industry is beginning to perceive the difference between liberty and license. The Portland (Oregon) *Oregonian*, dealing with this subject, rightly says:

"It is only the man who has lost all self-respect, who feels no pride in honors bestowed by his associates; and only he who is utterly devoid of personal and family responsibility is impervious to the argument upon which depends his earning power or opportunity." And, we would add, upon which depends his present and future happiness and that of those dependent upon him!

Again, to quote from the *Oregonian*, a "crusade—for the most part silent, but determined and persistent—is being made in the responsible business world against drunkenness. * * * Self-protection, the first law of Nature, is behind and stands sponsor for this decree. It has been brought about by the exigencies of business—without clamor or argument, beyond the simple statement that it is necessary. The example at Indianapolis is the latest evidence of its perspicacity and power; its acceptance by a body of men representing miners with 'a laughing cheer' is the latest and one of the most striking exhibitions of its progress."

No Use Denying Facts

THERE is no use denying facts. Sooner or later they speak for themselves and speak emphatically. Only the man whose mind is unbalanced or one who is intoxicated with the exuberance of his own importance refuses to listen to facts and to act with reason. The New York *Sun*, one of our sanest and most conservative newspapers, had the following to say editorially on January 2d:

"In the eyes of our Southern friends prohibition in practice does not fulfill all the promises of its preliminary attitude. It has already been shown that, in Virginia at least, it neither promotes morality and good public conduct nor contributes to the general revenue. In Georgia and Alabama, more particularly in Savannah and Atlanta, as in Birmingham and Huntsville, it now appears that prohibition has stimulated the criminal record and at the same time crimped the treasury. The returns from those States tell their own tale, while the forebodings of the taxpayers find voice in half of the newspapers. Above all things it is now apparent that prohibition does not prohibit, if 'drunks and disorderlies' count for anything; and the shrinkage in the public income is flagrant to the most easy-going inspection.

"The most significant feature was the arrest of many who were too drunk to remember their own names. This happened in Birmingham, a city tied up to the taste of the White Ribbon enthusiasts. Under former auspices these helpless derelicts might have stopped short of utter imbecility and dreamed away their potations in quiet, friendly places and gone back to their families later, reasonably sober. As it was, they kept upon the streets and with clandestine imbibings lapsed into mere bestiality. There is no escaping the sombre chronicle. Prohibition does not prohibit. Morality fares worse under the new law than under the old, and we must console ourselves with the complacency of a few unthinking zealots.

"With this encouragement, we presume, the crusade will continue."

The Lying Knocker Always "Gets His"

A MAN who goes round trying to get business by lying his head off about his competitor makes it plain his stock in trade is lies, and the business man of good sense will promptly show him the door. This remark applies not only to the newspaper business, but to the wine and liquor trade as well. Running down a rival does not build up business; it only creates contempt for the liar.

A Washington paper informs us that the passage of a higher license law is contemplated in British Columbia. The proposed law forbids the sale or gift of intoxicants to the weak, the dissolute, the improvident and the disorderly. While the intention of this law is evidently meritorious, it would appear very difficult, if not impossible, to carry it out. Say that a stranger comes into a saloon kept by reputable citizens desirous of carrying out the law, how can a casual glance by a busy man determine whether the customer be weak or dissolute, improvident or disorderly?

Astronomers at Chabot Observatory are predicting that Halley's comet will result in an unusually large wine crop. They hark back to history to make their prediction appear reasonable. If these comets are going to give us any increased production of wines in California, we would suggest that the astronomers would better send their old comets in some other direction. We don't need 'em.

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San Francisco

The New "Fischbecks"

The new "Fischbecks," at 21 Powell street, located upon the ground occupied by the Columbia theatre before the fire, is a very handsome and commodious saloon, fitted up in a plain but rich and substantial manner. The wood work and bar is of light mahogany and is in Brunswick-Balke-Collenders best style. This firm, always turning out fine work, seem to improve right along, and certainly the entire design and the way it is executed in "Fischbeck's" is deserving of great praise. As is now usually the case, the saloon has a mezzanine floor in the rear, fitted up for a comfortable and snug retreat and capable of being used for lunch purposes.

The first idea that strikes the visitor is the large quantity of plate glass, both behind the bar and above the wainscoating on the opposite side, this reflects the electric lights and causes the appearance in the evening of life and brightness. The combined result of beautiful wood work, plate glass and electric lights cannot fail to produce a charming effect, and the new Fischbecks is bound to become well known and draw a large custom from the thickly populated and busy neighborhood in which it is situated. The proprietors of the handsome establishment are Gagliardo & Fischbeck. While the senior partner is a new-comer in the trade, Fischbeck is well known as a successful caterer to the public's wants. Besides a store of good things to drink, none but the best the market affords, a fine mercantile lunch will be set daily. Altogether "Fischbecks" promises to be a very pleasant, well managed resort, and we wish it every success.

At the entrance of this handsome new saloon is a large cigar emporium fitted up on the same plan as the saloon. This will be presided over by Eddie Goldstone, so many years in the Grand Hotel cigar store before the fire. The best cigars only will be kept.

H. P. Flannery, president of the Board of Police Commissioners of this city, has notified all interested in the matter, that no change in the rule prohibiting music in cafes after 1 a. m., or in that forbidding side entrances to saloons, is contemplated by the Commissioners.

Want To Desiccate San Francisco

THE AQUA-MANIACS, emboldened no doubt by their recent success in Chicago, have had the temerity to plan a campaign in this city. A conference was recently held, called by the Anti-Saloon League, the W. C. T. U. and the Good Templars jointly, and a unanimous vote passed to support the proposed movement. A Miss Marie Brehm is to be imported from Chicago to lead the campaign.

Needs Daylight In His Think Tank

ACTING GOVERNOR of the State of Washington, M. E. Hay, is quoted by the *Royal Arch Journal* of that State as saying:

"In explaining my position on the liquor question I said that the Republican party had gone far enough at the present time; that I was not in favor of a State-wide prohibition law. In fact, if I had the making of the law and if it was absolutely in my hands, I would not pass a State-wide prohibition law, as I feel that the people of the State are not yet ready for that law."

In answer to this the above-named publication pertinently says:

"As to what Governor Hay says the Republican party shall or shall not do, or what it might, could or will do, cuts no figure in this matter, as from all indications he has about as much influence on his party as water on the back of a duck, so as to his success in binding that party to any measure or procedure, Governor Hay may be considered as very largely 'talking through his hat.'"

Acting Governor Hay appears to be an all round crank, and has stated his intention to ask the Washington Legislature to pass a law known as the "Day Light Saloon Law"; that is, to permit the sale of liquor only between sunrise and sunset, no liquor to be sold after sundown and before sunrise. According to him a law of this character has been passed by the Nebraska Legislautre and sustained by the Supreme Court. What next?

According to the statement of Milton L. Wasserman, a Sonoma County hop expert, the estimated increase in the hop acreage of the State this season at about 600 acres, equally divided among the counties of Sonoma, Mendocino and Sacramento.

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The Famous Budweiser Beer
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The Chronicle Bar

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P. W. WOBBER, Proprietor

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

ONE OF THE little business mints in San Francisco is the establishment of Otto Piehl at 542 Market street. This is probably one of the very best locations in the city, being close to the junction of Sutter and Market at the point where the electric line of the Sutter street road disembarks its passengers. When seen Mr. Piehl confessed to the soft insinuation that he was an old and well-trained hand at the saloon business, and his mind went back to the time when he had control of one of the handsomest, cosiest and best arranged little barrooms in the city. He said: "Yes, the bar connected with the Netherland Hotel on Turk street, between Mason and Taylor streets, was one of the most elaborately fixed up and comfortable barrooms in the city and many visitors came from all over town to take a look at it." Then he sighed, as many other old San Franciscans have sighed since the spring of 1906. He resumed: "But I am doing a fine business here," and he glanced with pride at his well-filled saloon, "so I have every reason to be satisfied."

Mr. Piehl is well known and is a popular man both with the trade and the public, handling none but the best goods and having a favored location, he has, as he says, every reason to be satisfied.

Skinning Los Angeles Retailers

ADVICES from Los Angeles show that a rise in saloon license fees is expected, and that the present cost of $100 a month will be increased to $150. It is also said to be possible that wholesale and restaurant licenses will be raised. Several ordinances are being drafted to carry out the policies of the "reform" Police Commission. Among them is one changing the basis of consent for locations to sell, and some members favor entirely removing property consent from the law. Another forbids the delivery of liquor by a saloon outside of the licensed premises. Another prohibits any person from holding a saloon and restaurant permit, and requires the businesses to be separated.

Mine Host H. P. Andersen of the Cutter, 707 Market street, met with a serious accident during the month which might easily have been fatal. While attempting to alight from a street car, the motorman started the car too quickly, and Mr. Andersen was thrown, one of his legs being caught by the platform of the car and his knee joint wrenched so that the tendons were severed. He considers he was lucky to escape with his life. He is now getting down to business for a few hours a day, but will go on crutches for some time to come.

J. E. Brady of Mill Valley, Cal., who conducts the only retail liquor place in that fashionable suburb in Marin County, and who is one of the princes in the business, writes that there is every indication of an exceptionally good year. Mr. Brady is one of the most successful caterers in his line in the trade, and any of our friends traveling in that direction, either to Mt. Tamalpais or the Valley, should not fail to give him a call. His place is right opposite the depot.

All over the world the men who carry on their business in the markets—butchers, fishmongers, etc.—have been noted for their love of good eating and drinking. It is just the same here as elsewhere, otherwise we should not have with us that excellent establishment, the Market Cafe, Gouailhadou & Rondel, proprietors, at 540 Merchant street. Go where you will you cannot find better liquors, better cooking or more courteous treatment than at the Market Cafe. No wonder therefore that it is so well patronized. That tasty, well cooked lunch, the excellent round table claret and the delicious black coffee, make it a popular midday resort for some of the leading business men of the city. It is as its name denotes a market cafe; and as such has to cater to men who not only know what good living is but demand it in every place they patronize. Our friends, Gouailhardou & Rondel fill the bill in every particular, hence the large and growing business which is being done by the Market Cafe!

Charleston Had Enough "Dry"

A DISPATCH from Charleston, W. Va., under date of February 11th, says that that city, West Virginia's State Capital, after having been dry for eight months, has had enough of it and will return to license and regulation. On that date the City Council passed an ordinance providing for license of 30 retail liquor houses and 10 saloons.

This is not a straw, but a whole bunch of straws, showing which way the wind blows, and it is evident that the good sense of the American people will keep it blowing from that direction.

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Carlsten's Imperial Stout Porter
BEST IN THE WORLD
Nine Gold Medals from 1897-1905
YOUR ESTABLISHMENT IS NOT COMPLETE WITHOUT IT
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron Beds, Wire Beds, Top Mattresses
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"Some Day, Some Day"

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 15, 1910.—I came down here on invitation of the Senate Committee having in charge the bill for State-wide prohibition to speak in opposition to the measure and in favor of model license.

State-wide prohibition will not carry in South Carolina this year, nor will model license be adopted. The county dispensary system, with local option, will be continued.

Under this law there are six wet counties only in the State, and if the other dispensaries correspond with the samples in this town, it is not to be wondered at that the people do not care for them.

Here in Columbia with its soft warm climate, its broad streets and fine shade trees, there ought to be cafes such as one sees in France. The cafes should be open and the people should sit at tables out on the pavement under the shade of the trees.

If Columbia had such resorts they would give life and animation to the city; they would prove a big attraction to tourists and they would aid the cause of temperance, because they would be patronized by women as well as men, and this would insure moderate drinking among the men. At any rate, this is the result in Europe, and they certainly give life to things and make places attractive to tourists.

One of these days long after we are dead, and after the South has gotten a little from under the thumb of the Methodist clergy, the Southern cities will learn that it's well to give people what they want, and people want gathering places where one can sit and have a glass of wine and watch the crowds, and think on life as it goes sweeping by, and meantime enjoy some music with an occasional song. This is what the cafe gives, and there is no substitute for it, and this the South will find out one of these days.

T. M. GILMORE.

Right They Are

AT THE end of January a private cable was received in Honolulu from Washington to the effect that the bill now before Congress, applying prohibition to Hawaii, was likely to pass. Such an action on the part of Congress would be bitterly resented on the ground that the matter is one which should be handled by the local authorities, and that the prohibitionists ought to make their campaign in the local Legislature. The Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association and other organizations decline to take any side on the question of prohibition itself, but declare against any interference in such a matter, as a violation by Congress of Hawaii's right to local self-government.

Another Disgrace to "Prohibition"

"DRY" Dayton, Washington, was disgraced recently by two intoxicated 18-year-old lads staggering into a place of worship and making a disturbance. Had proper licensed and regulated saloons existed in Dayton, instead of hypocritical and farcical prohibition, such an occurrence would have been impossible. Under the so-called "temperance laws" of that party, whisky—and bad whisky at that—is always obtainable, causing drunkenness and often insanity. These two young men have now brought disgrace upon themselves and families, all because the proper laws governing the sale of liquor had been thrown to one side to make room for an experiment, so often tried and as often found a dismal failure.

The lads in question were but an example of what is happening daily under the prohibitionary laws wherever they exist. In Maine, for instance, there are more drunkards in proportion to the population than in any other State in the Union, yet for the past fifty years prohibition has been attempted there only to score a miserable failure.

The recent lamentable occurrence in Dayton is merely another proof of the same thing, viz.: prohibition never has and never will prohibit!

Why the Church Moved

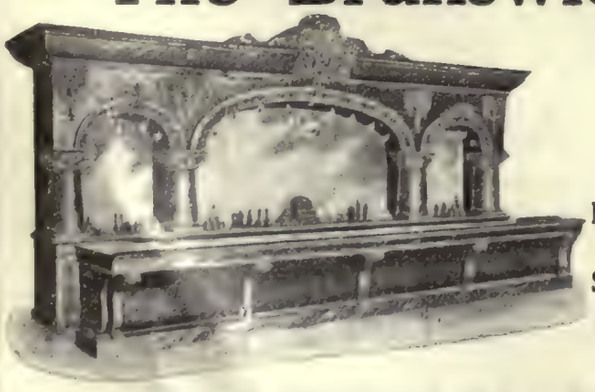
"What are they moving the church for?"

"Well, stranger, I'm Mayor of these diggin's, an' I'm fer law enforcement. We've got an ordinance what says no saloon shall be nearer than 300 feet from a church. I give 'em three days to move the church."—*Woman's National Daily.*

Is This Not Special Legislation?

THE arrest of Barney Burke, one of the Menlo saloon keepers, will be the foundation of a test case to prove the unconstitutionality of the law passed by the last State Legislature, which prohibits the sale of liquor within a mile and a half of the Stanford University campus. Recently Judge Sturtevant denied the writ of habeas corpus asked for, and Barney was ordered remanded to the custody of the Sheriff. The case is being bitterly fought and will be carried to the court of last resort.

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THE CUTTER

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Call Annex Bldg.

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SAN FRANCISCO



To Test the Charter

IN THIS city, Mrs. N. B. Turner has commenced a suit which will test the validity of the license ordinance adopted by the vote of the people of San Francisco at the last election. This is said to be contrary to the provisions of the Charter, and to be therefore void. Mrs. Turner seeks to have the Police Commissioners enjoined from granting certain licenses in the neighborhood in which she lives, and her appeal to Judge Sturtevant will no doubt settle the question. This is much to be desired, as the trade will not know where it stands until the Supreme Court has passed upon the matter.

More Trouble for Stockton

ACCORDING to a belated Stockton dispatch, "the good government forces," a name under which prohibitionists and saloonists are now posing, will take a very active part in the coming San Joaquin County election. Officials who will go before the primaries will be urged to stand for local option and also make an anti-saloon fight or they will not receive the indorsement of the reform forces.

Let it be understood, moreover, that "reform forces" is another alias under which these aqua-maniacs figure, but it may truthfully be said that it does not matter what they call themselves, for "by any other name they'd smell as sweet!"

A Stab in the Back

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* is of the opinion that "pure water is the beverage designed by Nature for our refreshment. It is all that any one would desire who had not acquired the habit of mixing it with other things. It is all that is required to maintain the body in health."

It is about time to call the attention of the trade to the unfitness of that newspaper as a medium by which to lay before the public the varied commodities it has for sale; also that under the above circumstances, retailers should be shy of handling the *Chronicle* in their reading rooms. Let both wholesaler and retailer remember that those who are not with them are against them, and that therefore the less they have to do with a newspaper advocating the pure water doctrines the better!

Uncle Sam Grows Harsher

THE United States Liquor tax must be paid. Hitherto punishment for neglecting to get a proper license from Uncle Sam has been punished by a fine, but the Attorney General now announces a change of policy. The Governor of Kansas protested against the acceptance of the money penalty and called the matter to the attention of President Taft. In consequence the United States District Attorney for Kansas has been notified that "in future, in prosecutions for violations of the internal revenue laws, as a general policy, he is to refuse to compromise full liability by the payment of money penalties, and to endeavor to secure conviction and imprisonment for some reasonable time in punishment of this class of offenses."

The Point Richmond City Council deadlocked 3 to 3 on the amendment to the local liquor ordinance, which will now have to be decided by the Mayor's vote. It amends the present law permitting wholesalers with a $45 a quarter license delivering goods in small quantities by wagon, thereby injuring retailers who pay higher license. It would appear a just amendment.

Merced appears determined to enforce the proper regulating of saloons, and is busy holding meetings for that purpose. Resolutions have been passed to have this question placed on the ballot, and a committee appointed to select candidates for Trustees in favor of this policy, and also a candidate for City Marshal who will pledge himself to enforce the city ordinance.

"Dry" Dayton is getting quite famous not only in the State of Washington where it belongs, but all over the Pacific Coast. Now it is a barber who toppled off the water wagon, and collided with the pavement of that prominent prohibition town hard enough to hurt himself badly. So two other barbers, C. A. Walters and N. H. Howell are in the toils for getting their brother practitioner full!

There is all probability that no more saloons will be permitted at Kennydale, on the east side of Lake Washington, near Seattle. Of the two saloons at that place the license of one has been forfeited, and the other will not be renewed. The reason is the death of Elling Peterson, a painter, 19 years old, caused, it is claimed, by his drinking a large quantity of beer at C. Hislop's Cascade bar, in that place.

During the month Herman Schieck of Pennygrove, Sonoma County, sold 10,000 gallons of wine in San Francisco. It came from the Glen Ellen Winery of Schieck Bros., and price paid has not been made public.

WE HAVE NOTHING TO OFFER THE TRADE, EXCEPT
Fine Goods, Square Prices
Honorable Dealing

SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE CELEBRATED
"Castlewood" Bourbon and Rye

CARTAN McCARTHY & CO.

Established 1873 — IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE — Telephone Kearny 3688

LIQUOR MERCHANTS

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THE HOFFMAN
LUNCH, GRILL & WINE ROOMS.
SECOND BELOW MARKET
San Francisco, Cal.

FINE GOODS A SPECIALTY
MERCHANTS LUNCH 11 A.M. TO 2.30 P.M.

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CAFE

834 Market Street
Opp. Emporium San Francisco

Madera Hotel

Marin County's
Famous and Handy Resort

C. A. PESENTI, Prop.
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ORIGINAL
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Music Evenings
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Copa de Oro
Wines.

THE WINEDALE CO.
OAKLAND CAL.

ESCALLE'S

California's Most Famous Road House
Midway of Sausalito and San Rafael

Finest Wines and Liquors
SERVICE UNEXCELLED

Evergreen Private Arbor-Booths
Shuffle Board Salt Water Bathing
Boating Refreshments

N. BIEGEL,
Proprietor
Escalle, Marin County
California

FERRY CREAMERY

The Handsomest Restaurant in the City
Good Clean Service and Popular Prices

34 Market Street

In conjunction with our restaurant we have the most complete Bar in the West.

KILBORN & HAYDEN, Props.

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Martin J. Breen Visits the Coast

MR. MARTIN J. BREEN, president of the firm of Breen & Kennedy, one of the foremost concerns in this country, is at present visiting Mr. Thos. W. Costello, Western manager of the branch house of Breen & Kennedy in this country. Mr. Breen is one of the best known men in the liquor business in this country, having been identified with the trade both as a wholesaler and distiller for over 25 years. His main offices and blending plant are located at Chicago, and distilleries in Kentucky.

Mr. Breen feels highly gratified at the success with which Mr. Costello is meeting in the Coast States, particularly with the large and steadily growing trade that is coming to the firm in San Francisco. He is an ardent believer in the future of this city, and is here for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Costello on plans for the coming year's work, and there is little doubt but what this firm is destined to become one of the largest houses in the West within a very few years. The history of this house from its inception has been a course of remarkable success and has caused much favorable comment in the large centers of the Eastern States. They are now traveling 17 salesmen. Their friends are legion, and their reputation for integrity and honest business dealings is well known, wherever men engage in this business travel.

They modestly claim to be one of the largest independent holders of straight Kentucky whisky today in the United States. Their present holdings aggregate nearly 60,000 barrels. Their motto is clean high-class goods, reasonable prices and absolute square dealings: and they insist that their employees shall follow these rules in all of their dealings with the trade.

Mr. Breen is contemplating a trip to Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle before his departure for home. We have no doubt that he will enjoy his stay with us.

On the Back Track

THE Anti-Saloon League has met with so many setbacks lately that it is evidently getting tired of its job. A Spokane dispatch states that the overwhelming defeats in recent local option elections at North Yakima and Walla Walla have demonstrated that the time is not yet ripe for the league to attempt to oust saloons from the large cities of Washington, so it is proposed to leave Spokane alone for the present. One thing is certain to our mind, that if the league cannot do it now, it will never be able to, for all reports show that aqua-mania is on the decrease, and its victims returning to their right minds.

THE anti-saloonists are busy in San Leandro, where it is understood the Town Trustees have limited the number of saloons to sixteen. The cold water cranks, however, desire to reduce them to six. By raising the license from $300 to $1000 a year they hope to effect their purpose. Meantime a number of new licenses have been refused by the Trustees and the saloon men are having a hard time of it. The whole matter will be most probably submitted to the people and fought out at the municipal election, when it is already agreed the question of raising the license fee to $500 will be voted upon.

The good old Bank Exchange, on the southeast corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, is a well known land mark. For the past fifty years it has catered successfully to the wants and assuaged the thirst of San Franciscans. For the entire time that its doors have been open, its motto has ever been, "the best and nothing but the best." In fact it has been the boast of former proprietors, just the same as it is of the present proprietor, Duncan Nicol, that an inferior article has never been served to a customer in the Bank Exchange.

Good old Duncan Nicol, who has presided over the destinies of this high-class and old established saloon for the past twenty-five years, is just as proud of the great reputation of his house as ever. So the old motto still stands, and the quality of the wines and liquors remain as they have been, the best and nothing but the best. Men who know the then San Francisco are aware that this comfortable saloon was not injured by the fire, and is at the same old stand, serving the same old goods in the same excellent manner as heretofore.



BREEN & KENNEDY

DISTILLERS

San Francisco Office, 160 Pine St.

THOMAS W. COSTELLO, Pacific Coast Representative

Owners of the celebrated **Cedar Creek Sour-Mash Bourbon and Rye,** distilled by this firm at Distillery No. 33, 7th District, Ky., situated at Frankfort, Ky., and controllers of the **Belle of Nelson Sour-Mash Bourbon,** the whiskey that made Kentucky famous. Also controllers of the crop of the **Johh E. Day Distillery,** which is practically the only hand-made, old fashioned Still, in Kentucky today. Also owners of the celebrated straight blends

Henderson's Smootnest Bourbon **Maryland Reserve Pure Rye**
Comrade Bourbon and Rye **Calumet Club Bourbon and Rye Special**

Bonded case goods in our own brands also a specialty. A large stock carried in San Francisco subject to delivery at short notice, and trade especially solicited from Retail dealers desiring to buy high grade straight goods and straight blends direct irom the manufacturer.

Distilleries, Kentucky **Main Offices, Chicago, Ill.**

Telephone S. F. Branch Office, Douglas 2903

Must We Drink Wine

I CANNOT help indorsing what has been stated by Dr. Armand Gautier, member of the Academy of Science and of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, and one of the most learned hygienists of our century.

Everybody knows that surely wine is as old as Noah. Over 6000 years ago the Egyptians were manufacturing a kind of beer. Later on the Germans and Celts manufactured a beverage called "hydromel" and at Rome, in the time of Emperor Augustus, Horatio was writing of the necessity of wine and boosting the Falerno wine.

At present, all the nations have alcoholic beverages—the Chinese their "Fantrou," the Japanese their "Sake," the Arab fermented camel milk. If all these beverages are of all times, it seems to me that they have been a real want. It is proven today that alcoholic beverage is a food, that is to say, it provides, like bread and meat, a certain caloric energy which is necessary to all our vital functions.

From the experiments of Drs. Atwater and Benedict, of the United States, we find that they recognize alcohol as a food, just as well as sugar and fat. In Germany Dr. Roserman demonstrated that alcohol opposes dissemination of albuminoidal principle, which is the foundation of our tissues. However, we must say that alcoholic beverage is a conservative food, provided it is absorbed in moderate quantity.

The wine is a nervine food, that is showing that it is not only a food, but that it creates a state of euphony which gives the necessary excitation to the realization of our efforts. Fermented beverages have a very important action in preventing fatigue. Dr. A. Gautier tells us the following story:

"A mule, a very fine animal, every time she was harnessed to a heavy wagon, would not pull it. Every kind of punishment failed to make her work. The owner, probably accidentally, mixed up her oats with a quart bottle of wine, which quantity, relatively to the volume of the animal may be calculated as as much as a glass of wine for a man. From that time and as long as the wine was mixed up with the food the mule rendered great service, and Dr. Gautier found her just as well as possible two years later. The same experiment was practiced by Dr. Gautier upon the horses of the Paris Omnibus Co. with equal results. Such is the nervine food, they carry instantly to the organism; a state of elastic force which creates the energy.

Not only is wine nourishing but it procures a state of resistance against ambient sickness. Observe two gangs of workmen—one receiving wine and the other not—the wine drinkers after a year of work will have less sickness than the others. This observation has been demonstrated in France as well as in Germany, but we repeat it, the use of fermented beverage must be moderate, as all doctors will endorse the fact that alcoholism is a danger and a plague.

Let us see what Dr. Bonou of the Hospital of Rouen has to say of his own experiment. A girl 19 years old, strong and healthy, had a child, well developed and hearty. She married an alcohol fiend and had five children, all of them crippled or mentally affected, and the last one was still-born. This demonstrated that alcoholism attacks the body and brain of the future generation.

Against such a state, temperance societies have been formed, and just as the abuse of alcohol, they have abused in their practice and some of these abstaining people dictate the total abstention of all alcoholic or fermented beverages—neither wine nor beer to be used. This new "religion" of fanatics wants the world to drink Chinese tea, or water. The so-called temperance abstainers are making the greatest error, for the very reason that wine is a public necessity, as we all know that wine drinkers are not spirit drinkers.

Wherever the wine is produced in any of the vineyards of Europe or America a spirit drinker connected therewith is seldom to be found and this proves well enough that the use of wine is exclusive of alcohol; therefore the temperance societies that propose to our workmen to drink water or any kind of drug or medicine, tea, etc., are on the wrong road to bring people to a temperance state.

The light red wine is the most preferable, because it has more body and is more tonic than the white and also dilutes better with water and that is why it is more in use than the white at meal time. However, a meal with white meat and white wine is lighter to digest than roast beef with red wine. The doctors generally recommend red wine at meals to their patients, principally to those affected with anemia, or scrofula, as good red wine, aged three to four years, is a reconstructive.

I could not disapprove if people, who always being used to beer drinking at their meal, continue the use of beer. Beer is less alcoholic than wine, but less stimulant; beer may be more easy to the stomach, which has, at first use, difficulty to assimilate red or white wine, and as it is nutritive and tonic it is second to wine. However, remember that beer is too voluminous to the stomach and often calls for too large a quantity to satisfy the thirst. Therefore, to the one who is free to select what is best for himself I advise to drink wine at meals. Half red wine and water is a superior healthy beverage. It is the cheapest of drink, the most wholesome one and less dangerous than any alcoholic beverage.

It is accepted by all learned hygienists that a pint of red wine at each meal is a generous and salutary quantity and the use of wine is the surest way to prevent intemperance. Therefore, wine should be distributed freely.

CAPT. J. CH. DE ST. HUBERT.

Hollister, Cal., Jan., 1910.

A BREMERTON, WASHINGTON, dispatch, states that the council has passed an ordinance demanding $2,000 a year license from the five saloons doing business there. A United States Navy Yard is located there, and the Federal authorities require that the saloons shall be properly managed, and limited to the above number. This is the highest license charge in the State of Washington.

The Oscar Krenz Copper and Brass Works, Inc.

GENERAL COPPERSMITHS

Manufacturers of Winery, Distillery and Brewery apparatus of all descriptions

Our Continuous Stills, Pasteurizers, Evaporators and Concentrators produce a superior quality of Brandy, Wine and Syrup, and surpass any on the market in simplicity of construction and economy in operation.

212-214 FREMONT ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PERSONAL MENTION AND NOTES.

B. M. Thomas, Chief Revenue Agent of the Pacific Coast, has taken charge of the large distillery of Dematies Bros. in Los Angeles, and it is alleged that the members of the firm have made a partial confession to selling brandy made at the distillery without the payment of the government tax.

Mayor McCarthy recently attended a Royal Arch banquet at Redwood City, given by the Redwood branch of that order. A number of other San Franciscans were present and in all about 200 Knights and guests were present. It was a most enjoyable affair and passed off without a hitch.

A dispatch from Sacramento states that the estate of Frank Ruhstaller, the well known brewer, which was valued at $110,000, by the Probate Court appraisers, will not be raised to $625,000, according to the valuation by the Controller for the State Inheritance Tax, as the Court failed to find sufficient cause to vacate the former order.

Articles incorporating the Montgomery Vineyard Company have been filed with the County Clerk of Alameda County. The company is capitalized for $50,000 and its place of business is to be at Ravenswood vineyard in Murray township. The directors of the company are J. E. Hurley of Murray township, W. H. Davis of Alameda, and C. M. Johnson, A. Kelly and J. Johnston of San Francisco. Ravenswood was the property of the famous political boss, Chris Buckley.

Albert Dallemand & Co., of Chicago, write that their Mr. Oberfelder, who has been on the Pacific Coast since the last of October, finds trade good and the bottling-in-bond business on the increase everywhere.

He finds the agitation a little strong throughout Washington on the prohibition question, but all dealers seem confident as to the outcome. Dallemand & Co. say that trade has been especially good in Texas and in the East, and that in all sections there is a big increase in the sale of "Old Ripy" bottled in bond.

Mr. J. F. Moroney, vice-president and general manager of A. P. Hotaling & Co., of San Francisco, while visiting in New York last week favored us with a call. We were much interested in his recital of business conditions as he found them. He informed us that he had found trade in good shape and the outlook promising. "In the West business is brightening up," said Mr. Moroney, "and we are going to have a much better business than for some time past."

Mr. Moroney is actively interested in the California Branch of the Model License League, which has been a great benefit to the trade in this section.—Bonforts, Jan. 25, '10.

A telegram from Paris shows that the wine yield in France and Algeria is 5,000,000 hectolitres less than last year. It says: "The wine crop of France and Algeria is 63,000,000 hectolitres this season, against 68,000,000 hectolitres last year. The stock on hand is 6,500,000 hectolitres, against 9,500,000 a year ago." (The United States dry measure equivalent of a hectolitre is 2.8377 bushels.)

A certificate of co-partnership notice has been published that G. Courado, G. Bargetto, and F. Bargetto have formed a copartnership to be known as the "South Monte Bello Vineyard and Wine Company" with a principal place of business at 150 Montgomery Avenue, San Francisco. All three parties also reside in this city.

Articles of incorporation of the Geyser Wine Company have been filed at Santa Rosa. The incorporators are O. J. LeBaron of Healdsburg, Eduardo Ciocca of San Francisco, Ferdinand Lombardi of Alameda, and R. G. Dondero of Oakland. The company has a capital of $50,000.

A mass meeting of wine grape growers and other interested parties has been held in Turlock, Stanislaus County, for the purpose of having a winery built in that district. Growers and winery men are to come to a necessary agreement, and it is hoped that next year's vintage will be handled close to home.

Petitions are being circulated in Humboldt County for the purpose of obtaining sufficient signatures to induce the Board of Supervisors to call a special Local Option election. It is understood that the Board will refuse to grant a special election for the purpose stated.

According to Attorney General Bell, of Washington, there is now no limit to the amount of license that may be charged as that section of the State code limiting city licenses to not less than $300 nor more than $1,000 has been repealed by the law prescribing powers of the city councils and therefore city councils may establish any maximum.

HUNTER
BALTIMORE
RYE



THIS TRADE MARK

STANDS FOR SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE IN ALL THAT PERTAINS TO THE MAKING OF A HIGH GRADE WHISKEY, INCLUDING AGE, QUALITY, PURITY AND FLAVOR

Sold by all first-class cafes and by jobbers
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

France the Greatest Wine Producer

THE official figures issued by the Minister of Finances show the wine crop of France for 1909 to be 54,445,860 hectoliters (1,200,000,000 gallons). The yield in Algeria amounted to 181,031,818 gallons.

The total production in France in 1908 was 1,331,995,830 gallons; in 1907, 1,453,546,006 gallons; in 1906, 1,145,739,144 gallons.

Five departments alone produced one-half of the whole yield, namely, Herault, Aude, Gard, Gironde, and Pyrenees-Orientales. Thus, the yield in Herault was 296,580,306 gallons of wine; in Gard, 91,925,350 gallons; in Gironde, 82,462,226 gallons; in Aude, 134,614,018 gallons; in Pyrenees-Orientales, 74,575,094 gallons.

The yield in the Department of Marne (the champagne district) in 1909 was 5,900,000 gallons; in 1908 only 2,800,182 gallons.

The total vineyard acreage in France is reported as 1,625,629 hectares (a hectare is equal to 2.4 acres). The vineyards in Herault amount to 176,302 hectares; in Aude to 117,891 hectares; in Gironde to 136,593 hectares; in Gard to 69,151 hectares; in Pyrenees-Orientales to 60,586 hectares.

The average yield of wine per hectare in all the departments in 1909 was 33 hectoliters. The average yield per hectare in Herault was 76 hectoliters; in Aude, 51 hectoliters; in Gard, 60 hectoliters; in Gironde, 27 hectoliters; in Pyrenees-Orientales, 55 hectoliters.

According to the official figures issued last year, there were 1,601,332 grape and wine growers in France. Owing to subdivisions of the land into small parcels, although the Herault has the largest vineyard acreage and the largest wine production, the Gironde has the greatest number of growers, there being 66,309 as against 54,418 growers in Herault. There are 35,169 growers in Aude; 38,701 in Gard, and 23,211 in the Pyrenees-Orientales. For example, the department of Isere with 25,599 hectares of vineyards has 47,158 growers; in Ain with 16,060 hectares has 31,985 growers.

The 40,000,000 people of France consume, on an average, about 120 quarts of wine per capita per annum. The 80,000,000 people of the United States consume, on an average, about three quarts of wine per capita per annum.

The French vineyards yield an average of 1,500,000,000 gallons of taxed wine a year, and this year they will not yield more than 1,000,000,000 gallons. The taxed wine is that put on the market and sold. That consumed by the producers is not taxed.

There are 1,200,000 wine producers, and their annual consumption of wine is about 265,000,000 gallons. The normal consumption in France is 1,272,000,000 gallons. This, with the 265,000,000 gallons used by the wine producers, makes the total consumption about 1,537,000,000 gallons.

Mr. J. A. Barlotti, secretary of the Italian Vineyard Company of Los Angeles, Cal., was at the New York branch of the company recently and made many friends during his visit. Mr. Barlotti is greatly pleased with the growing trade of his company in the Eastern and Middle States.

The Mutual Vineyard and Wine Association was incorporated a few weeks ago under the Missouri laws with a capital of $10,000, of which $5,000 has been paid in. The incorporators are: H. Shelby Mason, 980 shares, Jos. W. Schuette and H. L. Ervin, 10 shares each. The association will plant vineyards and erect a winery at Steelville, Mo.

Some Good Hints

THE ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY, of San Francisco, Cal., has sent out a circular letter which suggests that dealers can double the sales of wine by observing these three rules:

First. Offer good California wines at reasonably low prices so that everyone will be induced to use them.

Second. Ask every good customer who comes into your store if he would like to purchase some good California wine.

Third. Call the attention of your customer to special brands of wines on neat signs, which can be displayed to advantage.

Washington Moonshiner

WILLIAM E. NORRIS, a well-known farmer of Anatone Washington, has been arrested for alleged operation of an illicit distillery on his farm. He appeared before United States Commissioner Shaughnessy, waived examination, and gave a cash bond of $2000. Norris had the alleged "still" under the windmill of his farm. The machinery is expensive and complete. He will appear at the April term of the United States District Court at Spokane.

We should like to know how many aliases the Prohibitionists are going to adopt before ceasing to trouble the people of America. In Santa Clara County they are now figuring as the "Clean County Co-operative Council" and are very active in the campaign which is now on, having for its object the presentation of a petition to the Board of County Supervisors, asking that the question of saloons and road-houses in the unincorporated districts be submitted to a vote of the people.

Old Ripy

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH
IN BULK AND BOTTLED IN BOND

T. B. RIPY DISTILLERY
112-8th District
TYRONE, KENTUCKY

ALBERT DALLEMAND & COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILL.

INTERNAL REVENUE & CUSTOMS RULINGS

(T. D. 1592.)

Excise Tax.

Calling attention to the provision of Section 38 of the act of August 5, 1909, requiring that return shall be made by every corporation, joint stock company, association, and insurance company on or before the 1st day of March, 1910.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., February 5, 1910.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others:

The attention of collectors of internal revenue and others is called to the provisions of section 38 of the act of August 5, 1909, requiring corporations, joint stock companies, associations, and insurance companies, subject to the special excise tax therein imposed, to render the prescribed return of their gross and net income for the calendar year 1909, on or before the 1st day of March, 1910; and to the penalties imposed by the eighth paragraph of said section 38 for neglect or refusal to render such return, or for rendering a false or fraudulent return.

On receipt of this circular, collectors will, so far as possible, and without further expense to the Government, see that notice of these provisions of the law is given through the public press to all such corporations, joint stock companies, associations, and insurance companies.

Where the prescribed returns are received after March 1, 1910, the envelopes bearing postmarks showing the time of mailing shall be preserved, each attached to the return contained therein and forwarded as a part thereof to this office.

As stated in article 6 of Regulations 31, blank forms for making the required returns will be furnished, on application, by collectors of internal revenue; and a failure to receive such blanks and to make the required return within the prescribed time will not relieve the corporation, joint stock company, association, or insurance company from the penalties imposed for a failure to make such return.

ROYAL E. CABELL, *Commissioner.*

(T. D. 1593.)

Wine mash.

Defining the formula which may be used in the manufacture of a mash not fit for distillation within the meaning of section 3282, Revised Statutes.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., Februray 12, 1910.

After careful consideration, this office is of the opinion that a mash prepared in accordance with the following formula:

"To each 1,000 pounds of sound domestic dried grapes, commonly called raisins, there may be added not exceeding 500 gallons of water and not exceeding 500 pounds of cane, beet, or pure anhydrous sugar."

is not a mash fit for distillation within the meaning of section 3282, United States Revised Statutes, and can be made on the premises of a rectifier or elsewhere.

The product manufactured in accordance with this formula can be used in rectification provided the alcoholic content of such product is not in excess of 11 per cent by volume.

The public is cautioned that, excepting the following classes—a duly qualified distiller, a vinegar manufacturer authorized to produce spirits for the manufacture of vinegar, a brewer authorized to make a mash for the production of fermented liquors, or other person authorized to make a mash from which spirits can be made—any person found making a mash fit for distillation will be proceeded against for violating section 3282, United States Revised Statutes.

ROYAL E. CABELL, *Commissioner.*

Correspondence

New York, February 2, 1910.

THE PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, *San Francisco.*

GENTLEMEN: As per enclosed letter (copy) you will see that Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co. have been appointed Purveyors to H. M. the King of England, and we kindly ask you to publish same in the next issue of the REVIEW, as this is quite an honor.

Thanking you in advance, we are,

Very truly,

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.

London, January 15, 1910.

Messrs. W. A. Taylor & Co., 29 Broadway, New York.

DEAR SIRS: We have pleasure in informing you that we have been favored with the Royal Warrant of Appointment to H. M. King Edward VII, a new distinction we are proud to add to the warrants we already hold to the courts of Spain and Portugal.

We lose no time in giving you this news, which we know you will welcome, and remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

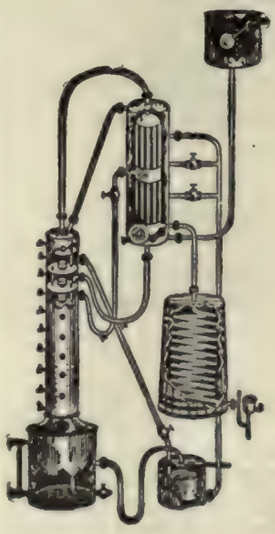
(Signed) GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.

Beer is getting cheap in Santa Monica, as H. R. Morton is now advertising bottled beer at $1.00 a dozen, which the local press says is the cheapest price yet placed on local beers in that district.

Pacific Copper Works

L. WAGNER & SONS, Props.

573 Mission Street, San Francisco



OUR SPECIALTY OF MANUFACTURING ALL KINDS OF STILLS, FILTERS, PASTEURIZERS AND COPPER AND BRASS WORK FOR WINERIES, DISTILLERIES, BREWERIES, ETC. FURTHER INFORMATION GIVEN UPON APPLICATION.

Gold and Silver Medal awarded at Mechanics' and Midwinter Exposition for continuous still.

Brilliant Career of Julius Kessler, The "Whisky King."

A HISTORY of the distilling business in the State of Kentucky, in fact, of this whole country, would be very interesting were it written up in full. There would probably be few names which would be more prominent throughout this history, especially in the last score of years, than that of Julius Kessler. Mr. Kessler is known today as the king of the whisky market. If Mr. Kessler deserves that title it is because he has won it.

A number of years ago, when distilling in Kentucky was by far the most prominent industry, and when the name of each distillery meant something, Mr. Kessler came to the front with the great idea of combination. He realized the value of a great many plants in Kentucky, and with the desire to have nothing but the best he perfected his organization and secured control of six of the distilleries of Kentucky that were best known. These were the Cedar Brook Distillery, Lawrenceburg, Ky., formerly owned by W. H. McBrayer; John G. Roach & Co. Distillery at Louisville, where were made the famous brands of "Old Log Cabin" and "Rich Grain" and others, and also the distillery of J. M. Atherton & Co., at Athertonville. There is probably no name better known in the history of Kentucky distillation than that of Mr. J. M. Atherton. He also bought the Marion County Distillery at Louisville; the old Louis Hunter Distillery at Lair, and the Paris Distillery at Paris, Ky., the last of which is located in Bourbon County. Julius Kessler & Co. also own the Maryland Pure Rye Distillery, which is located in Baltimore. All of these distilleries are equipped with modern bottling-in-bond plants, for Mr. Kessler has always been a champion of bottled-in-bond whisky.

Julius Kessler & Co. have a great force of salesmen and this force has been built up under the direct supervision of Mr. Julius Kessler.

The firm of Julius Kessler & Co. was organized a great many years ago by Mr. Kessler and up until ten years ago it was only a private firm. At that time, however, Mr. Kessler incorporated it, and it was launched with a paid-up capital of $1,000,000. From then on it grew steadily until the capital was increased from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, then to $3,000,000, then to $3,500,000, and finally to $4,000,000, which it is today and which is fully paid.

The growth of this firm has been due to the executive ability and business management of Mr. Kessler. Mr. Kessler divides his time between his office here and in New York and in Louisville. The Chicago office is in charge of Mr. David Goodman, who is the right-hand man to Mr. Kessler.

For a number of years Mr. Kessler has been identified with the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company and also with The Distilling Company of America. However, owing to the growth of the business, Mr. Kessler has found it necessary to withdraw from active connection with these two concerns, and only recently resigned as chairman of the board of directors of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company and also as director of the Distilling Company of America. It was rumored at the time that Mr. Kessler was retiring from business, but this rumor is false, as the only retirement Mr. Kessler made is from the two organizations above. He is still head and president of Julius Kessler & Co., and will likely remain so for many years to come.—*Bonfort's.*

Turkey Prohibits Importation of Certain Beverages

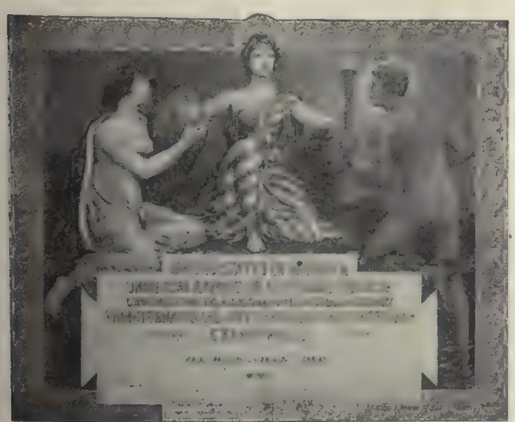
THE *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce* of October 14 contains the text of a law promulgated by the Turkish government, August 30, 1909, to regulate the importation and use of alcohols and alcoholic beverages. The law prohibits the importation of wine and beer containing a too large proportion of alcohol (in the case of beer the maximum is fixed at 7 degrees), as well as the importation, manufacture, and consumption of beverages containing alcohol not made from grapes or grape products.

The law will go into effect six months after its promulgation, and provides for the denaturation of any alcohol not made from grapes or grape products by the addition of from 6 to 15 per cent of methylene and acetone, at the expense of the importer. Alcohols for consumption and other beverages will be admitted only upon a written declaration that no alcohol has been added or chemicals used in their manufacture, and their importation is only allowed through the following ports: Constantinople, Djessr Mustapha Pasha, Dedeaghatch, Salonica, Prevesa, Smyrna, Mersina, Beirut, Samsun, Trebizond, Tripoli (Barbary States), and Basra.

Idaho's Local Option Law Valid

THE District Court of the State of Idaho has sustained the action of the Board of County Commissioners in calling a local option election in Nez Perce County for March 9th. Appellant's contention that its special charter protected Lewiston from the county local option election, was held by the court to be a matter to be taken up by the courts by injunction proceedings, after an effort had been made to close the Lewiston saloons by reason of a local option election held in the county.

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A Professional Liar "Called Down"

THE National Model License League, by its president, T. M. Gilmore, today issued a statement in answer to claims made by the Anti-Saloon League regarding the progress of the prohibition movement in the United States, the statement being as follows:

"Recently the press of the country reported a speech by the Rev. Purley A. Baker, head of the Anti-Saloon League, in which Mr. Baker was quoted as doing some tall bragging about the success of the 'dry' movement, and in this connection we wish to submit some facts based on figures contained in reports of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and which prove that the prohibition movement is ridiculous as a temperance factor.

"Mr. Baker made the statement that the production of alcoholic beverages is decreasing. On page 4 of the Commissioner's report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, is a table showing that in twelve years the production of distilled spirits from materials other than fruits has increased more that 100 per cent, the actual figures being as follows:

Year ending June 30, 1897..	62,465,647.8 gallons
Year ending June 30, 1909..	133,450,751.1 gallons
Increase	70,985,103.3 gallons

"The tax paid withdrawals of spirits for beverage purposes for the same length of time also show an enormous increase as follows:

Year ending June 30, 1897..	68,661,038.5 gallons
Year ending June 30, 1909..	114,693,578.2 gallons
Increase	46,032,539.7 gallons

"Figures obtained from the Commissioner's office show that the beer industry has thrived with the spread of prohibition. In the last twelve years the tax payments have increased as follows:

Year ending June 30, 1897..	1,101,539,008 gallons
Year ending June 30, 1909..	1,801,711,872 gallons
Increase	700,172,864 gallons

"It is true that during the hard times, resulting from the panic of the latter part of 1907, there was a marked falling off in the production, as well as the consumption, of alcoholic beverages as compared with those of more prosperous times, but the report shows that for the last fiscal year there was an increase of 6,461,015 gallons in the amount of distilled spirits produced.

"It is also true, as can be demonstrated by even a casual observation of the fluctuations in productions and withdrawals, that the liquor business, like other businesses, suffers or benefits according to the varying financial condition of the country.

"The decrease in tax payments on alcoholic spirits for the year ending June 30, 1908, was light as compared with the decrease in other lines of business, as may be seen from the following tabulation, taken from the government reports:

Decrease in distilled spirits	10.7
Decrease in coal production	13.4
Decrease in pig-iron	38.1
Decrease in steel	35.7
Decrease in sugar imports	23.2
Decrease in bank clearings	19

"The liquor business is now reflecting the improvement in general business conditions, as is shown by the comparison of the first five months of the current fiscal year with the first five months of the last fiscal year, made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his current report, covering the first three months (page 7) and by supplemental reports comparing the collections for the months of October and November, 1908, with the collections of October and November, 1909.

"There was an increase of 3,913,427 gallons of distilled spirits consumed in the first five months of the present fiscal year as compared with the same period the last fiscal year, and a net increase of 24,672,648 gallons in the amount of beer consumed the first five months of this fiscal year as compared with the first five months of the last fiscal year. Adding the increases in distilled and fermented liquors withdrawn for consumption gives a total increase of 28,586,075 gallons.

"In the first five months of this current fiscal year there were 153 days. Dividing the total increase in the withdrawals of alcoholic beverages by 153 gives 186,837 gallons increase in consumption of liquor for every day in those five months.

"Mr. Baker said that the Anti-Saloon League is putting forty saloons out of business each day. The Commisioner's report shows that for the last fiscal year there was a decrease (page 84) of 5,761 in the number of payers of retailer's tax to the government, which gives an average of about fifteen instead of forty per day, but perhaps Mr. Baker thinks he is entitled to a margin of twenty-five a day for boasting purposes.

"But, granting that the Anti-Saloon League is putting forty saloons out of business a day, the government's figures of only fifteen per day can be explained by the effect of adopting prohibition laws. In Georgia there were 1,634 retailers paying government tax in 1907, when the State was 'wet,' and 2,998 such retailers after the State became 'dry.' The Anti-Saloon League claimed to have put 1,634 saloons out of business, whereas, it actually added 1,364 to the number of retailers.

"The Commissioner's report shows that for the year ending June 30, 1908, the total number of retailers paying government tax was 250,946, and for the year ending June 30, 1909, was 245,185, making an actual decrease of but a fraction more than 2 per cent in the total number of retailers in the United States. But the Anti-Saloon League cannot claim credit fairly for even this trivial decrease in the number of retailers. There is scarcely a business in the United States, not excluding the collections business of the Anti-Saloon League, that did not suffer a larger percentage of loss on account of the financial depression.

"In brief, all that the Anti-Saloon League has to show for its campaign is the destruction of an enormous amount of private property; the loss of immense revenues to States and cities, some more 'dry' territory (on paper) and a daily increase of 186,837 gallons liquor being consumed.

"In fact, the attempt of the Anti-Saloon League to reduce the consumption of liquor by means of prohibitory laws is suggestive of the story of the hungry sow that tried to get into a cornfield by going through a hollow log under a rail fence. The log was curved and so was the fence, and after much struggling, grunting and squealing, the sow came out in the same field from which she had started."

Kentucky Federation of Labor Opposes Prohibition

THE Kentucky State Federation of Labor went on record as opposed to local option, in a set of strong resolutions. The resolutions, which were adopted without opposition, read as follows:

"WHEREAS, The prohibition movement of local option has dealt a death blow to many of the labor organizations of the State of Kentucky and thereby depriving the hotel and restaurant employes and bartenders' craft of a livelihood;

"*Resolved*, That the Kentucky State Federation of Labor is not in accord with any movement of well-meaning but misguided people to prohibit the sale of liquors; that we favor a strict, sane and safe regulation of the traffic."

A Plethora of Wine in Every Wine-Growing Country of Europe

FROM an article in the *London Times*, covering the vintage of 1909, the following statistics of the wine product of the several countries are compiled:

In almost every wine-growing country of Europe the producer continues to suffer from a superabundance of wine, consequent upon the difficulty of finding a market at remunerative rates for the increased quantity which is everywhere being grown and accumulated, while the prices, except for the very choice descriptions, are being brought down to the point where it will no longer pay the farmer in the less-favored districts to grow grapes, and the vine must, in the course of time, give way to the production of cereals or other more saleable produce. The decrease in the consumption of wines in England continues, and is now only one quart per head per annum against double that quantity a few years ago. More than nine-tenths of the wine produced in the world is of the kind described as "light" or "natural," such as is known under the names of claret, Sauterne, Chablis, Burgundy, hock, etc.

France.—When it is remembered that 40,000,000 of the inhabitants of France consume, on an average, more than 100 quarts of wine per capita per annum, and that 50,000,000 gallons are exported annually, it becomes apparent how enormous is the total production, and what great financial interests depend upon a good vintage. Really fine clarets were only produced in one district, while all other parts of the country suffered from the worst grape gathering of recent times—an event almost without precedent. In nine of the leading Chateau estates, famed for their claret, only 3,037 hogsheads were produced in 1909, against 3,774 and 6,200 hogsheads in 1908 and 1907, respectively.

The wines of the Sauterne district suffered much more, on account of the favorable weather conditions, than those of the Medoc, while Burgundy will not produce half a crop. In both quantity and quality, champagne is below the average. The gathering was hurried on account of the humidity, but the number of available hands was not enough to cope with the special circumstances. The vintage in the province of Anjou, famous for its sparkling wines, began with the gathering of the grapes under the most unpropitious circumstances, and the subsequent bad weather depreciated the whole vintage. A cold spring did a great deal of harm in Cognac, and a rainy summer allowed the mildew and oidium to spread, but it is expected that the quality of the brandy will be good. What speaks volumes as to the shortage of the vintage in France is that contracts have already been made for shipments from Algeria, admitted free of duty, of the bulk of this year's crop, which is valued at not less than $50,000,000.

Algeria.—The quantity of wine produced in 1909 will fully equal the average of the last three years, viz., 176,000,000 gallons. The quality of this year's wine is excellent.

Germany.—The production of Hocks and Moselles, on the whole, is extremely small, owing to cold and rainy weather. The proportion to a full crop is as follows: Rhenish-Hesse, one-fourth to one-half; Rheingau, one-half to three-fourths; Palitinate and Moselle, one-third to one-half. Germany is the only wine-growing country in Europe that does not produce wine enough for home consumption and export. There can not be any excellence in the quality of this year's vintage.

Portugal.—The quantity produced and the quality thereof is less and inferior to that of last season, but the stocks of older wines are unexceptionally large.

Spain.—The Andalusian sherry vintage was gathered in splendid condition and yielded more juice than in average years—the total production being greater than last season. The wine produced by the grafted Jeroz specimens of vine on the American riparia stocks are showing very well, which is a cause of satisfaction to the growers. In Tarragona the yield is fairly abundant, but the wine is deficient in strength, color, and vinosity.

Italy.—The crop is considerably less than for the two previous years, which were phenomenal years, but was equal to an average vintage. The quality is good. In Marsala the quality of the wine is very good, and the quantity one-fourth larger than the previous year, owing to the replanted vineyards having begun to yield.

Madeira.—The quality of the wine produced will be exceptionally fine. The total yield will probably reach 8,000 pipes.

Austria-Hungary.—The quantity of wine produced will scarcely be more than one-half that of last year, and the quality will not be so good as that of the last few years.

Australia.—Notwithstanding the damage by the phylloxera, the vintage will be a very large one, there being an increase in Victoria of 70,000 gallons over last year and in South Australia an increase of 1,000,000 gallons. The Rutherglen district is one of the most important to the English market, as it supplies "big" wines entirely suitable to the British palate.

The Los Angeles Police Commission has notified holders of every kind of liquor license, that they must appear and show who is the actual owner of the business for which the license is issued. All persons who conduct a liquor business under a license issued to others than themselves are expected to make application to have the permits transferred to their own names, and if they do not do so voluntarily they are not likely to receive much sympathy from the Commission.

A. J. PERELLI-MINETTI, President M. P. TRIBUNO, Secretary

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Our Wines at the Coming Exposition

THE viticulturists of the State are taking great interest in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and there can be no doubt that the cultivation of the grape and wine making will form one of the principal and most striking exhibits made. According to a daily paper, W. H. McNeil, one of the judges of wines at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition, has written from St. Joseph, Mo., urging the viticultural interests of the State to install an elaborate exhibit at the exposition. McNeil suggests erecting a special building to include exhibits of all kinds pertaining to the vineyard industry of the State. It would include not only a comprehensive display of wines, but also appliances for cultivation and manufacture.

The paper in question, in relation to the above, calls to mind that the Viticultural Palace at the Midwinter Fair in 1894 was one of the most attractive exhibits within the grounds. A cafe, or "weinstube," was operated in conjunction with the palace in order that fair visitors might partake of the best of California's wine products. It is estimated that during the exposition period more than 60,000 persons were afforded an opportunity to sample the delicious grape beverages.

All of which was very good, and doubtless similar and extended means will be found on the coming occasion to let all our visitors taste our best brands. It should be remembered, however, that out of the population of these United States there are possibly many millions who would enjoy wine at their meals, but who would hesitate to go to the expense of special brands and vintages. These millions would be pleased to patronize our ordinary wines—pure, sound, palatable, invigorating and well suited for all purposes of a table wine. Many such visitors will come to the exhibition, and that they may learn to like these wines, steps should be taken to see that every hotel, boarding house and restaurant is supplied with them, and that they are placed before their customers at reasonable prices. With the growth of the wine industry in this State, it will be the same as in the wine-producing countries of Europe, while thousands drink rare wines, millions depend upon "vin ordinaire," and that therefore the latter is the big money-maker for both grower and wine maker We have no fear that when the time comes, every advantage will be taken to advertise California wines of all kinds and grades.

Plans have been drawn for three large buildings to contain the Mission Vineyard Company's winery plant at Cucamonga, to be erected upon that company's 1000-acre tract. These buildings will contain tankage of 20,000 gallons' capacity, the necessary machinery and storage room. All the buildings will be of concrete floors and gravel and tile roofs, and will be practically fireproof. Excavations for their erection are now being dug.

The Placer County Winery Company at Auburn, California, made 300,000 gallons of wine this season. The company paid a higher price for grapes than any other in the State, and thus furnished a profitable market to the vineyardists in that section. The company has just sold 30 carloads at an advance of 2 cents a gallon.

Wine Men Boost the Exposition

CALIFORNIA viticulturists have placed themselves solidly at the back of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition by the passage of the following resolution:

"Resolved, By the board of directors of the Grape Growers of California, that we heartily indorse the idea of holding an international exposition in San Francisco in 1915, or upon the completion of the Panama Canal; that the grape growers, wine makers, wine dealers and members of the allied industries, realizing the importance of such an exposition to the development of the State in general and the viticultural industry in particular, do hereby assure the committee in charge of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition that they are willing and anxious to do all in their power to insure the success of such an exposition in San Francisco."

California Wines in Great Britain

IT HAS been a matter for complaint for some time that there are no means of ascertaining the exact growth of the consumption of the wines from this country. A great amount of interest centers on the question, for there can be no doubt that the continued growth of the figures relating to wines from other foreign countries is the result of an expansion of the clearances of the wines from California. The brand which is most prominently associated with the trade has been in good demand, and there is every reason to believe that the future of these wines is assured.—*Wine Trade Review* (London).

Viticulture in Mexico

THAT Mexico is going ahead in the study of viticulture is shown by the following excerpt from the City of Mexico *Herald:* Jose Banot, vineyard and wine expert in the Department of Fomento, is engaged at present in the construction of various mural pictures for the National School of Agriculture.

These pictures will be devoted to the furtherance of the study of the culture of the vine and the making of wine. With this object, they will contain, in addition to the actual vine plant, and the methods most appropriate for its cultivation, models of machinery employed in the vineyards and in the actual making of wine, all of the most modern types.

REPORTS so far received from Europe do not state the amount of damage done by the floods in France in the wine district, so it is impossible to tell what effect they may have on the wine market. The tariff on wine is now so high that the loss of French wines (if any) will have no material effect upon the markets for the California product.

L. R. Rogers, of Fresno, vice-president of the newly incorporated California Wineries, absolutely denies the report that the independent wine men were going to make an attempt to organize the growers. "No, there is absolutely nothing in the report," he declared. "We are having a hard enough time to organize ourselves without attempting to effect any organization of the growers."

Bismark Bruck, in a recent article upon the beauties of Napa Valley, hits the nail on the head when he says: "Pure, cheap wines are, in my opinion, better temperance missionaries than all the crusades against grape growing and wine drinking that are set forth by our temperance organizations, no doubt for good but mistaken motives of philanthropy."

P. C. Rossi Reviews Situation of the Industry

MR. P. C. ROSSI, president of the Italian-Swiss Colony, furnished the representative of *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* with an interesting statement in which he reviewed the present situation of the California wine trade:

"So far as our industry is concerned, I think we have seen the worst," said Mr. Rossi. "All the information we are receiving from our salesmen all over the United States is very satisfactory and more encouraging than any we have had for some time. Business picked up wonderfully in the last four months. The prohibition movement, I am convinced, is subsiding. No better indication that a reaction is taking place can be had than the result of the last election in Massachusetts, where a number of 'dry' towns became 'wet.' Without going out of California we have seen that in Fresno the Mayor, a thoroughly honorable man, vetoed the prohibition measure. He found he was unable to enforce the ideas of the bigoted opponents of freedom.

"Of course, I consider that the revival in our business has to a certain extent been brought about by the reduction in prices. We are now able to compete with the spurious glucose wines that are manufactured in some of the Eastern States. There was formerly such a big difference in price that many wholesale merchants disregarded the difference in quality and bought the cheaper goods, although well aware they were inferior. These merchants are beginning to come back to us now.

"As to the vintage of this year, it was a very large one in the dry wine districts and normal in the sweet wine sections. The wines of good quality will always bring just prices, but naturally there were some poorer wines made which will not find easy sale and will be offered at low prices. But the best thing that could happen to these inferior wines would be to distill them. They should not be placed on the market. We do not hesitate to distill the wine if we find a tank that does not come up to standard. The quality of the sweet wine made this year was excellent. In fact, it is very seldom that such fine sweet wine is made in California as in the year just closed. In dry wines the quality is not so even. You strike some districts where the output was as fine as could be wished, and then in an adjacent district, perhaps, the crop was affected by the rain and the quality is poorer. I have seen in some cellars the most delicious wines, and alongside them other wines not at all comparable in quality. Buyers will need to exercise the greatest discrimination in handling this year's vintage."

In speaking of the operations of the Italian-Swiss Colony for the past year, Mr. Rossi is highly pleased with the way in which the sale of case goods has increased. The facilities for handling this end of the business are all the time being added to, and the trade shows a constant and healthy growth.

"It is an undeniable fact," Mr. Rossi said, "that the American people are coming to appreciate the high quality of the better grade domestic wines. The snobbish attitude of a few years ago is not nearly so pronounced as it was. When we started to introduce our case goods in the East it was a difficult matter to have them listed in the principal hotels and restaurants; but now, a cerain demand having been created, we find it is not so difficult to reach the ear of the proprietors."—*Bonfort's Annual.*

Liquors in Japan

THE following information concerning alcoholic liquors in Japan is furnished by Vice-Consul-General E. G. Babbitt, of Yokohama:

The imports of alcoholic liquors into Japan in 1906 amounted to $802,947; they now approximate $500,000. Beer brewing in Japan dates back some 20 years, when a brewery was established in Yokohama by foreigners to supply the foreign demand. Beer can now be found throughout Japan, and the output of the breweries not only supplies home demands, but leaves considerable quantities for export. Japanese now control the breweries, and foreign beer has been almost driven out of the market, the imports in 1908 amounting to only $8,000, including beer, ale, porter, and stout.

The exports of liquors from Japan in 1908 were as follows: Sake, $1,657,972; beer, $601,448; wines and all other liquors, $37,541; total, $2,296,961.

In an article showing the decreasing consumption of sake by the citizens of Tokyo, the *Japan Advertiser* gives the following figures: Consumed in 1908, 423,180 casks, against 583,978 casks in 1899.

The American ship Aryou sailed for New York at the end of January with 4000 barrels of California wine among her cargo.

A Roseville dispatch notifies us that the Placer County Winery has installed a pumping plant by which wine can be pumped from the vats direct into puncheons in the cars on a spur track, 1000 feet from the winery, thus obviating the necessity of hauling full puncheons to the freight house as formerly.

C. W. Merritt, of San Francisco, appeared before the Fresno Chamber of Commerce during the month, for the purpose of calling attention to his special process of fermentation. He exhibited some sauterne wine alleged to contain but 11½ per cent alcohol, made by his special process, said by him to be "exhilarating but not intoxicating."



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Governor Gillett at Asti, California

WHEN Governor J. N. Gillett alighted at the station at Asti at noon Friday, he was given an enthusiastic reception by the school children and residents of the district. An elaborate luncheon was served at the Colony House of the Italian-Swiss Colony, where the Governor had an opportunity to taste some of the choicest wines of the State. In the afternoon, he was driven over the 2,500-acre vineyard of the colony and then inspected every department of the immense winery and storage vaults.

The Governor was especially interested in the new two-story reinforced concrete building, 100 by 100 feet, which is nearing completion and is intended for the manufacture of California champagne. While the colony for years has produced, together with their excellent dry wines, several high-class sparkling wines, they have made this branch of the industry only a side issue. But now that Congress has adopted the new tariff protecting native sparkling wines, it is their intention to manufacture champagne on a large scale, and in order to provide the necessary funds to carry on the undertaking successfully, they have recently added about $300,000 more to their capitalization.

When, some years ago, Governor Gillett was a representative of Congress, he showed his loyalty to California by working hard for a tariff that would protect the products of this State. This prompted Mr. P. C. Rossi, when they were examining the vaults on the lower floor, to remark: "Governor, you are in a way responsible for the erection of this building, for if we had not been encouraged by the favorable new tariff of Congress on wines, we never would have dreamed of putting more of our time, energy and capital into the development of this costly champagne enterprise."

And as they emerged from the building and looked over the smiling landscape, Mr. Rossi added: "Undoubtedly one of these days we will have the satisfaction of having you as one of our representatives in the Senate at Washington, D. C., and very probably further discussions will arise on the benefits of a protective tariff. We hope you will remember the day you visited Asti and saw the inception of our production of champagne. The possibilities are great. We have the proper grapes, the right soil and an unequaled climate here in Sonoma County, and we feel certain that in a few years we will be able to offer the people of the United States not only the fine dry wines which have made California famous, but also fine sparkling wines that will in every way equal the choicest French product and bring further glory to our State."

For years the Italian-Swiss Colony has been experimenting with the manufacture of champagne. The only thing they lacked was an experienced hand to direct their efforts. On his recent visit to the champagne district of France, Mr. Rossi overcame this obstacle by securing the services of M. Charles Jadeau, who for 25 years has had charge of one of the most important champagne establishments in France. Under his leadership, the colony will be able to produce sparkling wines that will no doubt soon achieve the popularity of their famous dry and sweet wines.

Governor Gillet, who thoroughly appreciates the importance of the viticultural industry of this State, was charmed with his first visit to Asti, and late in the afternoon, when he departed for Cloverdale, declared that his day's outing was very enjoyable and that he intended to "come again sometime during the vintage season."

The following is a speech by P. C. Rossi on the occasion of the visit to Asti of Governor James N. Gillett, Friday, 19th:

GOVERNOR GILLETT AND PARTY: We cannot let this auspicious occasion pass without inflicting on you a little fomality, as we want to express our appreciation of the honor you have done us in visiting Asti today.

It gives us great pleasure to have you as our gest in this beautiful spot in Sonoma County, which thirty years ago was considered a barren waste fit only for grazing purposes, supporting only a thousand sheep and offering little encouragement for future development. Today we will have an opportunity to show you what a wonderful transformation has taken place in this brief span of thirty years. If the industry is properly encouraged, there is no reason why similar results could not be achieved in many parts of California where millions of acres could be utilized in the growing of wine grapes.

By hard work, patience and perseverance, the Italian-Swiss Colony has succeeded in clothing these barren hills with a mantle of flourishing and productive vines, which now give employment to hundreds of laborers, support hundreds of families and produce choice wines which have added materially to the prosperity of the country and helped to advertise the wonderful resources and possibilities of California throughout the United States and Europe.

We feel proud that we have succeeded in producing dry wines which European and American connoisseurs have pronounced equal, if not superior, to the foreign product. But while we have had cause to rejoice at the success we have achieved, we have always felt that our mission was not complete unless we could produce a sparkling wine that would rival the world-famous French champagne.

Our heard-earned dry wine victory has made us forget the countless drawbacks and discouraging obstacles that marked our pathway for many years. But we did not feel that we had reached our goal yet—for there was still another field for us to conquer. We have been constantly asked why California, which produces as fine dry wines as are to be found anywhere in the world, did not also produce a champagne that would equal the French sparkling wine. We did not answer that question, but simply made up our minds that we would try to capture the immense market in the United States as soon as we could surmount certain difficulties.

In a quiet and unassuming way we experimented for years, and after careful and patient work, we felt satisfied that we could turn out a champagne that would delight connoisseurs and bring new glory to the viticultural industry of California. We are now certain that we have here the right varieties of grapes, the proper climate and suitable soil, but two important things, however, have been lacking—a skilled man to devote his entire time and energy to the manufacture of champagne and additional capital.

Last year, when I left California with my family for a junketing trip of rest and pleasure in Europe, I did not even confide to my friend Sbarboro that one of the principal objects of my trip abroad was to study the manufacture of champagne in France. I was afraid that he might be not so enthusiastic, and dampen my ardor by presenting the financial difficulties that would be encountered. Therefore, when I left for Europe, I was apparently going to enjoy a pleasure trip. But I can assure you I had a keen eye to business. I tried to place one of my two sons, who had recently graduated from Berkeley, in one of the great manufacturing establishments in the famous champagne districts in France, but the difficulties were too great, and I had to give up the idea.

When I realized I could not carry out my plan in that way, I determined to engage an expert champagne manufacturer, and I am glad to say that I succeeded in securing the services of Mr.

Charles Jadeau, who for 25 years has had charge of one of the most important champagne establishments in France.

Immediately upon my return, I approached our board of directors and they became convinced of the future possibilities of the State as a producer of champagne. When I tell you that today over 5,000,000 bottles of champagne are annually imported from Rheims to the United States you will understand that the manufacture of champagne, from a commercial standpoint, is worth considering, especially since we can sell it for about one-half of what the imported article costs, not having any duties to pay.

And in this connection I want to say, my dear Governor, that you and our Republican party are in a way responsible for our entering into the production of champagne, for if we had not been encouraged by the favorable new tariff of Congress on wines, we never would have dreamed of putting more of our time, energy and capital into the development of such a costly enterprise.

As Governor, you have always been one of the best friends of the viticultural industry of California and have not hesitated to extend us a helping hand. Undoubtedly one of these days we will have the satisfaction of having you as one of our representatives in the Senate at Washington, D. C., and very probably further discussions will arise on the benefits of a protective tariff. We hope you will remember the day you visited Asti and saw the inception of our production of champagne.

While we may forget the people who have attempted to ostracize our legitimate industry, we will never forget our friends. You may be assured that the residents of the Asti district, and especially the little school children who welcomed you this morning, every one of whom are native sons and daughters, appreciate the honor you have done them by coming into their midst and noting the progress they have made.

Hoping you will soon come again, I ask everyone to rise and drink to the health of the Governor.

Advices from Olympia are to the effect that since June, 1909, when the Tax Commission took charge of collection of the State liquor license of $25 each, that Board has collected an aggregate of $68,500.

The saloon fight in Merced is to be renewed, action having been taken by the prohibitionists to petition the City Trustees to put the question, "Saloons, or no saloons?" on the ballot at the next municipal election.

A Martinez dispatch states that changes in the laws governing the saloons in Contra Costa County, outside incorporated towns, are recommended by the Grand Jury. The proposal is made to raise the license from $100 to $150, the closing hour to be 12 o'clock at night.

Chicago Will Not Go "Dry"

SOMETHING of a phenomenon in a political way will be witnessed in Chicago next April when the electors of that city vote on the question of putting the saloons of that city out of business, for this perhaps will be the first time in the history of mankind that so great a city has taken such a step. The situation is due to the initiative clause of the charter, under the terms of which a petition signed by 61,000 voters necessitates an election. The antagonists of the saloons have secured a petition with 74,805 signatures, and from this time the war will go merrily on. As the first step in such a war the liquor men's organization is about to investigate every signature in the hope that enough illegal ones may be found to invalidate the petition. As they would have to throw out about one-fifth of the entire number, however, it is not probable that this step will be successful. In the event that it is not, President Knude of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association promises to "put up a campaign that will help to demonstrate that Chicago will forever have saloons," and he adds, "The drys will be beaten at least three to one at the polls." If the election is a fair one, it is probable that neither side will be defeated by any such majority as he suggests, but neither is there any probability that Chicago will go dry.

Wine Lore

THERE is little use in buying good wine unless care is taken to keep and serve it properly. Poor wine well served is often better than good wine poorly served. Violent changes of temperature are very bad for wine. Natural red wines, such as claret and Burgundy, should be *kept* and served at a temperature of about 60 to 65 degrees, but on no account must the wine be suddenly heated. The practice frequently adopted of keeping wine in a cold place and then, before drinking, putting the bottle into hot water, simply ruins the wine altogether. It had far better be drank cold. If possible, put your claret or Burgundy into the room in which you are going to drink it, a few hours beforehand, so that it may gradually attain the right temperature. You will be well repaid for the trouble.

The custom of putting natural white wines *into ice* quite ruins their bouquet and flavor. They should be *kept* and served cool at a temperature of about 50 degrees.

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Quite Right

WILLIAM RUTLEDGE, who conducts the Standard Drug Store at Lindsay, has been convicted of having sold or given away liquor to two individuals who did not have doctors' prescriptions, as required by the ordinance in force in Tulare County.

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COAST NEWS OF THE TRAFFIC

The City Trustees of Venice, California, have decided that at present no more saloon licenses will be issued. The petition of F. H. Gore for a permit to open one was recently denied.

At Madera, Fresno County, the City Attorney has been instructed by the Board of Trustees to draft an ordinance closing saloons, cigar stores and all places of business except hotels, restaurants, drug stores and livery stables on Sunday.

Eureka, in Humboldt County, is now the scene of an anti-saloon campaign and all the leading orators of the league have been imported there, and before the election all the principal cities and towns will be given a free entertainment by the paid loquacious aqua-maniacs.

The town of Harrington, Washington, has gone wet by a good majority, the vote standing 106 for license and personal freedom to 77 for prohibition and tyranny. The result pleased the liberal element greatly, and it is believed that a successful year will follow the people's wise choice.

The Solano County Women's Christian Temperance Union has recently made plans to join the Affiliated Temperance Committee of Vallejo in an effort to cajole the County Board of Supervisors into including the question of "wet" or "dry" in the ballots at the time of the fall election.

Advices from Yreka state that while Siskiyou County went dry at the last election, saloons outside the incorporated towns will not go dry until December 31st next. Thus the saloon question is eliminated from county politics for the present year. Saloons in the incorporated towns are not affected.

The new liquor ordinance recently passed at Tombstone, Arizona, by the City Council, requires all saloons to be closed between 1 a. m. and 5 a. m. The local press contends that Tombstone leads "in saloon regulation, in compliance with a growing public sentiment throughout the territory."

According to the agreement between the city of Bremerton, Washington, and the Navy Department, the number of saloons in that city is limited to five. An ordinance is now before the City Council raising the license of these saloons from $1000 to $2000 a year. A majority of the Council are said to favor the increase.

The San Jose City Council has passed an ordinance limiting the district in that city where it shall be lawful to carry on the saloon business. In doing this the Council has been careful to protect vested rights. The ordinance, therefore, refers more to the future than it interferes with the saloon business at the present time.

While it is reported that beer is taking the place of sake in Japan, the Japanese in Los Angeles are said to prefer the national tipple. In fact, the importation of sake grows in proportion to the Jap population in that city and now amounts to 3000 gallons a month. The duty on sake, which is classified as wine, is 60 cents a gallon.

At Petaluma the petition of 354 leading inhabitants for a special election, by which to learn public opinion as to the present law closing saloons in that city on Sunday, has been rejected by the City Council. The petitioners claim that business is injured thereby, but by this action of the Council, Petaluma must remain a dry town on Sunday.

Last January the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County rescinded the recently passed Mullins ordinance regulating the liquor business in the county outside incorporated cities, for the purpose of readjusting the license tax. This under the Mullins ordinance had been raised to $60 a quarter. By the subsequent action of the Board this was reduced to $50 a quarter—$200 a year.

We learn from Los Angeles that Revenue Inspector L. L. Harding, after eighteen years' service with the Federal Government, has resigned. He is now associated with the Maier Brewing Company as its representative in California. Mr. Harding is recognized as an authority on revenue laws and is personally acquainted with more liquor dealers in the State of California than any other known person.

At Salinas, George A. White, wholesale and retail liquor merchant, for many years past the well-known proprietor of the Grand Saloon in that city, has retired from business. He leased his saloon for five years to P. C. Christenson and Robert Grant, at present conducting the Headquarters Saloon. They also bought the entire wholesale and retail stock of Mr. White, and will conduct the business in the usual manner.

A dispatch from Bisbee, Arizona, states that the local option election which was recently won there by the "wets" was the hardest fought political contest ever held in Cochise County. It cost the county $7000 and the contesting factions $15,000 more. While there was great excitement there was little disorder, the saloon keepers strictly observing the Territorial law against the sale of liquor during the hours that polls are open. Nevertheless, the prohibition fanatics are now preparing for a precinct campaign.

The Oakland City Treasurer and Tax Collector has during the month issued forty-nine retail liquor licenses to the saloons doing business in the annexed district of greater Oakland, whereby the Oakland Treasury was benefited to the extent of $6125. According to the terms of the ordinance adopted following annexation, there can be no increase of the licenses in the annexed district, and if there are any revoked for cause the total for the district will be reduced to that extent, as no new licenses will be granted.

The merchants of Guadalupe, Orcutt and Los Alamos applied to the Supervisors of Santa Barbara County for permission to open saloons on Sunday, in order to compete with Santa Maria, where the wide-open policy prevails. They claim that Sunday is a big trade day for the men employed in the oil fields and beet sugar factory, and declare that the crowd now goes to Santa Maria, which is an incorporated city and makes its own saloon ordinances. In spite of the good reasons given, the application was denied, to the great injury of the petitioners.

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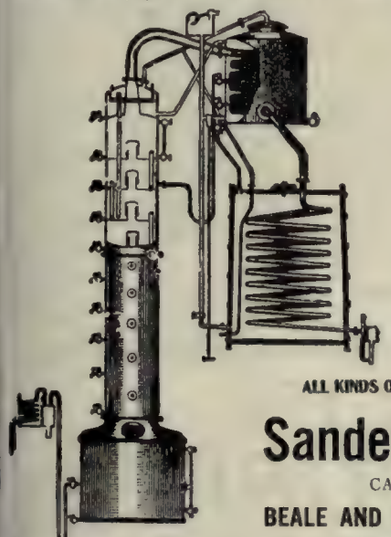
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LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, March, 1910.—The new ordinance governing the liquor traffic, prepared by the Public Welfare Committee of the City Council, is not meeting with the unqualified indorsement that its sponsors desire. Many of its features are objectionable to the liquor people, while the Anti-Saloon League and the church people are also finding fault with the increased license feature. The ordinance as first introduced provided for an increase in saloon licenses from $100 to $150 per month; wholesale licenses $75 to $125 a month; brewery licenses from $60 to $150 a month; social clubs from nothing to $100 a month; wineries from nothing to $50 a month for those doing a gross business of $1000 a month and $15 a month for those doing a gross business of less than $1000 a month. For hotels a new form of license has been evolved issuable only to hotels and permitting the holder to serve drinks anywhere on the premises, for which the fee will be $250 a month. Restaurant licenses will be of two classes. Class A will permit serving of liquors and "short drinks" at meals; this license will cost $150 a month. Class B licenses provide for the serving in original packages only of wine and beer with meals. This will cost $75 a month.

Other features are that no further licenses shall be granted on Broadway; that only one license shall be issued to the same party except that a restaurant permit may be issued to the holder of a hotel license; that no saloon or hotel license shall be issued to any person interested in a brewery or distillery; that wholesale permits will not be granted for a business to be carried on in more than one room, or to a room not located on the ground floor with entrance from the street, and that there shall be no obstruction to a complete view of the premises from the street; that the filing of a petition signed by the majority of property owners on both sides of a block may prevent any additional saloon or wholesale license being granted on that block; that the Police Commission is forbidden by ordinance to grant any license after such a petition has been filed for two years thereafter; that one pint is fixed as the only amount of liquor that may be dispensed to be consumed off the premises, by a saloon, and this must be in a corked and sealed package; that wholesalers may sell only sealed packages to be consumed off the premises.

In the foregoing regulations is embodied all the united wisdom of the "Antis" of the Board, who seek to tie up the liquor people in every way possible and to come as near preventing them from conducting their business as they can. So many of the provisions are of so radical a nature that a storm of disapproval has been raised, not only from the liquor interests, but from those business men of the city who believe in every one getting a square deal, that its passage has been delayed and meetings are held at times to give all a hearing, and there is every indication that the conservative members of the Council will listen to their constituents, and that many of the unfair features of the proposed ordinance will be eliminated before its final passage.

Captain D. M. Smith, general counsel of the National Model License League, appeared before the Public Welfare Committee of the Council with arguments against the increase of the license fee, in which oddly enough he was supported by the representative of the Church Federation. Captain Smith will later submit for the consideration of the committee a model liquor license law embodying the ideas of the league on the license question.

The Pomona authorities are still hot on the trail of violators of that town's prohibitive ordinance. Pierre Lamicq was this month convicted after a sensational trial involving charges of perjury against one of the prosecution's witnesses, of selling wine in less than two-gallon quantities. The case has been appealed to the higher court. In the case of J. A. Probensal, accused of running a blind pig, the jury failed to agree and a new trial was ordered.

Saloon licenses were issued by the Police Commission this month to Eugene Bassot, 401 North Los Angeles street; August Tatsch, 161 S. Wilmington street; G. D. Cornalino, 102 Sunset Boulevard; and Johnson & Ford, 118 E. Third street.

The winery of Giuseppi Malizia, at 1662 East Twenty-second street, was destroyed by fire last week and some $1,300 worth of wine was lost.

The Imperial Cafe has gone out of business because of the revocation of its liquor license by the Commission, after a hearing that occupied two sessions of the Commission.

Joseph Melczer, president of the Joseph Melczer Company, has returned from a two months' sojourn at Hot Springs, Ark., where he has been taking treatment for rheumatism that was threatening to become chronic. He comes back in much better shape and is again at his desk during business hours. I. Summerfield, also of the firm, this week left for an extended trip to Europe.

Adolph Becker of Becker Brothers, proprietors of the Waldorf Cafe and Waldorf Annex of this city and the Waldorf in San Francisco, has been in Los Angeles the past month looking after the firm's interests while Frank Becker has been taking a well-deserved vacation at Murrietta Hot Springs.

Versatile Rol. King, of the Hollenbeck bar, has embarked in a new enterprise in addition to his extensive mining and oil interests. His new venture is the promotion and marketing of "Kingstone," an artificial stone made from a peculiar deposit of soft stone taken from a mine controlled by Rol., which, after being ground up fine, is susceptible of wonderful combinations of colors when mixed with coloring matter and liquid cement and submitted to hydraulic pressure. The company has produced some magnificent marbles and other stone imitations suitable for the finishing of buildings, etc.

A mysterious discrepancy has appeared in the stock of liquors that our zealous near-prohib. District Attorney seized from the Sells-Floto Circus nearly a year ago and which the courts decided must be returned to the circus people. This case has already cost the people of this city a pretty penny and the end is not yet apparently reached, as the city's legal department is now talking of carrying the case to the Supreme Court of the State. If the worthy District Attorney would show as much activity in prosecuting other malefactors as he exhibits in trying to get one on the liquor interests, the taxpayers of the city would feel better satisfied over the resultant costs.

A. Bussetti, proprietor of the Sawtelle Winery, was last week acquitted of the charge of selling liquors without a license by a jury empaneled to try the case. Bussetti admitted selling wine from his winery and that he did not have a license, and the jury decided that he had committed no crime in so doing. W.

SEATTLE AND NORTHWEST NEWS

SEATTLE.—While business, both in wholesale and retail lines in the wine and spirit trade, has been dull compared with the activities of last summer, it has held up well considering all conditions, say prominent dealers. The railroads have made several new rates that opened up new territory and the local wholesale houses have been quick to seize the opportunity.

On March 21st the new city administration, headed by Mayor Hi. Gill, went into control. The new regime is distinctly a liberal one. Retail trade and especially in the cafes should pick up strong. It is the intention to make this city attractive to the Alaskans. Everything will be wide open. A more liberal interpretation of the existing stringent ordinances will be tolerated.

The King County Grand Jury, which recently adjourned, returned 227 indictments. Ten cafe proprietors were indicted. Ike Rosenthal, proprietor of the Newport Cafe at the foot of Madison street, was indicted by the Grand Jury for admitting female persons to a place of entertainment injurious to health and public morals. His bail was fixed at $500. Other cafe owners indicted are as follows: James L. Shute, proprietor of the Scenic Cafe; Charles Hanning and Henry Wiegmann, proprietors of the cafe at 108 West Yesler way; C. L. Gutheil, proprietor Angeles Cafe; H. Lutsch, proprietor the Eagle Cafe; J. Ralston and A. Hansen, Frisco Cafe; H. N. Bauman, Tannhaeuser; R. E. Sothern, Hillside Saloon; P. E. Sullivan, American Cafe; Edward Bowers and Charles Goodenough, Cherry Grotto, and P. Buhrmann, of the Columbia Cafe. A large number of the 227 indictments were for violating the anti-saloon screen ordinance and for having slot machines in possession.

There should be a picking up of the California wine trade. Most of the cafe proprietors and retailers still retain an unexplainable prejudice in favor of the foreign sparkling wines, but this can be overcome in some degree by judicious education. Several of the retailers declare that they would as soon push the sale of the California product. If the public were educated up to the advantages of the American wines the retailers would respond, they declare. The sales of all wines and spirits should witness a large increase with the new order of things.

The attitude Seattle has taken in favor of liberalism should have a good effect on the country districts. It ought to put a damper on some of the prohibition fanatics.

After an extended discussion among the members of the King County Medical Society, the largest and most influential one in the State, regarding the abolition of intoxicants both at their banquets and in their practice, the matter was put to a vote and prohibition was defeated at the March meeting held in Seattle.

The question of whether Georgetown, the little city hemmed in almost entirely by Greater Seattle, would be allowed to retain her saloons in the event of annexation has been keeping the saloonmen on the fence, but their fears were allayed when a number of them accompanied by John Mueller, superintendent of the Seattle Brewing & Malting Co., had an informal meeting with Mayor-elect Hi. Gill and the Councilmen of Seattle. It is understood that the licenses will be renewed without question. The saloonmen were assured that no injunction would prevent the granting of licenses, as the State of Washington gives the councils of cities of the first class absolute control of saloon licenses.

One of the hardest fought propositions and one that the Navy Department had a hand in, was ended recently by the Bremerton City Council, where the Navy Yard on Puget Sound is located, voting to raise the retail liquor license from $2000 to $2500 a year for the five saloons which will be granted a license for the coming year. This is the second time the City Council has raised the license since the first of the year. Several weeks ago the liquor permits were raised from $1000 to $2000 a year and the number increased from five to seven.

On behalf of the Navy Department, the commandant of the Navy Yard objected to more than five saloons in Bremerton. The Council acceded to the Navy's wishes. As the Navy Department is unwilling to allow more than five saloons and the holders of the five licenses have practically a monopoly, the city hopes to get a reasonable share of the liquor profits with which to pay interest on bonds and costs of municipal improvements. The city is close to the legal limit of indebtedness and from present indications the running expenses of the city for the next year will be high. A few members of the Council were in favor of granting the licenses to the highest bidders and others wished the figures set at $3000 a year. Twenty-five hundred dollars is considered a good compromise and the saloonmen seem willing to pay it.

Practically the entire city of Georgetown turned out to honor Johnny Jones, an employe of the Seattle Brewing & Malting Co., whose funeral was held recently. It was the largest funeral in the history of Georgetown. The cortege was headed by the Georgetown band. The local lodges of Owls and Eagles, together with the Brewery Wagon Drivers' Union, had charge of the arrangements. At the funeral were former Mayor John Mueller, of Georgetown, and E. F. Sweeny, proprietor of the Savoy Hotel of Seattle, and practically all the city officials of Georgetown.

The Law and Order League of Prosser, Wash., lost in its fight against the sale of liquor tried in the courts there recently. C. C. Moffitt, a druggist, was charged with selling liquor on a prescription and neglecting to properly register the same. Moffitt demanded a jury trial and was acquitted, the jury being out only seven minutes. The State was represented by Prosecuting Attorney Koll, of Kennewick.

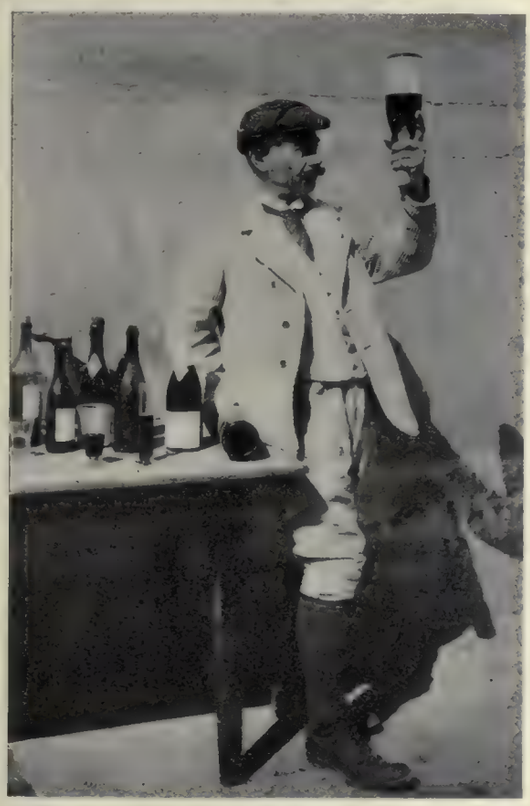
The liberal element defeated in the recent local option election at Edmonds, Wash., will contest the election. A petition filed in the Superior Court of Snohomish County alleges that dishonest methods were used by the prohibition fanatics to secure votes. The petitioners aver that voters were influenced and coerced and did not act of their own free will; and that unfair methods were used in advertising the event. They also charge that the dry element congregated in the polling places, threatening and intimidating those voting.

"Near Beer" is barred from the dry districts of Washington. In an opinion to the Prosecuting Attorney of Lewis County, the Attorney General ruled recently that under the term "intoxicating liquor" as defined in the local option act, if the liquor contains any percentage of alcohol and is used as a beverage, it is intoxicating liquor within the meaning of the act, and is prohibited from sale in the territory which has voted dry, and any person attempting to sell the same, or any common carrier delivering the same within the dry unit for the purpose of sale or at a place of public resort, is guilty under the law. S.

France Resents Our Manufacture of Champagne

CHARLES JADEAU, who is in charge of the new sparkling wine plant of the Italian-Swiss Colony at Asti, was for twenty-five years connected with one of the largest champagne establishments in France. The news that he had been induced to come to California to act as cellar master for one of the largest wineries of the State resulted in adverse comments by several leading French publications. For example, *Le Petit Journal,* of Paris, under date of January 26th, contains the following article:

"The Americans are wrong when they think they can do everything better than anyone else and that nothing is impossible for them. The fact is, there are still in this world many, many things which they can never achieve. For instance, they have not been able to manufacture champagne or even produce a sparkling wine that suggests the champagne of France. It is



CHAS. JADEAU

true, they have left no stone unturned to win success. Their most eminent wine makers have spent months, even years, in Champagne at the expense of their firms or their government. They have studied our methods of cultivation and wine making on the ground with the attention, zeal and patience of which they have the secret. They have received the best instruction in wine making and secured the choicest vines and the most selected yeasts.

"Armed with all these advantages and voluminous files or bundles of papers, they started for California—an admirable country, where the sun shines just as gloriously as in France—inducing specialists from the Champagne district to go with them by spanning the ocean with a bridge of gold. Then they announced to the world that it was all over with the French monopoly. A few years more, they said, and the California champagne, 'the best on earth,' would dethrone our product, the most justly renowned in the world.

"Oh, the fine bragging! But notwithstanding all these trumpetings, the champagnes of California have turned out to be frightfully sour wines, *only fit for German troopers.* The Americans themselves—I speak of the discriminating connoisseurs—were the first to cast them aside. Alas, the imitators of champagne had forgotten one important thing, the earth of France, with its subtle sorcery. To be sure, this important feature would not be an easy thing to carry away, even if it were possible to agree upon a price."

Evidently the writer in *Le Petit Journal* knows little or nothing about the true facts of champagne production in the United States, and we are surprised that he even admits we possess "discriminating connoisseurs," for it is these very connoisseurs who are using every effort to make the American people realize that we are producing excellent effervescent wines today and that there is now no sane reason why any wine drinker should pay $5 for a quart bottle of the imported stuff when he can get practically the same thing for one-half the price in the United States.

We import from France about 5,000,000 quart bottles of champagne each year. Does the writer in *Le Petit Journal* know that we annually manufacture nearly half as many bottles right here in the United States; that it is not "frightfully sour," and that the American people are beginning to take a pride in ordering the native product? In case the writer may doubt these statements, we would respectively call his attention to the following paragraph in the Bulletin issued by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, April 26, 1907:

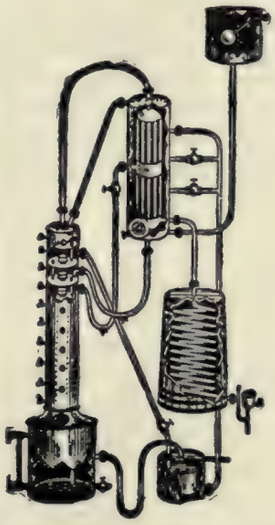
"The manufacture of genuine 'champagne' wine in the United States has quadrupled in the last decade. The product now exceeds two million bottles per annum, including in this class only the wine fermented in the bottle and not that charged with carbonic-acid gas by artificial methods. In other words, about one-third of the genuine champagne now consumed in this country is of domestic production and the proportion which the home product forms of the total is rapidly increasing."

There is no doubt that the change in the public attitude and the favorable new protective tariff on wines will stimulate the production of natural American sparkling wines. It has encouraged the Italian-Swiss Colony to enter this promising field, and despite the croakings of *Le Petit Journal,* there is every reason to believe that they will meet with success in their venture and bring new glory to the viticultural industry of California.

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Over the Sparkling Wine Glass—Stories Grave and Gay—Carnegie Not a Victim of Gout

By HORATIO F. STOLL

ANDREW CARNEGIE is very much in favor of the high protective tariff passed by Congress in favor of native wines. "If a man wants to drink French wines instead of California wines," he says, "he should be made to pay for the luxury." The Laird of Skibo, during his recent visit to San Francisco walked with a limp, but he assured the reporters that this was not a sign he was suffering from gout. "It's the result of a twist I gave my ankle in the East," explained Carnegie, "and it caused Mark Twain to evolve another of his whimsical conceits. I have some of the finest Scotch whisky that is made. I once had a trifling favor for the distiller who purveys this whisky to a certain royal personage in Great Britain, and I induced him to let me have some of it originally to present to President Harrison.

"The whisky is eighty years old, and—but words can't describe it. I am compelled to take two glasses of this whisky with my meals each day on the advice of my physician. A year or so ago, I presented my friend, Mark Twain, with some of this choice Scotch whisky when he was ill. Like everyone else he appreciated its rarity and when the supply gave out recently I sent him some more. A few days later I slipped on the street and wrenched my ankle. When Twain heard about my fall, he is said to have remarked: 'Poor Carnegie should have given me all of that Scotch whisky.'"

Our Tactful Governor

GOVERNOR J. N. GILLETT, who is one of the very best friends the viticultural industry of this State has ever had, showed his tact the other evening at the banquet given in his honor on the occasion of the opening of the Cloverdale Citrus Fair. Various speakers had extolled the glories and resources of the Cloverdale district winding up with the assertion that the finest wines in the State were made in Sonoma County. In responding, the Governor remarked: "To-day I had the pleasure of tasting some of your choicest dry wines at Asti, and I quite agree with Mr. Sbarboro and Mr. Rossi that they are the best in the State. But only last week, when I visited Napa County, I was assured that they produced the choicest grapes and the finest wines, and I told them that as far as I was able to judge, they had a perfect right to their claim." When the laughter had subsided, after this ambiguous compliment, the Governor concluded: "Now if every grape-growing county in this State strives to produce the choicest grapes and the best wines, the standard will reach such a high level that American consumers will promptly wake up to the fact that there is no sane reason why they should pay double prices for the foreign article and the importers will have to close their doors and go out of business."

La Loie's Intoxicated Collaborator

TIME AND TIME AGAIN it has been claimed that many of our greatest classics in art, letters and music have been produced by celebrities who received their inspiration from a sparkling glass of wine. It was only the other day the secret leaked out that the marvelous color effects used by the famous dancer, La Loie Fuller, were due to the fact that one night, at the Madison Square Theatre, New York, her electrician had partaken of a glass too much of something—evidently not wine. The stage mechanic, stationed in the gallery, was to throw a light of different color on Loie during each of the stages of her dance. He understood this thoroughly, at least La Loie thought so. "After two or three colors had come down correctly from the gallery," she says, "I found myself the center of what seemed to be a rivalry of color. All had come at once, and were vying with one another for supremacy on my draperies. I had no idea which was winning; but I knew that a flush of mortification had mounted to my cheeks. I was gazing up witheringly at the lighting man, when from the gloomy void beyond the footlights came an outburst of applause. The mingling of the colors was a new effect. I began to experiment the next morning, and the results have meant much to me in my dancing career here and abroad."

Disloyal California Society Women

AND TALKING about dancing reminds me of the bevy of society maids and matrons who impersonated bottles of champagne at the recent Mardi Gras Charity Ball. They were Mrs. Walter Martin, Mrs. Oscar Cooper, Mrs. Augustus Taylor, and Miss Jennie Crocker. Their gowns, according to one society reporter, "were full, flaring skirties of dark green chiffon, pleated very prettily, and over them they wore slips of gossamery cloth of gold and of silver, with the bodices representing the upper part of the bottles, of silver or gold, and very close fitting. Stars, the insignia of their house, adorned the skirts, and jaunty banners, bearing the legend, 'Cliquot' criss-crossed over the bodices." It is difficult to understand why these popular San Francisco social favorites did not take a delight in boosting their own State and merely inscribing the word "California" on their banners instead of a foreign champagne. I am sure none of them would be willing to admit that the French women of to-day have more sparkle and ginger than our own chic California native daughters.

Drink and Be Saved

AMONG the many excuses for drinking, one of the most convincing is that noted by Lord John Russell in the journal kept of his youthful travels in Spain. When visiting Plasencia he met a convivial ecclesiastic who expressed his astonishment that a scion of the aristocracy noted throughout Europe for their drinking prowess should prove so moderate in his potations. Lord John retorted that he had no desire to reach the six bottle standard set by some of his peers. His companion proceeded to rebuke him for this departure for sane tradition and concluded by remarking "Even on religious grounds you are wrong. For he who drinks well sleeps well. He who sleeps well sins not. And he who sins not shall be saved."

AMERICAN BRANDY
FINEST IN THE WORLD
THE KIRBY DISTILLING CO., Inc.
FOWLER, FRESNO CO., CAL.
Makes a Specialty of PURE GRAPE BRANDY, and Making NO WINE has NO WASH OR SOUR WINE TO PUT INTO BRANDY. Our Stills are Known as Numbers 263 or 357 First District, California. These Numbers ARE BURNED on the GOVERNMENT or STAMPED HEAD of EVERY PACKAGE, there being No Other Genuine "KIRBY BRANDY."
SOLD ONLY IN CARLOAD LOTS TO THE TRADE
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

A Connoisseur's Evening Ruined

WHICH reminds me of a very amusing story of an Irishman which Agostan Harasathy, the "father of California's viticultural industry," delighted in telling. A bon vivant, who was well known for the rare old vintages stored away among the cobwebs of his cellars, once gave a dinner to some chosen friends and elected to bring out a bottle of one of the oldest and choicest of his wines. The wine was the pride of his heart and he took every pains to have it presented in the proper manner, and at the proper moment. As luck would have it, he had a new butler, a good, willing Irishman, attentive but not over well versed in a knowledge of handling of wines. The host brought the bottle from the cellar himself and carefully instructed Pat how to handle it without shaking; how he should bring the bottle to him at a given signal and stand behind the chair till he was asked for it. The history of the wine was given, the guests interested. The critical moment was approaching. The butler stood motionless, bottle in hand, behind his master who every now and then turned around uneasily to see if his instructions were being carried out. The story ended, the host turned to his man and nervously inquired, "Pat, did you shake that bottle?" Startled by the suddenness of the question, Pat exclaimed, "No, sor! But oi will!" and immediately suited the action to the word!

French Physicians Favor Wine

NOT LONG AGO *L'Illustration* made an important canvass of the Medical Corps of France. The following question was asked three hundred physicians: "Is the use of natural wine at the rate of a quart a day beneficial, injurious or neither?" The paper received 173 answers. 111 physicians considered the use of wine beneficial to health, 43 believed it did not count either way and 18 were against its use. In other words, two-thirds were favorable and less than 10 per cent opposed its use.

Ireland Going "Dry!"

THE UNIQUE prohibition movement started in Ireland last July seems to be winning thousands of willing converts. It seems that one day a Presbyterian clergyman in the City of Armagh persuaded twelve hard drinkers to sign a pledge. Before parting with them he said: "Now, perhaps each of you could bring a pal to my house to-morrow and induce him to sign." "I think I can catch my pal," said one of the men, and that is said to be the origin of the "Catch My Pal" movement now sweeping over the north of Ireland.

IN NORTHERN FRANCE a peculiar strike is in progress. Owing to the increased tax on spirits the retailers refuse to handle them, and the population is supporting their stand. The revenue officers have begun suit against the retailers to compel them to handle spirits. *L'Abstinence,* the French journal devoted to the cause of abstinence, reports that "the wine-growers of France are using the arguments of the brewers of the United States to prove the great value of wine." It is well known that the temperance movement in France is what its name properly implies, viz., a movement for the temperate use of fermented drinks, wine being considered the logical means to promote temperance.

The Johnson-Locke Mercantile Co.

210 CALIFORNIA STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

AND THEIR BRANCH HOUSES:

Johnson-Carvell & Murphy, Los Angeles, Cal.
Johnson-Carvell & Murphy, San Diego, Cal.
Johnson-Lieber & Co., Portland, Oregon.
Johnson-Lieber & Co., Spokane, Wash.
Johnson-Lieber & Van Bokkelen, Seattle, Wash.
Johnson-Lieber & Van Bokkelen, Tacoma, Wash.
Johnson-Henrici Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

ANNOUNCE THEIR APPOINTMENT AS SOLE AGENTS OF THE PACIFIC COAST FOR THE FOLLOWING FOREIGN HOUSES:

Charles Duval & Co. (Champagnes),	Vertus près Epernay, France
Mansart Pere & Fils (Champagnes to Buyers' Brands),	Epernay, France
Veuve Amiot (French Sparkling Wines),	St. Hilaire-St. Florent, France
Mouchotte & Fils (Saint Jacobin de Toulouse and other Liqueurs),	Saint Mandè (Seine), France
Maire & Fils (Burgundies),	Beaune (Côte d'Or), France
The United Vineyard Proprietors of Cognac (Brandies),	J. G. Monnet & Co., Cognac, France
Boutelleau Fils (Olive Oils),	Nice & Barbezieux, France
Joh. Bapt. Sturm (Still Hocks and Moselles),	Rudesheim a/Rh., Germany
Burgeff & Co. (German Sparkling Wines),	Hocheim a/Main, Germany
Charles Teyssonneau, Jne. (Conserves Alimentaires),	Bordeaux, France
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Sherries),	Jerez de la Frontera, Spain
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Ports),	"Rebello Valente" Brand, Oporto, Portugal
A. M. Hirschfeld & Co. (Clarets and Sauternes and Château Bottled Wines),	29 Rue Poyenne, Bordeaux-les-Chartrons, France
James Leslie & Co. (Ginger Ales, etc.),	Belfast, Ireland

News Notes of National Model License League

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT showing the total amout collected on distilled spirits and fermented liquors during the first seven months of the fiscal years 1908-9 and 1909-10 has been received by the National Model License League from the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

There has been an increase of $7,471,099.15 in the collections on distilled spirits and $827,165.45 in the collections on fermented liquors as compared with last year.

The United States tax on distilled spirits is $1.10 per gallon and on fermented liquors $1 per barrel, each barrel containing thirty-two gallons. According to this calculation the increase in the withdrawals of distilled spirits was 6,791,908 gallons and the increase in fermented liquors was 26,469,294 gallons. Adding the increase in the withdrawals of distilled spirits and fermented liquors gives 33,261,202 gallons. Dividing this by 215, the number of days in the first seven months of the present fiscal year, shows an increase of 154,703 gallons daily.

The press of the country gave the League a free circulation of 6,871,312 solid columns of space in February. This is equivalent to the publishing of over one hundred thousand 8-page papers containing nothing but model license articles. It is said by those who have paid close attention to publicity work in the trade that this far surpasses anything ever accorded to any other organization supported by the trade, but even this is not as much as the League may expect with loyal and active support. The press and the people are earnestly seeking a proper solution of the liquor problem and there is a general tendency manifest to accept model license.

The League now has the endorsement of ministers, mayors, distillers, brewers, winemakers, wholesalers and retailers. Timothy McDonough, head of the National Liquor League, comprising the retailers of the country, has given his unqualified approval to the model license plan and he was one of the signers of the resolutions adopted at St. Louis.

The work of Captain D. M. Smith, General Counsel of the League, is attracting attention nationally. Capt. Smith recently addressed the Virginia Legislature with marked success. He was then called to Missouri to help in a local option fight and then was called to Los Angeles, Cal.

Another League speaker in demand is Frank O. Sebring, of Florida. Mr. Sebring has had wide experience on the political stump. He is scheduled to speak in the near fuutre in Illinois and Nebraska.

Interest in model license is increasing rapidly. The League has received an immense amount of publicity but the press clippings in connection with the St. Louis convention will result in adding to the publicity list the names of papers having a circulation of 1,090,403. The papers that are now on the list have a combined circulation of 19,471,983.

In accordance with the request of leaders of the trade in Virginia the model license plan was explained to the Virginia Senate Committee by Capt. D. M. Smith, General Counsel of the League. A State-wide prohibition bill was under consideration but the committee, after hearing Capt. Smith, reported the bill unfavorably and it was defeated.

Many requests are coming in for copies of the compilation of Biblical verses by Mr. George G. Brown, Vice-President of the League. Mr. Brown has had printed a pamphlet containing every Bible verse containing the words "wine" or "strong drink" and he challenges the prohibitionists to find a word in favor of prohibition. This compilation contains no comment, but Mr. Brown is now at work on a booklet which will contain all the verses with comment on each verse. This booklet will be sent to ministers and others interested in the religious phase of the liquor problem.

The League is receiving congratulations on the recognition accorded it by Mr. Frederic J. Haskin, one of the foremost newspaper correspondents of the country. Mr. Haskin recently sent to his papers an entertaining article on model license. The papers that used the article have a circulation of 1,427,130. The article filled a column in the average paper, which means 1,427,130 columns of space. Mr. Haskin wrote the article for its news value and, of course, did not charge the League for the work.

Statistics Form Census Report Bulletin No. 45

MORE DRUNKENNESS IN PROHIBITION STATES THAN IN THOSE WHICH HAVE LICENSED SALOONS.

Maine—Prohibition State.

Cities.	Population.	Arrests for Drunkenness.	Saloons
Bangor	22,675	1,236	0
Auburn	13,461	98	0
Augusta	12,031	109	0
Bath	11,002	215	0
Biddeford	16,655	414	0
Lewiston	24,379	374	0
Rockland	8,150	385	0
Waterville	10,188	136	0
Total	118,541	2,967	0
Arrests for drunkenness per 1,000 inhabitants			25
Saloons per 1,000			0

Illinois—License State.

Cities.	Population.	Arrests for Drunkenness.	Saloons
Belleville	18,120	151	110
Bloomington	24,278	266	75
Champaign	10,076	435	23
Decatur	21,772	403	62
Freeport	14,179	176	39
Mattoon	10,459	276	19
Ottawa	10,888	171	42
Pekin	9,041	117	28
Total	118,813	1,995	398
Arrests for drunkenness per 1,000 inhabitants			17
Saloons per 1,000			335

Bangor, Me., with no licensed saloons—it being a prohibition State—heads the list with 1,236 arrests for drunkenness. The prohibitionists will say that the morals of license cities are of a lower order and that drunkenness is not looked upon as an offense. That may be true, but it does not account for the number of arrests for other causes in prohibition cities.

Bear in mind that arrests require officers of the law and jails, which the prohibitionists promised to eliminate from the list of the taxpayers' burdens when prohibition was put into effect. Has this proved true in Maine or elsewhere?



YOU HERE! AND WHITE HORSE, TOO!







CHAS. MEINECKE & CO.

Agents P. C. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Recovery of the Beer Business and Its Meaning

THE following dispatch from Washington has been widely circulated in the daily papers:

"That the beer brewers of the country are recovering from the slump in the consumption of that beverage which characterized the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, when the internal revenue receipts fell off nearly $2,500,000, is shown by the November treasury statement giving such returns from all sources.

"During November the taxes on beer increased $606,947 over November, 1908, which means that just so many more barrels were taken from the breweries for ultimate use.

"For the first five months of the current fiscal year the increase in beer tax receipts over the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1909 amounted to $777,658, the summer months of the current year showing an increase, while in September and October there was a falling off.

"Internal revenue bureau officials say an increase in consumption of beer is an indication of prosperity, because, being a poor man's drink, its use accurately reffects the trend of industrial conditions."

This journal has insisted all along that the decrease in the consumption of beer during the last fiscal year was due chiefly to the business depression, and that the brewer had no reason to feel panicky on account of the prohibition movement, as far as the immediate loss of business was concerned. This position is now amply sustained.

There was a falling off in December as against the corresponding month last year. Nobody expected anything else. December was an exceptionally severe winter month throughout most of the northern states. Not only was the weather very cold, but the stormy conditions that generally prevailed, and the discomfort of walking and difficulties of transportation on account of the extraordinary snowfall, kept people indoors and at home. As the brewing trade is in close sympathy with weather conditions, the result is natural. If the brewing trade is an industrial barometer, as the internal revenue officials declare, it is almost as truly a real thermometer.

As is shown by the figures published in this issue, the calendar year 1909 shows an increase over 1908 of 638,047 barrels. All of this was in the last seven months of the year, indicating a definite turn in the tide of business prosperity practically since the close of the Government's fiscal year last June. As compared with the panic of 1893, this is a remarkably quick recovery. At that time the decrease in consumption continued for two years before the upward movement began.

"Extract Drunkards" Now

THE LATEST in the line of substitutes for ordinary intoxicants comes from Minnesota, where many of the places where beverages have been sold were closed through the operation of local option laws. Flavoring extracts that contain a proportion of alcohol are said to be popular among the Indians of that section.

Lemon and vanilla extracts are the next things which W. E. Johnson, Government Indian agent, is going after in the reservation countries of the northern part of Minnesota, where he has just closed nearly sixty saloons. The *Twin City Commercial Bulletin* says:

"Mr. Johnson has found by long experience that the closing of saloons and the shutting off of whisky itself is invariably followed by some substitutes which 'Poor Lo' resorts to. In Minnesota it is the flavoring extracts, according to W. G. Calderwood, secretary of the State Prohibition Committee. Some of these extracts contain as high as 40 per cent of alcohol and a couple of small bottles are guaranteed to produce a drunken Indian."

Massachusetts Towns Turn Strongly for License

THE MARCH town meetings in Massachusetts were held in about 50 towns in the western part of the State, and the feature of the recorded results was the decisive change in sentiment on the license question in a number of communities that last year voted "No." The change was especially marked in Franklin county, which last year was almost free from saloons.

Greenfield, after being in the no-license column for a year, changed front and voted yes 1,079 to 903. Its neighbor, Montague, last year no-license, went over to the license side with a rush, the vote standing: Yes, 617; no, 318. The fact that the town elected a board of license commissioners probably had much to do with the size of the majority. The surprise of the day was, however, at Orange, which voted yes 517 to 440, after staying in the "No" column long enough to give the impression that the policy was a fixture. Whately and Conway also voted yes. The single victory of the temperance forces was at Shelburne, which voted no-license, 155 to 131.

The biggest surprise in Hampshire County was the result at Amherst, the town voting license 367 to 317. Belchertown changed from no to yes, 154 to 152. Other towns which went over into the license column were Middlefield, Florida and Barre.

The production of beer in this country in 1909, according to statistics compiled by the Internal Revenue Bureau, was greater than that of the previous year by 638,245 barrels. The returns for January of this year, not complete, show a gain of 145,000 barrels over the beer output for the same month in 1909.

Old Ripy

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH
IN BULK AND BOTTLED IN BOND

T. B. RIPY DISTILLERY
112-8th District
TYRONE, KENTUCKY

ALBERT DALLEMAND & COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE OLD TAYLOR LABEL



("Registered in U. S. Patent Office")

The above is the fac simile of the form, shape and size of this company's label for half-gallons, quarts and fives

BOTTLED IN BOND

The background of the label is

YELLOW

THE CHARACTERISTIC SIGNATURE OF THIS COMPANY, AS WRITTEN BY ITS PRESIDENT, COL. E. H. TAYLOR, JR.,

IS IN RED

"THIS YELLOW LABEL IS IN EXCLUSIVE AND CONCLUSIVE USE ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1910."

E. H. TAYLOR, JR., & SONS, INC., DISTILLERS
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO, Sole Distributers
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

WINE AND BRANDY EXPORTS BY SEA

FROM FEBRUARY 20TH TO MARCH 20TH, 1910.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	11	104	$ 96
" British Columbia	166	3,817	2,084
" Central America	15	9,082	3,185
" Korea	....	203	79
" Hawaiian Islands	128	43,848	19,967
" Japan	5	4,288	1,288
" Mexico	12	4,088	1,370
" New York	28	693,757	220,031
" Philippine Islands	100	2,184	932
" South America	....	1,500	669
" Society Islands	....	106	66
" Samoan Islands	....	50	30
" Germany	....	1,139	366
" Samarang	....	310	300
" Singapore	....	100	40
Total	465	764,576	$250,503

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	....	156	$468
" British Columbia	6	.....	116
" Central America	70	269	961
" Hawaiian Islands	235	873	3,214
" Japan	....	306	360
" Mexico	291	.....	1,677
" Philippine Islands	241	788	2,784
" Society Islands	1	.....	21
Total	844	2,392	$9,601

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	....	53	$132
" Central America	....	10	25
" Hawaiian Islands	7	26	135
" New York	15	6,197	3,814
" Germany	....	1,042	542
Total	22	7,328	$4 648

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Central America	6	.....	$ 49
" Hawaiian Islands	6	.....	107
" Society Islands	19	.....	160
Total	31	.....	$316

MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	1 cs Alcohol, 99 cs Liquors
" British Columbia	1 kg Bitters, 1 kg Vermouth, 1 cs Champagne 7 cs 1 kg Syrups, 10 cs Mineral Water
" Central America	2 kgs Vermouth, 2 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs China Wine
" China	6 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Hawaiian Islands	2 cs Absinthe, 5 cs Picon, 19 cs Porter 43 cs Vermouth, 66 cs Grape Juice, 15 cs Kummel 11 cs China Wine, 2 cs Rock and Rye, 44 cs Liquors 7 cs 1 bbl 35 gals Alcohol, 116 cs Mineral Water 157 cs 4 bbls 11 gals Gin, 2 bbls Coca Cola 33 cs Champagne, 60 cs Ginger Ale
" Japan	1 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 1 cs Grape Juice
" Mexico	46 cs Mineral Water, 10 cs Cherries in Maraschino 3 cs Bitters, 2 cs Blackberry Brandy, 10 cs Gin 5 cs Curacoa, 50 cs Vermouth
" Philippine Islands	229 cs Liquors, 41 cs Grape Juice, 22 cs Alcohol 15 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 25 cs Ginger Brandy
" Chemulpo	6 cs Grape Juice
" India	1 cs Grape Juice
" Samoan Islands	1 cs Alcohol, 3 bbls Cider, 2 cs Grape Juice
" Australia	50 cs Grape Juice, 2 cs Mineral Water
Total	1362 cs 10 bbls 4 kgs 46 gals
Value	$10,071

IMPORTS BY SEA

Domestic.

FROM FEBRUARY 20TH TO MARCH 20TH, 1910.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, February 21.

180 bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
195 hhds Beer .....John Rapp & Son.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Pueblo, February 25.

2 bbls Wine .....A. H. Buhner.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, February 28.

85 hhds Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
40 bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
70 hf bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
85 qr bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
170 hhds Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
50 bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
320 hf bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
126 qr bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Umatilla, March 2.

1 bbl Cherries in Maraschino .....E. G. Lyons & Raas Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, March 3.

80 hhds Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
20 bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
70 hf bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
119 qr bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Governor, March 7.

318 cs Wine .....C. F. Dienger.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer City of Pueblo, March 11.

96 kgs Beer .....John Garber.

FROM HONOLULU—Per steamer Korea, March 14.

3 cs Gin .....W. H. K. Young.
3 cs Gin .....A. A. Brown.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, March 11.

75 hhds Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
50 bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
50 hf bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
100 qr bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
240 hhds Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
200 bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
80 hf bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
60 qr bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, March 15.

75 hhds Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
50 bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
40 hf bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
100 qr bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
50 bbls Beer .....D. Meinke.
24 qr bbls Beer .....D. Meinke.
390 hhds Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
30 bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.

BEER IN TRANSIT.

To Oakland .....130 hhds 10 bbls 126 hf bbls 72 qr bbls
" Alameda .....30 hhds 40 hf bbls 70 qr bbls
" Los Angeles .....157 bbls
" Fresno .....140 bbls
" San Jose .....30 hhds 130 bbls

IMPORTS.

Foreign.

FROM FEBRUARY 20TH TO MARCH 20TH, 1910.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Nebraskan, February 25.

67 bbls Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
3 cs Brandy .....J. Castaloupes, San Francisco.
680 cs Liquors .....J. H. Spohn Co., San Francisco.
12 bbls Gin .....C. Buckman & Co., San Francisco.
670 cs Whisky .....W. H. Campbell, San Francisco.
130 cs Bitters .....Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
126 cs Wine .....C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
11 csks Gin .....G. I. Ladd & Co., Stockton.
30 cs Gin .....G. I. Ladd & Co., Stockton.
670 cs Whisky .....G. S. Clark Co., Portland.
3 cs Brandy .....F. Zimmerman, Portland.

E. A. GROEZINGER Established 1864 E. O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW

SPARKLING AND VINTAGE WINES

CHAMPAGNES

809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. CAL.

TELEPHONE KEARNY 709 HOME C 3322 CABLE ADDRESS: FINKE

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Mongolia, February 25.

58 csks Sake ... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
71 cs Sake ... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
175 csks Sake ... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
30 cs Sake ... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Itauri, February 28.

40 cs Champagne ... R. R. Hoege, San Francisco.
300 cs Gin ... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Gin ... Crown Dist. Co., San Francisco.
10 csks Gin ... Crown Dist. Co., San Francisco.
2 csks Wine ... Order, San Francisco.
1100 cs Gin ... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
1 hhd wine ... Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco.
1 hhd wine ... Kuhls, Schwarke & Co., San Francisco.
3 csks Sherry ... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
35 bbls Wine ... Rosenblatt & Co., San Francisco.
396 cs Mineral Water ... Order, San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE (via Salina Cruz)—Same vessel.

100 cs Gin ... M. K. Gottstein, Seattle.
39 cs Wine ... Hudson Bay Co., Victoria.
20 cs Whisky ... A. Harvey, Victoria.
8 csks Whisky ... A. Harvey, Victoria.
250 cs Whisky ... Order, Victoria.
149 cs Champagne ... A. Harvey, Victoria.
128 cs Whisky ... A. Harvey, Victoria.
50 cs Vermouth ... R. P. Rithet & Co., Victoria.
25 cs Fernet ... Order, Victoria.
68 cs Wine ... Gold Seal Liquor Co., Vancouver.
1 cs Wine ... Order, Vancouver.
25 cs Absinthe ... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
35 cs Ale ... Great Western Liquor Co., Vancouver.
140 cs Whisky ... Great Western Liquor Co., Vancouver.
40 cs Gin ... J. Colcutt & Co., Vancouver.
10 octs Brandy ... J. Robertson & Sons, Vancouver.
20 cs Brandy ... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
25 pkgs Ginger Ale ... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
50 cs Gin ... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
200 cs Beer ... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
10 cs Brandy ... Order, Vancouver.
4 bbls Beer ... Order, Vancouver.
3 hhds Whisky ... Order, Vancouver.
50 cs Whisky ... Order, Vancouver.
140 cs Brandy ... Order, Vancouver.

FROM NEW YORK—Per Mexican, March 2.

50 cs Kummel ... Samuel & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Gin ... Rathjen Bros., San Francisco.
268 cs Whisky ... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
460 cs Root Beer ... J. H. Spohn, Seattle.
15 cs Whisky ... Sherwood & Sherwood, Portland.
4 bbls Gin ... Silver Grill, Tacoma.
3 csks Gin ... Silver Grill, Tacoma.
19 cs Wine ... Silver Grill, Tacoma.
140 csks Bottled Beer ... Peacock & Co., Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE—Same vessel.

50 bbls Bottled Beer ... Jas. de Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Whisky ... W. McNear, San Francisco.
200 cs Whisky ... Wetmore, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
40 cs Lime Juice ... W. R. Bremner, San Francisco.
25 cs Wine ... Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco.
20 cs Wine ... Wieland Bros., San Francisco.
50 bbls Stout ... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
50 cs Stout ... American Mercantile Co., S. F.
50 cs Beer ... Order, San Francisco.
5 cs Gin ... W. A. Ross & Bro., Portland.
5 cs Cordials ... W. A. Ross & Bro., Portland.
5 cs Bitters ... W. A. Ross & Bro., Portland.
5 cs Lime Juice ... W. A. Ross & Bro., Portland.
25 bbls Ginger Ale ... W. A. Ross & Bro., Portland.
10 bbls Soda Water ... W. A. Ross & Bro., Portland.
201 cs Whisky ... Wetmore, Bowen & Co., Portland.
24 cs Whisky ... A. Harvey, Seattle.
12 csks Whisky ... A. Harvey, Seattle.
5 csks Wine ... Order, Seattle.
50 cs Wine ... Goldie, Seattle.
15 cs Wine ... Order, Seattle.
35 cs Aquavit ... Order, Seattle.
350 cs Gin ... Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu.

FROM GENOA (via Ancon)—Per San Jose, March 3.

2 bbls Wine ... B. A. Crestello, San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Seattle)—Per Buckman, March 3.

500 cs Gin ... Jas. Buchanan & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Spirits ... Tillmann & Bendel, San Frencisco.
25 cs Spirits ... American Mercantile Co., S. F.
100 cs Stout ... Wm. Hoelscher & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Brandy ... A. P. Michalakea, San Francisco.

FROM VICTORIA—Per Umatilla, March 4.

25 cs Ale ... J. Levin, San Francisco.
25 cs Stout ... J. Levin, San Francisco.
30 cs Whisky ... J. Levin, San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Tenyo Maru, March 4.

20 cs Sake ... Aki Co., San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Inverness, March 5.

300 cs Vermouth ... American Mercantile Co., S. F.
300 cs Fernet ... American Mercantile Co., S. F.
400 cs Wine ... A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
61 cs Liquors ... Simon, Levy & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Amer Picon ... Jas. de Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
750 cs Bitters ... A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
250 cs Vermouth ... A. Cora, San Francisco.
200 cs Vermouth ... American Mercantile Co., S. F.
950 cs Vermouth ... American Mercantile Co., S. F.
500 cs Fernet ... A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
20 pipes Gin ... Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
94 csks Sherry ... Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
64 cs Sherry ... Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
4000 cs Vermouth ... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky ... Rathjen Bros., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ... Rathjen Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky ... M. Wolf, San Francisco.
225 bbls Ginger Ale ... Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Whisky ... J. Buchanan & Co., San Francisco.
260 cs Mineral Water ... Apollinaris Agency Co., San Francisco.
77 cs Wine ... A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
8 bbls Wine ... A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
4 pkgs Wine ... A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Chartreuse ... A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
15 cs Liquors ... A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Gin ... Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
250 bbls Ginger Ale ... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
10 octs Whisky ... Hellman Bros., San Francisco.
45 cs Whisky ... Hellman Bros., San Francisco.
5 cs Rum ... Hellman Bros., San Francisco.
150 cs Beer ... Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Gin ... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ... Simon, Levy & Co., San Francisco.
175 cs Gin ... Roth & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Gin ... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
174 cs Beer ... H. P. Finlay & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ... Levaggi & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Gin ... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ... L. D. McLean & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ... Cerutti Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
550 cs Gin ... H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
145 cs Mineral Water ... Apollinaris Co., Los Angeles.
175 cs Beer ... H. P. Finlay & Co., Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Pleiades, March 7.

1 csk Whisky ... Rathjen Bros., San Francisco.
15 cs Cider ... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
4 cs Wine ... American Mercantile Co., S. F.
600 cs Root Beer ... J. H. Spohn, San Francisco.
89 cs Bitters ... Naber, Alfs & Brune, San Francisco.
30 cs Bitters ... M. Wolf, San Francisco.
100 cs Bitters ... Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
1186 cs Whisky ... J. Levin, San Francisco.
103 cs Champagne ... J. Levin, San Francisco.
7 cs Wine ... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
12 cs Whisky ... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
24 bbls Wine ... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
2 cs Wine ... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
6 cs Cordials ... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
15 cs Brandy ... P. J. Spiropolos, San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE—Same vessel.

30 bbls Whisky ... Order, San Francisco.
30 cs Gin ... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky ... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
120 bbls Bottled Beer ... Order, San Francisco.
40 bbls Ginger Ale ... Order, San Francisco.
4 cs Ginger Ale ... Order, San Francisco.
2 csks Whisky ... Order, San Francisco.
500 cs Champagne ... F. Draz & Co., San Francisco.
2 cs Cognac ... F. Draz & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Liquors ... A. F. Thane, San Francisco.
194 cs Champagne ... Palace Hotel Co., San Francisco.
1 cs Brandy ... Palace Hotel Co., San Francisco.
295 cs Wine ... Palace Hotel Co., San Francisco.
60 cs Liquors ... K. P. Zarakostos, San Francisco.
50 cs Gin ... C. F. Last Co., Los Angeles.

FROM VICTORIA—Per City of Puebla, March 10, 1910.

25 cs Whisky ... A. Cora, San Francisco.

FROM GENOA—Per Amiral Exelmans, March 11.

250 cs Bitters ... Levaggi, Granucci & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Vermouth ... Tomanovich & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Vermouth ... Levaggi Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Vermouth ... D. Di Belli, San Francisco.
5 cs Wine ... D. Di Belli, San Francisco.
2 csks Wine ... D. Di Belli, San Francisco.
250 cs Fernet ... Levaggi, Granucci & Co., San Francisco.
11 bbls Wine ... R. Guiseppi, San Francisco.
10 cs Wine ... George Whittel, San Francisco.

FROM MARSEILLES—Same vessel.

1000 cs Vermouth ... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
60 cs Mineral Water ... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
250 cs Vermouth ... Delsol Bros. & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Vermouth ... A. Vignier, San Francisco.



Guinness' Extra Stout
Bass' Foreign Ale
Boar's Head Brand

BOTTLED BY
T. B. HALL & CO., Ltd. - - Liverpool

American Mercantile Co.
AGENTS
514 Battery St. - - San Francisco

AMERICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY
514 Battery St., San Francisco

SOLE PACIFIC COAST REPRESENTATIVES

Julius Wile, Sons & Co.
Imported Wines and Liquors — New York
Fratelli Branca
Italian Vermouth — Milan, Italy
Legler Pernod
Absinthe and Kirsch — Couvet and Pontarlier
T. B. Hall & Co., Ltd.
Ale and Stout — Liverpool, England
R. Beziers & Co.
Sardines — Lorient, France
Dandicolle & Gaudin
Conserves — Bordeaux
Fcois, Lecourt
Mushroons — Sevres pres Paris
Vve. Goiran & Fils
Olive Oil — Nice, France

IMPORTERS OF PRUNE AND CHERRY JUICE



500 cs Vermouth ....Levaggi, Granucci & Co., San Francisco.
250 cs Vermouth ....Tomanovich & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Vermouth ....H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.

FROM LA PALLICE—Same vessel.

350 cs Brandy ....Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
16 cs Mineral Water ....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
60 cs Wine ....G. W. McNear, San Francisco.
51 cs Champagne ....G. W. McNear, San Francisco.
300 cs Wine ....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Brandy ....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
65 cs Liquors..... ....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Same vessel.

150 cs Gin ....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
25 cs Beer ....Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Whisky ....James Buchanan & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Whisky ....Johnson-Locke Mercantile Co., S. F.
303 cs Whisky ....St. Francis Importation Co., S. F.
1 hhd Whisky ....Pacific-Union Club, San Francisco.
125 cs Whisky ....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ....A. Vignier, San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Missourian, March 14.

1 cs Brandy ....P. Vonevilos, San Francisco.
5 cs Kummel ....Rathjen Bros., San Francisco.
25 cs Wine ....C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Champagne ....F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Kummel .....American Mercantile Co., S. F.
10 octs Gin ....H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
15 cs Gin ....H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
320 cs Gin ... .Wilson Distilling o., San Francisco.
300 cs Whisky ....Wilson Distilling o., San Francisco.
5 bbls Whisky ....Everett Liquor Co., Seattle.
103 cs Champagne ....S. Hyde, Seattle.
10 cs Wine ....Michael & Co., Seattle.
6 cs Cordials ....Bachtold & Ackerman, Walla Walla.
20 bbls Whisky ... .Cont. Dist. Co., Seattle.
119 bbls Bottled Beer ....Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu.
10 bbls Whisky ....Peacock & Co., Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE—Same vessel.

50 cs Brandy ....J. W. Peterson, San Francisco.
50 cs Punch ....J. W. Peterson, San Francisco.
50 cs Bottled Beer ....J. W. Peterson, San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Korea, March 14.

100 csks Sake ....N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
35 csks Sake ....Aki Co., San Francisco.

Imports by Rail in Bond

FROM FEBRUARY 20TH TO MARCH 20TH, 1910.

Via New Orleans—

185 cs Wine ....From Liverpool.
50 cs Brandy .... " "

Fake "Social" Clubs

IN LOS ANGELES the question of the social club license, a feature of the proposed new liquor license, is opposed by the Elks, Eagles and other fraternal organizations, where bars are not kept as sources of profit. The object of this tax is not, as stated by the authorities, to produce revenue, but to discourage clubs that are not bona fide social clubs. It has been estimated that there are 100 organizations in Los Angeles which have secured charters from the State as social clubs, imposing merely nominal monthly dues, such as 5 or 10 cents a month, that exist solely for the purpose of selling liquor without paying a license fee. These are practically blind pigs, and there is no way of controlling them.

John Trickson's saloon, the cafe, a barber shop and a real estate office were valued at $25,000; J. M. Pierce's real estate office at $1,000; Jensen & Stegner, hotel, $10,000; I. N. Haviland's hotel, $25,000; Charles Brownfield's poolroom, $2,000; William McCue, $2,000; I. N. McGrath, $5,000.

A dispatch from Malott, Washington, states that officers of the Okanogan County Local Option League report the petitions circulated to call a special election June 7th are being signed by sufficient voters. The proportion refusing to sign is estimated at one in ten.

A dispatch from Fort Smith, Arkansas, dated March 23d, states that the United States Marshal seized a carload of wine on a sidetrack. The action was authorized by a Federal court libel charging violation of the pure food law. The libel alleges the wine was made in California and misbranded with foreign names. It was shipped by a San Francisco firm.

Topazor
The White Wine

Nectarubi
The Red Wine

The Perfection of California Table Wines



ESTABLISHED IN 1880 INCORPORATED IN 1906

CONTRA COSTA WINERY, MARTINEZ
WINDSOR WINERY, SONOMA CO.

Office and Salesrooms:
549 WASHINGTON STREET San Francisco

Wine Machinery

COMPLETE PLANTS FITTED OUT

Continuous Presses
Crushers, Stemmers
and Must Pumps

Toulouse & Delorieux
489 Eighth St., San Francisco, Cal.

—MARKET— CONDITIONS

DRY WINES:—The market during March was quite fair, notwithstanding the peculiar conditions existing throughout the regions where our wines find a demand. In other words, considering the season, the result of the month's business was anything but unsatisfactory, and there is no reason to fear these conditions will change for the worse. The standard California wines are steadily forcing themselves upon that portion of the wine consumers in this country who judge a wine by their palate, instead of the label, and that is what is eventually to upbuild a great and honorable industry.

Exports of wine by sea were seasonal, the totals being 465 cases, 764,576 gallons, valued at $250,503.

Imports by rail in Bond were 185 cases, and by sea 1948 cases, 82 barrels, 108 casks and 2 hogsheads.

SWEETS:—Presumably by reason of the recent organization of independent sweet wine makers, prices have been steadied and it is safe to say that any changes in this line in future will be to a higher point. Production practically closed for the season with an output of 8,540 gallons for February.

BRANDY:—The situation is unchanged, and there is no cause to expect any variance at this time. The production of Brandy for the three districts during February totaled 34,234 tax gallons. There remained in bond in the State on February 28th, 1910, 2, 694,047 tax gallons.

WHISKY:—Barring some complaints as to local trade, the whisky business has been fairly good during the month. Many houses complain of the situation in the City, but one of the largest concerns in the trade reports a gratifying increase in local business and a larger increase in collections. Country trade is in good repute, and the Northwest, despite the turmoil of the antis, is reported very good. It is the consensus of opinion in the trade that the year will prove to be a prosperous one.

Exports by sea were little better than nominal, the figures being 844 cases and 2392 gallons, valued at $9,601. Miscellaneous exports totaled 1362 cases and 11 barrels, 4 kegs, valued at $10,071.

Imports by sea were of good volume, totalling 6,247 cases, 135 barrels, 23 casks, 10 octaves, and 1 hogshead.

Gin imports continue heavy, the figures being 5,146 cases, 16 barrels, 24 casks, 10 octaves, 20 pipes.

IMPORTATIONS: Business holds up well for the season, outside trade being very satisfactory. Local business, in line with the general trade, was quiet. The figures of the imports by sea for the month ending March 20th, are as follows:

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Beer, 650 cases, 966 barrels, 580 half-barrels, 614 quarter barrels, 1,310 hogsheads, 96 kegs, 140 casks; Wine, 1,948 cases, 82 barrels, 108 casks, 2 hogsheads; Gin, 5,146 cases, 16 barrels, 24 casks, 10 octaves, 20 pipes; Whisky, 6,247 cases, 135 barrels, 23 casks, 10 octaves, 1 hogshead; Brandy, 728 cases, 10 octaves; Liquors, 906 cases; Champagne, 1,240 cases; Sake, 121 cases, 368 casks; Mineral Water, 877 cases; Vermouth, 9,055 cases; Ginger Ale, 4 cases, 540 barrels, 25 packages; Punch, 50 cases; Rum, 5 cases; Bitters, 1304 cases; Fernet, 1,075 cases; Absinthe, 25 cases; Ale, 60 cases; Stout, 175 cases, 50 barrels; Kimmel, 105 cases; Cognac, 2 cases; Cordials, 11 cases; Root Beer, 868 cases; Soda Water, 10 barrels; Chartreuse, 50 cases; Amer. Pican, 500 cases; Cider, 15 cases; Lime Juice, 45 cases; Aquavit, 35 cases; Spirits, 125 cases; Cherries in Maraschino, 1 barrel.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND:—Wine, 185 cases; Brandy, 50 cases.

BEER:—There is nothing to be said of the situation except that the Weather Clerk is handing out the kind of weather which makes business for the beer men. Exports by sea for the month, were exceptionally small. Imports were of fair volume, the totals being 650 cases, 966 barrels, 580 half barrels, 614 quarter barrels, 1310 hogsheads, 96 kegs and 140 casks; ale, 60 cases, and Stout, 155 cases and 50 barrels.

"The World's Best Beverage Whisky"

IN this manner E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons, are advertising the famous "Old Taylor" Whisky," in the *Courier-Journal* of Louisville and the *Enquirer* of Cincinnati. Herewith is a copy of the reading of the advertisement:

OLD TAYLOR.

Its Transcendent Merit, and The Public Markets Combine in Fixing and Proclaiming The OLD TAYLOR as the World's Best Beverage Whisky.

Its Intrinsic Merit has Established it in the Esteem of the Dealer and Consumer alike, and the Public Market quotations evidence its continuing hold upon Popular Favor and Confidence.

E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS.
Incorporated,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

Local Coppersmith "Shows" the Puget Sounders

OSCAR KRENZ, the well-known coppersmith of this city, returned recently from a three weeks trip to Seattle and other Puget Sound points, where he went to compete with houses in his line in that part of the country. In speaking of the result of his journey, Mr. Krenz said:

"I was very successful in bringing home several large orders, among which were a brewery outfit complete, for Vancouver, B. C.; beer cooling aparatus and pan, for the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company; also several other minor jobs from Tacoma and Portland, Oregon. Therefore by reason of this Northern work, and the large local trade the copper and brass works are doing, and in winery repair and construction, the entire establishment has been kept very busy and will be so for some time to come.

"In spite of this state of affairs I desire it to be known by my many customers, that arrangements have been made to properly cover the local field and that outside work will not be permitted to interfere with that of my regular customers."

Brewery Combination

THE consolidation of the Wunder Brewing Company and the Union Brewing and Malting Company, has been consummated. The necessary documents have been recorded, and the first named brewery turned over to the Union Company, real estate at the northwest corner of Scott and Greenwich streets, on the south side of Lombard street, west of Scott and at the northeast corner of Eighteenth and Florida streets has been taken over by the Union company. With the real estate is transferred stock and fixtures valued at $242,538 and machinery valued at $231,462.27.

San Francisco's Pure Food Exposition

DURING the month a Pure Food Exhibition was held in this city, which contained some excellent and interesting exhibits and was worthy of greater public patronage than it received. The management were evidently new to the work and might otherwise be criticized, but as it is hoped to make this exposition an annual affair, having gained the necessary experience, there is every reason to believe the second attempt will far surpass the first. In addition, the heavy rain storms during the week of the show had much to do with the slim attendance, but those who visited it were well satisfied with the majority of exhibits.

The exhibits which attracted most attention were those of the Italian-Swiss Colony, Wetmore-Bowen, Lang & Co., the California Winery and the California Fig Products Company. All the above had representative displays, and it would be discriminating to attempt to play any favorites in the matter. Certainly the exhibits named, and others seen by the writer, were much more worthy of the prize for the best display, than the florists' exhibit, to which we are told it was given. By the by, what have "flowers," however beautiful, and arranged by however captivating a handmaiden, got to do with a Pure Food Exhibition? Had it been "flours" and the various foods manufactured therefrom, we could have better understood it.

THE ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY.

The plan of this display, pleasing both to the eye and palate, was so arranged as to contain nothing but the choice products of the company, while the decorations were strictly confined to the viticultural industry—vines, vine leaves, etc. Artistic arrangement of bottles of the wines for which Asti vineyards are celebrated, together with electric lights in the form of bunches of grapes, gave a most satisfactory result. A number of handsome photographs of the vineyards, wineries, etc., that the quality of Tipo Chianti has made world famous, added to the general effect. One depicting the recently constructed champagne establishment at Asti was of particular interest, showing a new departure on the part of the management in which it is hoped it will be as successful as it has been with the still wines, which have made the Italian-Swiss Colony well known at home and abroad. A valuable booklet was given away containing thirty well tried receipts of palatable dishes in which wines are used, and other interesting information that will be welcomed by the housewife.

WETMORE-BOWEN COMPANY.

The above company were as usual to the front and on the firing line, and had a very compact, well arranged and pleasing display. As our readers are well aware, every wine bearing the "Cresta Blanca" brand, is a credit to the State. The company only deals in bottled wines, so is able to guarantee the quality of every wine which leaves its hands. In consequence, the Wetmore-Bowen Company has built up a large export trade and the "Cresta Blanca" brand is as well known among connoisseurs in the East and elsewhere as in California. A strong point in these wines, made largely from grapes grown in the beautiful and fertile Livermore Valley, is their individuality, their strong characteristics as to flavor, bouquet and color. So, as we said before, these wines have proved a credit to the State, have by their general excellence advertised the value of our various products, and thereby called special attention to this State as a producer of wines equal in all respects to any in the world's market.

AUGUST LANG & COMPANY.

August Lang & Co. are the proprietors of the Fredericksburg Bottling Company, the "Red Lion" porter and are also agents for "Cook's Water," one of the best natural waters now to be found in this or any other market. Business is carried on by this company in a large and well fitted-up establishment at Eighteenth and Alabama streets, San Francisco. Of these various products the company made a fine showing in a suitably arranged booth, and were well rewarded for their trouble by the attention attracted to their excellent display. It is unnecessary for us to more than call attention to the merits of the Fredericksburg beer, bottled by it. This brewery, at San Jose, was one of the first, if not the first brewery, to make lager beer in this State, under the management of the late Earnest Denicke, and was soon recognized as one of the best beers brewed in California. The "Red Lion" porter is brewed by the company and has very considerable merits and should command a large trade.

In "Cook's Water" August Lang & Co. have a decidedly superior article. Whether taken straight or as a component part of a highball, Cook's Water has few equals, and is a favorite beverage at the table or on the bar counter.

THE CALIFORNIA WINERY.

Cordova wines, made by the California Winery, were displayed in an arbour covered with grape leaves, and to the writer's thinking was one of the most tasteful exhibits at the Pure Food Show. The wines themselves are particularly noticeable for their absolute purity, and comprised almost every variety raised in the State—dry, medium and sweet. In the arbour were clarets, zinfandels, burgundies, cabernets, chiantis, hocks, rieslings, sauternes, sherries, ports, madeiras, muscatels, tokays, sparkling burgundy and sauterne, brandies, cordials and unfermented grape juice—indeed a grand display of the output of California vineyards!

The wines in question were all of a high quality, and in sampling them it was seen that all possessed an indefineable quality, the nutriment of the grape. Under these circumstances there ought to be a fine future for "Cordova" wines, which seem to the writer to be very desirable beverages, and particularly suited to the use of convalescents, because of their strength-giving properties and delightful flavor.

CALIFORNIA FIG PRODUCTS COMPANY.

The above company was particularly noticeable, giving away samples of "California Fig and Herb Bitters," probably one of the best laxative tonics in use, not only insuring a healthy appetite but a thorough digestion of the food eaten. Shakespeare says: "May good digestion wait on appetite." In his days this preparation was unknown or he would have taken a little fig and herb bitters and have been sure of it. Not only is it a delightful beverage, but has medicinal virtues and tends to prevent and cure all those ills that man is heir to which arise from the stomach. This bitters is purely vegetable, containing no opiates or mineral drugs, therefore being not only effective but harmless in its action. It is both a tonic and a gentle laxative and tones up the whole system, besides materially assisting in the daily functions by removing all waste and poisonous matter, and fortifying the body against the inroads of disease. The use of California Fig and Herb Bitters is found to prove health-giving and strengthening.

In conclusion, we would say that there were a large number of other exhibits, interesting, instructive and well worthy of inspection. It is also understood that one of the features of this exposition was the desire of the exhibitors generally to foster the use of California wines, not only for table use, but also in the flavoring of many dishes and general use in cooking. We hope that the next show held will have a larger list of exhibits, and, above all, be better attended. Such expositions do much good, not only as advertisements, but in instructing the people as to what to eat and drink.

J. F. Plumel Co. ,'At Home"

WE ARE glad to chronicle the removal downtown of the old and reliable firm of J. F. Plumel Company, which has during March taken possession of its new permanent headquarters at 63-65 Ellis street. This company, which does an importing and wholesale and retail business, has for many years been noted for the high quality of the wines and liquors in which it deals. It is an importer of the finest brands of Bordeaux wines, French brandies and olive oil, besides handling domestic wines and liquors of the best grade only. Therefore, the brand "J. F. Plumel Company" wherever found is a guarantee of the greatest excellence.

The large store on Ellis street is well suited to the company's business, and has been fitted up to give the greatest convenience for handling the wholesale branch of the business. To increase the space a mezzanine floor encircles the store, and also contains the office. In fact, everywhere the space has been adroitly used to meet the demands of the business. Two large and deep windows will enable the company to make a fine display of their goods to the passing public.

In the rear is the side-bar, where the sampling of the stock of delicious beverages can be done, and this will attract the connoisseurs and men of the world who always congregate where the best of wines and liquors can be found.

The Eagle Brewing Company of San Jose has just completed improvements on their plant at a cost of $15,000. Fred Straub, the proprietor, evidently has no fears of the prohibition wave which has long threatened to engulf this city.

Amalgamated Grape Growers Located

THE HEADQUARTERS of the Amalgamated Grape Growers and Wine Makers of California are now being fitted up at room 115, Russ House Building, on Montgomery street. This move on the part of the new organization promises to be of great importance to the viticultural industry generally. The premises secured are of ample dimensions and it is proposed therein to arrange a permanent display of wines and all cooperage machinery, etc., used in vineyard and winery.

A large arbor, to be covered with vines, is now being erected in the center of the room. In this the wine display is to be arranged, and if the desired result is attained, the effect will be the same as that so much admired at Sacramento and Idora Park, Oakland, last fall. Around the room there will be sufficient space for the display of various allied productions which will be admitted free, unless an office is desired, when a booth will be erected and charged for at a reasonable rent. We believe there has been already a number of applications for space, and it is expected that there will be a fine display of accessories to the viticultural and wine making industries.

In addition to these displays the room will be used as a meeting hall for the assoication, and headquarters for visiting members when in this city, thus minimizing the expense of rent.

When completed and exhibits installed a full account thereof will be published in the REVIEW. This exposition is bound to become one of the attractions of the city and be visited by many strangers, as well as San Franciscans. Admission will be free, and the general public are invited.

The Secretary informs us that everything preseages a great success and there can be no doubt that this permanent exhibition will do much to impress visitors with the importance of the grape growing and wine making industries of California.

CORNING & COMPANY

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Largest Independent Distillers in the United States

DISTILLERS OF

Old Quaker Bourbon, Bottled in Bond

Coronet Dry Gin

The Acme of Perfection in Liquors. Guaranteed under the National Pure Food Law

PACIFIC COAST DISTRIBUTORS

H. & M. RATHJEN CO., San Francisco,Cal. H. JEVNE CO., Los Angeles, Cal. COBLENTZ & LEVY, Portland, Ore.

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of February, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in 6th (new) district	31,481.1
Received from other Districts, California	20,154.3
Received from special bonded warehouse, other District, California	4,771.6
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	15,755.0
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	28,389.6
Exported	55.2
Tax paid	60,699.4
Used in Fortification of Wines	43,600.4
Remaining in bond, January 31, 1910	1,760,858.9

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of February, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	11,095.9
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	21,026.4
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	8,567.6
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	3,203.0
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	7,283.4
Exported	12,368.4
Tax paid	10,200.0
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, February 28, 1910	665,840.0

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of February, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	1,657.0
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	7,280.8
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	1,568.6
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	13,945.5
Exported	
Tax paid	1,091.7
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, January 31, 1910	267,348.1

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of February, 1910.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	45	2,349.5
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification	45	2,349.5

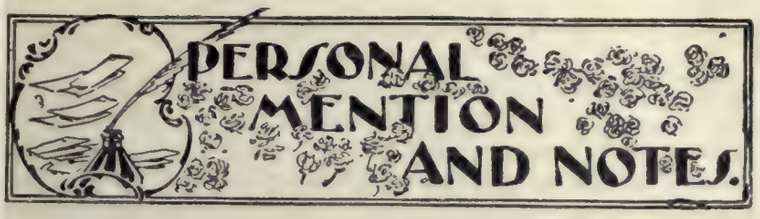
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	8,540.69
Sherry produced	
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Tokay	
Malaga	
Madera	
Total sweet wine produced in January, 1910	8,540.69

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of February, 1910.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification		
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification		

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	
Sherry produced	
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Tokay	
Malaga	
Madera	
Total sweet wine produced in February, 1910: No production	

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of February, 1910.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification		
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification		

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	
Sherry produced	
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Madera	
Total sweet wine produced, month of February, 1910	



John Rapp & Son, bottlers of Rainier beer, will install a "Very Klean" cleaning system of 54,000 bottles daily capacity in June. The contract for the same has been given to the Goetz & Flodin Manufacturing Co. of Chicago.

Herr Schraubstadter of A. Finke's Widow, has no poor face to put up over the condition of business. He reports country trade good and the business in the Northwest the best they have ever had. The house is enjoying a very active trade and looks to a continuation in the future.

Mr. Benjamin L. Donahue, president of the Occidental Supply Company (Inc.) of this city, reports to the REVIEW that business in the wine and liquor trade is improving remarkably. He says that in fact the demands of the trade have increased so rapidly that his company are pressed to fill orders. Mr. Donahue further makes the gratifying statement that the past month in the volume of business done, has been the best since the great fire of 1906. He takes a very cheerful view of the future.

We notice the liquor trade is paid a nice compliment by the appointment of Mr. R. Taussig, on the Board of Directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mr. Taussig is one of the ablest and most successful men in the business and he will be of great service in making the Exposition a success.

We are in receipt of a letter from the Pacific Tank Company announcing the consolidation of that institution and the National Wood Pipe Company. In the future the business of both companies will be conducted under the name of the Pacific Tank and Pipe Company. The announcement of the Company will be found elsewhere in this issue under the heading of correspondence.

George Brown, head of the house of Brown-Foreman Company, of "Old Forester" fame, is due to arrive in San Francisco the fore part of April. He comes to look over the field for "Old Forester" and "Old Tucker" with the coast manager, Mr. J. M. Craig, and plan a campaign for the season. Old Forester has, as elsewhere, been very handsomely received on this coast and is destined to long continue in popularity.

The Susquemac Distilling Company have recently purchased a line of inspections of "Old D. L. Moore," Sour Mash Whisky, Dowling Brothers distillers, distillery No. 148, Mercer County, Kentucky. This is one of the largest transactions in fine straight whiskies for some time, the purchase being in excess of seven thousand barrels, which is not only a feather in the cap of the Susquemac Distilling Company, but a high compliment to the house of Dowling Brothers.

INCREASE OF TARIFF

MESSRS. IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE:

On August 7th prox. the new Payne Tariff Rates will be applied on Italian Wines, Liquors and Cordials, to supersede the Dingley Reciprocity Rates that are now being charged.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLACE YOUR ORDERS

NOTE THE FOLLOWING INCREASES THAT WILL TAKE PLACE ON DATE NAMED:

FERNET-BRANCA -	Duty increase will be of about $2.50 per case
Italian Brandy, Grappa, Anesone, Etc. - - - -	From $1.90 to $2.10 per case
Sparkling Lagrima Cristi and other sparkling wines - - - -	$3.60 per case
Chianti Wine, Barolo, Marsala, Capri and all other still wines - - -	$0.60 per case
Vermouth - - - - - - - - - -	$0.60 per case

We are sole agents in North America for Fernet-Branca Bitters and leading brands of Italian Wines, Liquors and Cordials. Correspondence Solicited

L. GANDOLFI & CO., 427-431 West Broadway, New York City

PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

R. M. WOOD.....EDITOR
Office: No. 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.
Rooms 304-305

Sulphur in Wine Problem

A RECENT dispatch from Washington, D. C., says: "The question what to do in the matter of requiring the percentage of sulphur used to be marked upon the outside of bottles containing imported wines is receiving close attention from the Taft administration. The issue has lately become acute, owing to the dissatisfaction and restlessness of the ambassadors and ministers representing large wine exporting countries, who have been making vigorous protest against the ruling of the Department of Agriculture and its interpretation of the policy reached some time ago by the three secretaries, who decided that such marking must take place. The possibility now in sight is that the whole question of this ruling may be reopened by the board of three secretaries, including the heads of the Department of Agriculture, of the Treasury and of Commerce and Labor. Should this be done the reopening of the issue would be likely to result in suspending the policy which has been adopted with respect to sulphur in general. What will be done in detail is, however, still uncertain. It can be positively stated, however, that the champagne and wine question is being kept entirely separate from the general tariff discussion. There is not, as has been asserted, any disposition to use the sulphur marking as a make-weight in the maximum deliberation. This has been stated upon the highest authority."

New York Importers Violate Laws

ACCORDING to the New York *Journal of Commerce,* the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society has for the past few months been investigating extensive violations of Federal and State laws in the sale and delivery of imported wines. It was learned that a large business among private individuals and clubs had been built up by foreign houses consigning goods to custom house brokers, express companies or other common carrier. The consignees would deliver the wines or liquors, collecting the price with the duties and other charges from the buyers. The practice is said to have been regularly carried on with all the methods of an organized business. Regular solicitors were employed, and extensive advertising used. It is impossible to state the amount of the business so done and the taxes thereby lost to both the National and State governments, but the impression prevails that it would amount to a large figure.

It has been ascertained that not only were the internal revenue laws of the United States and the excise laws of New York State being violated, but also that the offenders were liable to criminal action under the Humphrey amendment to the crimes act of the United States statutes that went into effect January 1, 1910. Steps are now being taken by the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society to stop this illegal practice.

Help Boost the Census Returns

THE COMING national census is of more than passing interest to California, for on its showing of population depends additional representation in Congress. The California Development Board, in its compilations of population, has made the estimate of a total in the State of more than 2,500,000, and if this estimate be verified by the coming census, it will mean that the State is entitled to five more members of Congress.

At the recent monthly meeting of the California Development Board it was shown that much of the inaccuracy of the census is due to inattention of those directly interested, as well as through the fact that many foreigners do not understand the object of the census enumerator visiting their homes and refuse to give necessary information.

For the good of California it is urged upon every citizen of the State that he take it upon himself to see that not only himself and family are properly enumerated, but that his neighbors are also placed on the rolls. To those who do not thoroughly understand the object and meaning of the census, information should be given that will induce them to lend their efforts to making the enumeration complete.

The people of California are much more interested in the outcome of this census than are those of other States, for there is no doubt that the increase of population in the last decade has been far greater than we are given credit for.

At the monthly meeting of the California Development Board a resolution was adopted calling on the newspapers of the State to publish all available information regarding the census, in order that the people may be fully advised concerning its importance.

Who Gets the Money

THE MUSKOGEE, OKLA., Phoenix is evidently disgruntled over the way prohibition works in Oklahoma. In a recent editorial it says:

"Every now and then some bumptious official makes a play at "closing the joints," two or three minor raids are made, barrels of booze (or near-booze) are captured, another victory for "prohibition" is telegraphed over the country, and—then—boozing goes merrily on as before. Of course all this is followed by the usual sparring of lawyers and near-lawyers, weighty decisions of judges and near-judges—and costs, which the taxpayers are putting up for. But the serious question is: Who gets the money?

Seize Inter-State Wine

A DISPATCH has been received from Barre, Vermont, stating that three carloads of wines and other liquors alleged to have been shipped from California in violation of the Federal law regarding interstate liquor shipments, have been seized here by a United States Marshal and will figure in a test case which will be heard in the United States court at Rutland. The new law provides that the outside of a package containing intoxicants shall be marked with the consignee's name and the nature of the contents. The liquor seized was contained in cars bearing only the name of the shipper, but the individual packages in the car were consigned to various persons here.

By a vote of 8 to 3 the Senate committee on privileges and elections has decided to report the Virginia Strode State-wide prohibition bill unfavorably. There seems to be no doubt that the bill will never pass the present general assembly.

This Sounds Good

BREWER ADOLPHUS BUSCH of St. Louis and Pasadena, California, is known to be a great philanthropist, and he has recently announced a scheme for benefitting his 7,000 employees by providing a pension fund and otherwise. An exchange says that in brief his new enterprise may be summed up in the statement that he is going to provide for their happiness and that of their wives, children and grandchildren. He has established an immense fund, drawn from his fortune, which is to be disbursed annually. There will be rewards for the brave; provision made for the sick and the aged; prizes for brass bands, singing clubs, bowling and baseball teams; Christmas holiday entertainments and a grand summer picnic. The fund will be elastic, that is to say, big enough to provide for all Mr. Busch has mapped out.

Mr. Faust, speaking for Mr. Busch, says: "The new features of this idea are the entertainment, medal and prize funds and the fact that the employes are not assessed for contributions as is usually the case. To begin with it will cost Mr. Busch about $70,000 a year to maintain the fund. He has figured generously for everything. Eventually, the pension and sick benefit funds will very likely be enormously increased when his employees tend toward the age limit. He has now about twenty employees who could draw the age-limit pension and there are also several widows on the list."

Resent Wiley's Attack On Our Ports and Sherries

THE OAKLAND *Tribune* is red-hot after Dr. Wiley, the analytical chemist of the Agricultural Department, and laughs to scorn his recent ruling on the nomenculture of California wines. The *Tribune* says: "Dr. Wiley appears over-anxious to handicap California producers with absurd restrictions. California port and sherry are sold in the London market as such and are bought by dealers and connoisseurs with a full knowledge of where they came from. Dr. Wiley is probably an expert chemist, but sometimes he talks very much like a fool, otherwise he would not mix up chemistry with geography in such a fatuous fashion."

Nor is the *Tribune* alone in these views, for the San Francisco *Chronicle*, summing up an article upon the same subject, says: "Seeing that these home-made beverages are real; that no one is deceived or hurt by them any more than they are by the American-made Swiss and Neufchatel and Brie cheeses sold all over the country, Dr. Wiley's course can only be described as one opposed to American industrial progress and one that has no ethical relation to the pure food crusade. There can justly be no pure food movement against a pure article of food descriptively advertised."

According to the City of Mexico *Herald*, half a million grape vine cuttings and 40,000 plants have been sent out during the past few weeks by the Department of of Fomento. It is the desire of the department to get this branch of agriculture on a firm footing at the earliest possible moment, as most parts of the republic have been reported on as having a most desirable combination of conditions favorable to vine culture. The experiments made at the various government agricultural experimental stations have proved that the grape can be made a great item in the agricultural wealth of the country.

Among the representatives of the Livermore Valley at the conference held in Santa Barbara to discuss the availability of the various cities for holding the Panama-Pacific Exposition were C. J. Wetmore of Wetmore, Bowen Company and C. H. Wente of Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.

Prohibition On the Prairies

"THE LATE Frederic Remington," said a Philadelphia artist, "had a humorous way of illustrating his arguments with incidents from real life.

"He was arguing once on prohibition. He described a trip he had once made in the prohibition State of North Dakota. He told how he rode through Degroat, Maza, Benzoin, Iola and other towns in the Devil's Lake neighborhood, putting up for the week-end at Minnewaukan.

"As Remington was buying a cigar at the Minnewaukan drug store Saturday night a cowboy entered. He wore a red shirt and bearskin leggings and he carried a two-gallon demijohn.

"'Jack,' he said to the drug clerk, with a loud laugh, as he swung the enormous demijohn onto the counter—'Jack, fill her up. Baby's sick.'"—Philadelphia *Record*.

Cornelius, Oregon, is again in the throes of a political campaign in which the liquor question is the supreme issue. Cornelius has been "wet" for many years, and all attempts by local optionists to gerrymander precincts in previous county elections have proved unsuccessful, even when they tagged on to South Forest Grove a dry precinct as at the last general election. We only hope Cornelius will keep up its present unbeaten record.

According to the Portland, Oregon, *Oregonian*, in their campaign for State-wide prohibition in Oregon, the anti-saloon forces are planning to do a complete job. They will not only propose by initiative an amendment to the State constitution, prohibiting the sale of intoxicants in the State, but they will also submit in the November election an initiative law under which that constitutional provision, if enacted, can be enforced to the letter.

ALL ALE AND PORTER DRINKERS

Should call for the celebrated

Burnell's Ale and Stout

Brewed from the Best Malt Hops on the Market and used by all the Leading Clubs, Hotels and Bars

Order through any Grocer or Liquor Dealer, or direct from

BURNELL & CO.

494 O'Farrell St.

TELEPHONE PARK 548

San Francisco

Grattan D. Phillips, Candidate for State Printer

THE strongest candidate for State Printer that has yet entered the lists seeking the Republican nomination is Grattan D. Phillips of San Francisco.

Mr. Phillips has long been identified with the Republican party in the metropolis, and will have the backing of the substantial mercantile and manufacturing interests throughout the State.

Mr. Phillips is the senior partner in the Phillips & Van Orden Company of San Francisco, conducting one of the largest printing establishments on the Pacific Coast. He is a practical printer, having learned the business in all its branches.



GRATTAN D. PHILLIPS

The State Printing Office at Sacramento is one of the largest publishing plants in the country, and requires for its executive head not only a practical operator, but a man with a thorough knowledge of modern commercial methods, necessary to a successful management of large enterprises.

Although Mr. Phillips is but forty years of age, he has been eminently successful in business and is well and favorably known throughout California, as a progressive Republican, whose nomination would undoubtedly serve to strengthen the ticket.

Mr. Phillips' petition will be circulated in San Francisco, where he has many staunch friends.

"Fischbeck's," at Powell street, struck popularity at the outset, and the opening of the handsome new saloon broke the record, no less than $1300 being taken over the bar on the day the doors were opened. "Rudy" Fischbeck is a well-known caterer to the liquid wants of the community and we are glad that the public has so emphatically set its seal of approval upon the Powell street establishment, the motto of which is "good liquors well served."

The "wet goods" on tap at "Lundstedt's" on the southwest corner of Powell and Ellis streets are becoming so well known and liked throughout the " dry goods" district, that there is a large and well satisfied attendance at this favorite saloon during the day, while in the evening it receives much patronage from the boys who are out enjoying a good time. So night or day it is all the same, and "Lunstedt's" prospers because the management handles the proper goods in the proper way, and by courtesy and kindness builds up a large permanent custom. Therefore "Lunstedt's" is today one of the best-located, best-managed and best-liked saloons in the retail district, and has a great future before it.

Take Market street from the Ferry to Twin Peaks, and we believe it would be impossible to find a more popular establishment for liquid refreshment than W. F. Roeder's Cafe at 834 Market street. Some of the establishments along our principal thoroughfare for some reason or other, do not attract the crowd which passes their doors, while at 834 Market street the saloon is always full and running over with customers. Why? The only reason we can give is because of the well liked personality of Mr. Roeder and his excellent management, backed by the best goods in the market well served. If that is not the right reason guess again, because the fact remains that Roeder's Cafe is today, and has been ever since it was opened, the most popular resort on Market street!

THE BOAST OF THE WESTERN COAST

Weinhard's Beer

"IN PURITY IS HEALTH"

San Francisco Office and Bottling Works

Henry Weinhard Brewery, Portland, Ore.

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Who Likes

Good Things

THE Yellowstone

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Liquors and Cigars Phone Douglas 608

The Russ

247 Montgomery Street
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RUSS CIGAR AND LIQUOR CO., Prop.

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CASSERLY'S

A CAFE FOR GENTLEMEN

98 Market St., at California San Francisco

JAS. P. DUNNE

1 STOCKTON ST.

SAN FRANCISCO



For explanation go to

Thos. J. Walsh & Co.

346 Pine St., at Leidesdorff St.
Formerly 733 Market and 15 Powell St.

Bar Supplied with Standard Brands of
WINES AND LIQUORS

PHONE DOUGLAS 925 HOME C 1366

The Chronicle Bar

6 Kearny San Francisco, Cal.

P. W. WOBBER, Proprietor

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

No More New Saloons for Oakland

THE RUMOR that the Oakland City Council intends to increase the number of saloon licenses now existing in Greater Oakland is emphatically denied. It is understood that the last saloon license possible for the Council to grant is being held for the new Oakland Hotel. The maximum number of saloon licenses permitted by the law at present in Greater Oakland is 399, of which 388 are already issued. The last one will be issued only to the hotel, and will be saved until asked for by the management of the new hostelry.

Councilman Stiefvater says that "There are 49 saloons in the annexed districts and there will be no more allowed there. These were there before annexation. No holder of a license in Oakland proper will be permitted to move to the new district, and no license holder in the annexed district will be permitted to move to Oakland. All saloons in the two districts must remain as they are."

At Ogden, Utah, severe saloon regulations have been adopted. All saloons, whether they have restaurants or not must be closed on Sunday. All booths in saloons must be removed excepting only those that have backs to them not over four and one-half feet high and where the whole sides and tops are open. All side doors of saloons leading into other rooms must be closed. The saloons are ordered to close one hour earlier, 12 o'clock instead of 1 o'clock.

The Capitol Saloon at Oroville has been sold by W. E. Fulton to J. H. and W. C. Flathman, of San Francisco. The new proprietors have taken possession.

Editor H. T. Hammond of the Byron *Times* has been arrested for criminal libel. It appears that the worthy editor has been exploting the unsavory record of H. L. Himrod, a traveling prohibition lecturer, now working with an organization of temperance people, known as the Contra Costa Temperance Federation, of which Mr. Himrod is field secretary.

We learn that the Artesia winery has disposed of practically all the wine it has for sale and the product is being shipped away by the carload every day now. The first shipment went to San Francisco and consisted of seven cars. There are also some thirteen carloads more that will be shipped immediately, making a total of twenty carloads to be moved at once. The wine brought a price that netted the grower a good figure for his grapes.

The Finance Committee of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, including fifty of the most representative business men and bankers of San Francisco, has just been selected. We notice among the names that of Mr. P. C. Rossi of the Italian-Swiss Colony. This is certainly quite a compliment to the wine industry, which, we understand, is to be well represented at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE



Permanent Home of L. Taussig & Co.
200 Mission Street, San Francisco

A Plain Skin Game

W. E. ANDREWS, City Attorney of San Diego, has rendered an opinion to the effect that the City Council has no legal right to refund any portion of a saloon license which may be revoked during the life of the license. He holds that a saloon license fee is paid voluntarily, not per diem, but by the month, and hence there is no unearned portion.

Protect Your Health



LET
COOKS SPRINGS MINERAL WATER
BE YOUR DRINK AND BE WELL

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18th and Alabama Sts.
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136 South Broadway
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BECKER BROS. Proprietors
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NEW
SAN FRANCISCO'S
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OPPOSITE
PALACE HOTEL
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"Jellison's"
San Francisco's Most Magnificent Bar
CHOICEST IMPORTED GOODS AMERICA'S FINEST WHISKIES
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Bet. California and Sacramento Streets
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THE BEST THERE IS IN
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S.W. COR. POWELL AND ELLIS STS.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

HOUSE FOUNDED 1853.
BANK EXCHANGE
Back at the same old stand; same old goods; same excellent service. The fire did not get me.
I import
Famous Old Campbeltown
SCOTCH WHISKY
Pisco de Italia, Madeira Wine
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Carlsten's Imperial Stout Porter
BEST IN THE WORLD
Nine Gold Medals from 1897-1905
YOUR ESTABLISHMENT IS NOT COMPLETE WITHOUT IT
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SWEDISH-AMERICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY
2168-2174 Market Street
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The Bernhard Mattress Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron Beds, Wire Beds, Top Mattresses
Pillows and Upholstery
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO SHIP WORK
791-793 MISSION ST., Near Fourth St. SAN FRANCISCO

PERSONAL MENTION AND NOTES.

Mr. Henry Kunz, head of the house of Chas. Meinecke & Co., this city, returned from Los Angeles the early part of the month. He reported, that, notwithstanding the fanatical anti-saloon sentiment, and harsh regulations, etc., of the trade there, he had done an exceptionally good business. However, the specialties of the house are generally in good demand.

Mr. August A. Busch, vice president of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, Mrs. Busch and their children have returned to St. Louis from Pasadena, Cal., where they spent about a month. They went to California shortly after the beginning of the winter with Mr. Adolphus Busch, who will remain in California through the winter. The elder Busch is enjoying fine health.

Mr. William B. Froelichstein, the efficient Chicago representative of the California Wine Association, reports a very satisfactory business done by him during the entire last fall, including January. Since his connection with this firm Mr. Froelichstein has built up a local business of which he may well be proud.—*Midas.*

The Lang & Stroh Company (Inc.) at 429 Washington street, is doing a large business, resulting from the high quality of the goods handled, and the industrious and pertinacious manner in which the gentlemen composing it keep them before the public. Under their management, ably assisted by Mr. John Renner, Ross' Great Auks head brand of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale are doing a large business in the best line of saloons and restaurants, and the long list of Ross' goods are fast growing in great demand in this market. The ability of the gentlemen forming this corporation to dispose of high-class wines and liquors cannot be surpassed and lucky is the Eastern distiller who can depend upon them as agents.

We note that in spite of the opposition of the Oakland Civic League, the Council of that city has confirmed the right of the Theodore Gier Wine Company to a license for a bar in the Masonic Hall building at Thirty-fourth avenue and East Fourteenth street.

During the month a handsome new grill has been opened at Boyes' Springs, Sonoma County. A banquet was served and a number of guests from Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Sonoma, Oakland and San Francisco were present. This is a fine addition to the Springs and is bound to become popular. The proprietor is Dr. Parramore.

The plant of the Coeur d'Alene Brewing Company of Coeur d'Alene, Ida., was sold at public auction January 29th. R. H. Hall of Coeur d'Alene was the purchaser, paying $15,500 for a property which originally was worth $25,000. The sale must be confirmed by the referee of the bankruptcy court.

Articles of incorporation of the Geyser Peak Wine and Brandy Company, operating at Geyserville have been filed. The directors are O. J. LeBaron of Healdsburg, Eduardo Ciocca of San Francisco, Ferdinand Lombardi of Alameda and B. G. Dondero of Oakland. Each share is valued at $100 and the corporation is capitalized at $50,000.

The American Mercantile Company at 514 Battery street, is the successful agent for the Boar's Head brand of Guinness' Extra Stout and Bass' Foreign Ale, bottled by T. B. Hall & Co. Ltd., Liverpool. This line of goods is the equal of any imported Stouts and Ales reaching this market, and as such, in the hands of this well known Company, are much in demand. Besides the above-mentioned fine goods the Company handles a long line of imported wines, liquors, olive oil, etc., and has connections in England, France, Italy and other European countries. It imports none but the best in every line for which it is the sole Pacific Coast representative, and the trade can at all times depend upon the American Mercantile Company to supply its wants from the best sources to be found in the world's market.



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San Francisco Office, 160 Pine St.

THOMAS W. COSTELLO, Pacific Coast Representative

Owners of the celebrated **Cedar Creek Sour-Mash Bourbon and Rye,** distilled by this firm at Distillery No. 33, 7th District, Ky., situated at Frankfort, Ky., and controllers of the **Belle of Nelson Sour-Mash Bourbon,** the whiskey that made Kentucky famous. Also controllers of the crop of the **Johh E. Day Distillery,** which is practically the only hand-made, old fashioned Still, in Kentucky today. Also owners of the celebrated straight blends

Henderson's Smootnest Bourbon **Maryland Reserve Pure Rye**
Comrade Bourbon and Rye **Calumet Club Bourbon and Rye Special**

Bonded case goods in our own brands also a specialty. A large stock carried in San Francisco subjest to delivery at short notice, and trade especially solicited from Retail dealers desiring to buy high grade straight goods and straight blends direct irom the manufacturer.

Distilleries, Kentucky **Main Offices, Chicago, Ill.**

Telephone S. F. Branch Office, Douglas 2903

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"Only the Best the Market Affords"

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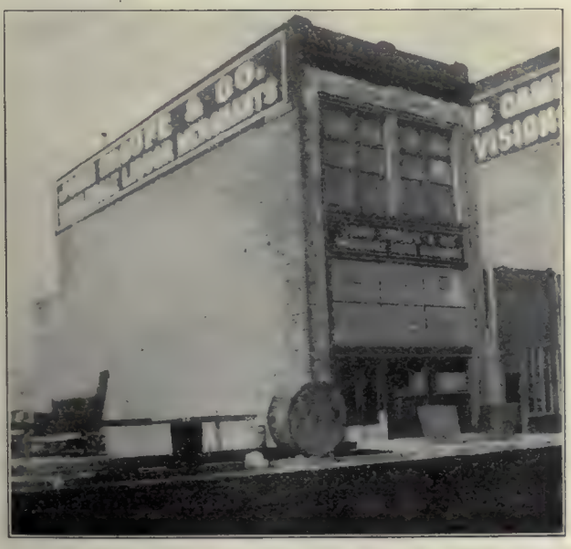
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Chicago Will Remain Wet

HAPPILY for the City of Chicago, the petition for a vote on the liquor question has been denied by the Election Commission, because thousands of names upon it were shown to belong to non-voters. The attempt of the water cart people has had, however, the effect of awaking the windy city to the great revenue it receives from the liquor traffic. It was estimated that if the "drys" were to win the city would lose at least $7,000,000 a year besides putting 32,000 persons out of employment. Consequently, previous to the decision of the Election Commissioners, the city was stirred to its depths, and a tremendous registration for the April election is recorded.

The "wets" at Elgin, Oregon, won a decisive victory on the 14th instant, by electing two Councilmen, the City Marshal, Recorder and Treasurer. The "drys" elected their candidate for Mayor and one Councilman. The new Council is four to one against prohibition.

The liquor dealers of Calaveras County perfected an organization this month to be known as "The Liquor Dealers' Protective Association." The general purpose of the association is to unite fraternally and socially those dealing in wines and liquors; to encourage the observance, by all such persons, of the laws and ordinances relating to such occupation, and to protect, promote and advance, by fair and legal means, the interests and welfare of the trade.

Oceanside is to vote on the liquor question, and the question of "wet" or "dry" will be decided at the election to be held April 11th. In the election of two years ago the vote for no saloon was 102 and for saloons 32, since which time the town has been in the list of drys. It is believed, however, that opinions have somewhat changed because of business lost to the city by the prohibition laws.

Mr. George Townsend Gosling, special representative of Rosskam, Gerstley & Co., Philadelphia, the great blenders of Eastern Ryes, is again on the Coast and plans to devote more of his time to the Coast and less to Texas.

Dayton Has Another Chance

AT DAYTON, Washington, opposing forces are rallying under the "wet" and "dry" banners for the final struggle preceding the local option election March 29th. "Wets" are doing more street campaigning, but the "drys" are working hard in a quiet way. The result is expected to be close. Dayton is no longer boycotted by the breweries, and has received an order for 200 tons of first-class malt to be delivered at once. This is the first order received since the saloons were voted out of business here in December, 1908, although previous to that time the malting industry was important here.

Reading between the lines, we should say that this order means that it is agreed to give Dayton another chance. The question whether her people desire to remain in the malting business must be answered by the results of the election. If Dayton goes "dry" again good-bye to the malting business!

A Pretty Mess

NEZ PERCE COUNTY, Idaho, has gone "dry" by a majority of 815 votes. Although Lewiston went wet, its fifteen saloons will be put out of business by the outside vote. The anti-local option leaders have announced that they will endeavor to have the election declared void because of the ballots as well as the stubs being numbered, which they assert is contrary to the State constitution, and failing in this they hope to exempt Lewiston from the workings of the law by revoking the privileges guaranteed by the special charter under which the city is operating, which provides that the municipal authorities shall govern the town without State or county interference.

THE OLD RELIABLE

1871 GATO 1871

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The Handsomest Restaurant in the City
Good Clean Service and Popular Prices
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In conjunction with our restaurant we have the most complete Bar in the West.
KILBORN & HAYDEN, Props.

Vineyard and Cellar

Agree on Wine Grape Prices

A RECENT dispatch from Stockton states that "wine grape growers are highly elated over the announcement that the thirty independent wineries throughout California, south of Elk Grove, have reached an agreement with the California Wine Association, which heretofore has controlled the wine output, and made the prices of wine grapes yearly. Under this agreement the minimum prices for all kinds of wine have been established. Wineries can sell for any figure above those decided on, but cannot go below the minimum prices."

It is believed that this agreement will make it possible for wineries to pay at least $2 more per ton for grapes, "and it is possible that even better figures will prevail, especially if the crop is not too large. The increase will again make wine grapes profitable, and thousands of tons will be crushed yearly."

E. E. Wright, proprietor of the Enterprise Winery, at Galt, has shipped Doctor Rosa, of Elk Grove, 16,000 gallons of wine to be used in making brandy.

At the recent banquet given in honor of Andrew Carnegie by the Chamber of Commerce, the only red wine served was the celebrated Tipo made by the Italian-Swiss Colony at Asti, Sonoma County.

Angelo Lencioni, a well-known wine maker in the vicinity of Healdsburg, has changed the name of his winery from the Sunnyside to the Sonoma Valley Winery. He says the new name is more appropriate, and besides is a better advertisement, as Sonoma wines are becoming widely known. Mr. Lencioni is now engaged in planting twenty acres in resistant vines in addition to his already large vineyard.

What is said to be the largest shipment of California wine ever made by sea from Southern California, went to New York, by way of Panama March 18th, on the opening trip of the steamship Isthmian, of the American-Hawaiian line. The shipment consisted of 582 barrels, from the Italian Vineyard Company's Cucamonga Winery, which owns an immense vineyard, covering 3,000 acres. After the Panama Canal is opened it is believed that shipments of wine from Southern California will assume great importance.

Lodi Co-Operative Winery

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Lodi Co-operative Winery was held and the following directors elected: T. E. Wilkinson, H. C. Beckman, W. C. Brown, Paul Sturla, J. K. Bender, George Kettleman, J. G. Heib, J. E. Curry and W. A. Young. Secretary W. C. Brown gave a full report of the transactions of the winery since the time it was started. He said the winery crushed 11,406 tons of grapes the past season, of which 1,870 tons were Tokays. Out of the total amount of grapes crushed there were made 800,000 gallons of brandy and about 80,000 gallons of dry wine. The entire cost of operation has been $17,937.93. The newly elected directors elected the following officers for the ensuing year: T. E. Wilkinson, president; J. E. Curry, vice-president; W. C. Brown, secretary; H. C. Beckman, treasurer.

The Mission Wine Company has filed articles of incorporation. The manufacture and sale of wine are among the purposes of the company, according to the articles. The capitalization is $50,000. Anthony Edelbrock, Frank Noeltner and Eugene Lawler, the directors of the corporation, have subscribed the full amount of stock. The principal place of business will be in San Diego.

Organization of a Grape Growers Association is advocated at Galt. It is believed that steps will be taken to build a winery. The Galt *Witness* says: "The co-operative winery in Lodi and the one in Elk Grove have been a success beyond the greatest expectations. Grape growers, get together and let us give your meetings publicity. The time is just right to organize now, so as to prepare a market and take steps for erecting a co-operative winery."

W. C. Strading, of Petaluma, Sonoma County, has been awarded the contract for building an addition to the sherry house at the local plant of the Lachmann & Jacoby winery in East Petaluma. The addition will be of brick and will conform to the main building. Work will be commenced shortly, as soon as the necessary material can be hauled to the site. Mr. Strading, it will be remembered, erected all of the buildings of the original plant.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.



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MISSION STREET
Bet. 3rd and 4th
SAN FRANCISCO



TEL. SUTTER 333

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES---BAR FIXTURES---BOWLING ALLEYS AND SUPPLIES

Minimum Price on Sweets

According to the Fresno *Republican*, "apropos reports circulated and published in Fresno that the California Wine Association and independent wine makers have reached an agreement on a minimum price, Lindsay R. Rogers of Las Palmas Winery stated last night that such an agreement had not been reached, but that the independents and the association have actually, acting independently and separately, fixed a minimum price on wine of 20 cents a gallon for marketable goods. This represents an advance of 3 cents over the prices current before the fixing of the new notch."

The seventh and last bulletin of the Grape-Growers of California, which has just amalgamated with the Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California, is full of interesting material connected with the viticultural industry of California. There are several striking illustrations showing the much-discussed arbor of the Grape-Growers of California at the State Fair, Sacramento; the picturesque grape float in the great Portola parade, and the wine display at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle. The financial report shows that during the year and eight months the Grape-Growers of California was in existence, $13,862.57 were contributed by the grape-growers and wine-makers of the State to the campaign of education so ably carried on by this body.

In the trial of the suit of Robert A. Stewart and A. J. Knoblock against C. M. Gay, in the Los Angeles Superior Court, to compel the carrying out of a contract for the purchase by Gay of a patent for the aging and purifying of wines and liquors, Edwin Miller, city chemist, testified that he had made chemical analysis of wines before and after being treated with the formula. The analysis was to determine the relative strength of alcohol in the liquids, he said, and the result was about the same in each case. Isadore Green of the Golden State Wine Company said tests of the purifying and aging machine had been made at his establishment and the results were far from satisfactory.

The Italian-Swiss Colony have just published a valuable little booklet which will be welcomed by every housewife. It contains chapters on how to serve wine, how it should be handled after it is received, the order in which the wines should be introduced at the table, and thirty tested receipts of novel dishes that will aid the women folks in varying their daily menu. The booklet can be had free by dropping a postal to the Italian-Swiss Colony, San Francisco.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE—Two second-hand Copper Continuous Stills in good condition. Distilling capacity, 12,000 to 15,000 gallons of wine each in 24 hours. Guarantee same. Inquire of SANDERS & CO.'S COPPER WORKS, Howard and Beale streets, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—To invest in vineyard of resistant vines, with mountain land, abundance of water; winery, distillery and residence. Must be a bargain. Value on basis of present wine market. Address XXX, care of this paper.

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We Make No False Pretenses

REPLYING to a statement in the *New York Sun* that "California produces no French wine. California produces California wine of several distinct types, each sound and wholesome, all susceptible of artful treatment which will make them worth a place on any table, worthy of such study as the educated palate knows how to give to natural flavors. It is a mistake for the Californian vigneron to proclaim that he produces French wines. Californian wines acquire their counter feit French disguise in dark New York cellars, robbed of their purity under fortification of spirits and caramels." The Oakland *Tribune* rightly says:

"California vignerons do not pretend to produce French wines. They claim, and claim with truth, that they produce clarets, burgundies, sauternes, port and sherry equal in quality and purity to similar wines produced in France, Spain and Italy. They do not put labels on their wines indicating French, Spanish or Italian origin, but they do employ the same designations by which the same types of wine are distinguished abroad.

"For instanee, champagne is a French word describing a certain type of effervescent wine, usually white, produced in different countries. There are German and Italian as well as French champagnes. Excellent champagne is produced in California, but California vignerons do not attempt to market their champagne as the product of foreign vineyards. The same is true of California clarets, burgundies, sauternes, etc. We make no false pretense about our wines, but claim the right to call them by the names which designate their type and variety.

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COAST NEWS OF THE TRAFFIC

How About This?

THE PROHIBITION movement was given a sudden setback in Salinas. District Attorney Bardin has given an opinion that the Supervisors have no authority to decide whether or not the question of prohibition can be submitted to the people at a regular county election.

Attorney Bardin holds that a recent decision of the Supreme Court declared this procedure to be illegal and when the county government act was lately revised, the section pertaining to the powers of the Supervisors relative to submitting the prohibition question to the voters, was dropped completely. This leaves the Supervisors without power to act one way or another on the matter.

This view of the question, if correct, should place a check upon the prohibition campaign throughout the State. What have the attorneys of the Royal Arch been about, that they have not raised this point?

If this opinion is correct the calling of previous elections by Boards of Supervisors for similar purposes has been illegal and this should invalidate the result.

An amendment to the liquor ordinance of Tulare County has been passed by the Supervisors. This confines the sale of wines to the winery where manufactured. The ordinance reads "at the place where manufactured." Druggists are also directed to keep record of prescriptions where liquor is sold under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

Articles of incorporation of the Contra Costa Brewing and Malting Company have been filed. Principal place of business, Richmond, Contra Costa County. Capital stock, $200,000; amount of stock subscribed for $250; incorporators, A. J. Weber, E. J. Smith, James M. Montgomery, George Freeman, S. Mitchell.

Advices from Sonoma state that the erection of the buildings of the Sonoma Brewing Company is being rushed. Ground was broken on January 15th, since which time the several brewery structures have been nearly finished, and the stone and reinforced concrete building to house the lager beer, ice, cold storage and creamery plants of the Sonoma Brewing Company, Inc., is rapidly nearing completion.

Santa Barbara is to have a new liquor establishment. It is about to be opened by V. Dardi and M. L. Chelli, under the name of the Santa Barbara Wholesale and Retail Liquor Company. A main feature of the new establishment will be a large supply of fine Old Forester and Old Tucker whiskies, supplied by Brown-Foreman & Co., of Louisville, Kentucky. The company will be agents also for the Maier Brewing Company of Los Angeles. Joe Fezio of Ventura and Santa Barbara will be in charge of the place. The company will make a specialty of family trade.

A dispatch from Oceanside states that by a vote of four to one the Board of City Trustees denied the petition asking to have the wet and dry proposition placed upon the official ballot at the municipal election April 11th. The petition contains the names of 54 persons. The principal contention of the four trustees who voted against granting it was that the signatures, as a whole, were not those of representative citizens, while some of them were not even voters.

The case of A. Rossi against the Beaulieu Vineyard Company has been decided by the Napa Superior Court. The plaintiff is awarded $836.23 as a balance due for machinery installed in the company's winery in this county, and the defendant is allowed $295 for damages from loss of wine on account of defects in the machinery.

The reform wave has reached Bisbee, Arizona, and ordinances abolishing the dance halls in the red light district, closing the saloons operated therein and ordering all the saloons in Bisbee to close between the hours of 12 midnight and 6 in the morning.

Two hundred petitions circulated by the Clean County Cooperative League throughout Santa Clara County in the interests of the temperance movement have been presented to the Board of Supervisors. At the same time opposing petitions were presented by the saloon interests. The question at issue is the abolishment of saloons in Santa Clara County outside of incorporated cities.

John Bauer, who for the past year has officiated as brewmaster at the Salinas brewery, is about to leave, and will be succeeded by Joseph Eckhart of Vallejo, who has bought out Mr. Bauer's interests.

Seattle has emphatically declared for the licensed saloon by the election of Hiram C. Gill, Republican nominee for Mayor, by a majority of more than 5,000. The campaign centered around personal liberty and properly regulated saloons, as against prohibition and puritanical hypocrisy.

The way they have in Oakland of abolishing the saloon is wrecking it with an automobile. During the month an establishment on the southeast corner of Twelfth street and Broadway was badly damaged in the above manner, and three San Franciscans, who were sipping their beverages, were injured, necessitating treatment at the Emergency Hospital.

Advices from Baker City, Oregon, show that that city is trying close regulation in liquor matters, and that the saloon men themselves are in favor of still more stringent ordinances. At the end of February ordinances were passed by the Common Council regulating in every detail the retail and wholesale liquor business. Not only saloons, but cigar stores and poolrooms, came under the new ordinances, and the youth under 21 years of age is not only protected from the liquor traffic, but he is also protected from card tables and pool and billiard tables as well.

An election is to be held at Los Gatos on April 11th and the saloon question is again to come up for decision. "Drys" and "Wets" have nominated full tickets for the various offices to be filled, and registration is progressing very rapidly. A bitter fight is expected at the polls.

The annual banquet of the Oakland Knights of the Royal Arch took place on March 29th at Hotel St. Mark. There was a very large attendance and a most enjoyable evening was spent, thanks to the admirable work of the arrangement committee, consisting of the following well-known members: James T. Brennan, chairman; Charles T. Hodgman, secretary; Henry Hennings, treasurer; W. P. Courtney, Charles Nelson, Ernest Wixson, William Westerfeld.

Want Them To "Tote" Fair.

AT LOS ANGELES objection to the Council passing the proposed liquor ordinance as it now stands before the public welfare committee has been raised by the Municipal League. The executive committee of the league has adopted resolutions declaring that such a drastic measure should be submitted to a vote of the people for its passage, as it is would be in violation of the spirit of assurances given the liquor interests during the recent campaign.

The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the Municipal League urges the Council in its consideration of the proposed liquor legislation to adopt no radical changes in the present ordinances without submission of the same to the people.

Resolved, That in our judgment several provisions of the proposed ordinance are in the nature of radical changes, and that such changes are contrary to the spirit of the assurances on the liquor issue made to the voters by Good Government forces in the late campaign.

Under the new city government of Colfax, Cal., the saloons will be allowed to remain open all night although the number of saloons will be restricted to the eight which are now established there and the license will remain at the present figure of $200 per year.

A telegram from the City of Mexico states that that combination of busy-bodies, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, has perfected its organization in that country. It, at present, consists almost entirely of American residents, and the Mexican government will be wise to turn the hose on it before it reaches any further.

The Phoenix, Arizona, *Democrat* says: "That now the House Committee has favorably reported the bill prohibiting saloons within twenty-five miles of Indian reservations, the Senate having already passed the bill, liquor dealers and leaders in the Anti-Saloon League in Phoenix and other parts of Arizona are stirring themselves to great activity. If the bill passes in its present form it will make Maricopa County dry with the possible exception of Wickenburg, and will close the saloons in over half of Arizona.

The Supreme Court will be asked to pass upon the saloon troubles at Lowell, Arizona, at its coming session and Mayor George Neale, who is attorney for Fitzsimmons & Jennings and Schmid & Toland, proprietors of the Legal Tender and White House saloons respectively, has every reason to believe the court will reverse the ruling regarding the license renewal as far as Lowell is concerned.

At Madera an ordinance amending the present liquor ordinance has been passed. This fixes the license for wholesalers at $25 a quarter, and for retailers at $125 a quarter.

The policy of the former Police Commission not to allow any liquor serving restaurants or cafes within the radius of a block surrounding the Park, except in conjunction with established hotels, has been changed by the present commission in the granting of five licenses on Fulton street which had been revoked by the last board.

A LARGE representation of the residents of the Presidio district appeared before the Board of Police Commissioners recently and objected to the granting of saloon licenses in that district, and as a result five applications were tentatively denied. In answer to the arguments of the protestants, President Flannery asked whether or not any "blind pigs" were being operated in the district, and then declared that they had better devote their efforts to obliterating these lawbreaking resorts.

Dallas, Oregon, is to again vote on the liquor question at the coming election on April 4th. Dallas is nominally dry now and opponents of this order of things assert that trade is being lost to Salem in consequence.

Several students of the Oregon Agricultural College have been suspended because they were found guilty of violating the college regulation prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors. Part of the liquor was smuggled into the city in suitcases and part was shipped in by express.

Supposedly "Dry"

MR. T. H. DIXON of Knights Landing, Yolo County, was recently arrested for selling liquor. There are rumors of more arrests, not only in Knights Landing but in other sections of the county. The authorities are determined to stop the indiscriminate sale of liquors in places which are supposedly "dry."

The Schroeder-Hartman Company, wholesale liquor house of San Rafael, changed hands during March. The purchaser was the Marin Wine and Liquor Company, which corporation is backed by the firm of Lemle, Levy & Co., Inc., of 622 Mission street, San Francisco. Mr. Schroeder will embark in business in San Francisco.

E. S. CIPRICO, PRESIDENT PHONE MARKET 2836

ALTA VISTA WINES



The Wines California Makes Famous

ALTA VISTA WINES CO.

MAIN OFFICE

112 - 114 TENTH ST. SAN FRANCISCO

Correspondence

From Charles Meinecke & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 21, 1910.

Dear Sirs: We take the pleasure of informing you that we have been appointed sole agents on the Pacific Coast for the well known sherry house, Messrs. Williams, Humbert & Co., Jerez de la Frontera, Spain, and from whom we have just received ex S. S. Inverness eleven grades of their sherries.

We would be very much pleased to submit samples and prices of any or all grades of their goods to you, and would suggest that you compare same with all the various brands in the market, even at higher prices.

The firm of Messrs. Williams, Humbert & Co. is an old house and one of the largest shippers of sherries in the world. Their wines are well and favorably known in the London and Eastern markets, and, no doubt, ere long will be at the head here.

Messrs. Williams, Humbert & Co. not alone make their own vintages in Jerez every year, but hold one of the largest stocks of old wines in Spain.

All inquiries and requests for samples, etc., will receive our immediate and careful attention, and soliciting your esteemed orders for goods from stock, or for direct importation, we remain, Yours very truly,

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

From Pacific Tank and Pipe Co.

TO THE TRADE—We beg to advise that the business and manufacturing plants of the National Wood Pipe Company and Pacific Tank Company have been consolidated. In future all business of the National Wood Pipe Company and Pacific Tank Company will be conducted under the name and style of Pacific Tank and Pipe Company. The officers and employes of both companies have been retained and all contracts and other obligations of every nature are assumed by the Pacific Tank and Pipe Company.

The consolidation has been brought about by the increasing demands for the products of both companies, with a view of concentrating our efforts and specializing on water, oil, wine and mining tanks, machine banded and continuous stave water pipe and irrigation supplies.

We have just completed the largest pipe and tank factory in the world at Portland, Ore., and with our other factories at San Francisco and Los Angeles being enlarged to increase the productive capacity of all departments, enables us to execute orders with dispatch, and our aim will not only be to maintain our excellent standard of quality in pipe and tanks, but to improve wherever it is possible to do so.

Our factories and offices are located as follows:

Factories—San Francisco, Cal.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Portland, Ore.

Office Addresses—318 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.; 404 Equitable Bank Building, Los Angeles, Cal.; 210 Wells-Fargo Building, Portland, Ore.

We take this opportunity of thanking the customers of the National Wood Pipe Company and Pacific Tank Company for past favors, and kindly solicit the continuance of their valued patronage for the new company.

Please address all future communications to the Pacific Tank and Pipe Company at the nearest office named above.

Yours very truly,

PACIFIC TANK AND PIPE COMPANY,

WILLIAM E. HAMPTON, President.

F. M. KIRSCH, Secretary.

Passing of A Pioneer Wine Man

NEW YORK, Feb. 26, 1910.

To the Members of the Association:

GENTLEMEN: We regret to announce the death of one of the organizers of this Association, Mr. Alfred J. Speer, who died in the 87th year of his age at his home, Chateau Speer, at the city of Passaic, N. J., on February 16th last.

Mr. Speer was without question at the time of his death the oldest man in the American wine industry. He was born in Belleville, N. J., on November 2, 1822. After engaging in several enterprises, including a number of inventions, one of which was a traveling sidewalk for which the Legislature passed an act authorizing its use in New York City, Mr. Speer turned his attention about 1870-71 to grape and wine growing, set out a large vineyard, and erected a wine cellar at Passaic.

Mr. Speer was deeply interested in having the grape and wine growers of the country work together for the common cause, and to that end he was present and took part at the first meeting which was held in New York on February 29th, 1904.

Mr. Speer was a man of original ideas and more than ordinary ability. He will be long remembered as one of the most intelligent and worthy pioneers in our industry.

Respectfully yours,

W. E. HILDRETH, President.

LEE J. VANCE, Secretary.

From Alex. D. Shaw & Co.

New York, February, 1910.

To the Trade:

We enclose a revised Price List of Leiden's Rhine and Moselle Wines.

The new law in Germany controlling the wine industry requires that if a firm ships, for example, a Niersteiner, they must be prepared to prove that the wine so labeled was purchased originally from the owners of the Niersteiner Vineyards. Should they violate this provision of the law, their entire establishment may be confiscated by the German Government. Therefore, the sale of a great many of the cheap German wines imported under false labels will be stopped.

The firm of D. Leiden, Lt., was established in 1818. They have always guaranteed their wines to be the best quality and correctly labeled. If you sell Leiden's wines this drastic German wine law will not interfere with your business. We will quote you discounts or importation prices upon request.

Yours very truly,

ALEX. D. SHAW & CO.

From J. F. Plumel Company

Having secured a permanent location at 63 and 65 Ellis street, the J. F. Plumel Co. beg to solicit the continuance of your valued patronage and friendship at its new home, where the same quality of goods will be dispensed and the same promptness in shipping or delivering as before. Thanking you for the favors bestowed upon us, we remain,

Yours very repectfully,

J. F. PLUMEL CO.

S. Renard.

The Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California

Herewith are set forth the objects of the foregoing worthy organization:

Section 1. To join in one association all wine merchants, wine-makers, grape-growers of the State of California, and all other dealers whose vocation connects them wholly or generally with the viticultural interests.

Section 2. The betterment of the grape and wine industry and all allied branches.

Section 3. Securing combined action and unison in all matters relating to the grape and wine industry.

Section 4. Facilitating the business of those engaged in all branches of the grape and wine industry.

Section 5. Bringing together the various affiliations of the grape and wine industry.

Section 6. Securing for members the full advantages of all the appropriations made by the State in favor of the grape and wine industry.

Section 7. Securing protection for the members and the grape and wine industry in all legal matters, local, State, national and international.

Section 8. Securing for the members in the shortest possible time any and all information they require or desire.

Section 9. Securing legislation favorable to the fostering and development of the grape and wine industry.

Section 10. To give publicity to the manifold benefits derived from the use of wine.

Section 11. To protect the public and ourselves against frauds and adulterations.

Section 12. To secure through the corporation the best possible standard of labor and to keep records of unemployed worthy of employment.

Section 13. To secure and maintain suitable headquarters and offices for the housing and caring for the membership.

It was the feeling of those moving in the matter that everyone interested in the industry and particularly everyone who owes his living and his prosperity to viticulture and wine-making and selling, should be, and would be, enlisted under the banner, and would see in this organization a chance and opportunity and a reasonable certainty of a financial bettering of his condition.

This association is not formed or made up of any particular branch of the wine industry. Everyone and everybody is eligible who is in any manner associated with the viticultural interests of California.

As to the membership fees, it has been seen fit and proper to make them within reason and not prohibitive to any of the branches of the industry.

Representation is given to all interested—your interests are as well protected and your assistance as well given as though you were at every meeting.

You are to feel in touch. "One for all and all for one" is the slogan, and with this "all together" spirit strong within us, we are on the road to our goal.

The good that will come, will come as well to the man who plants the cutting in the vineyard as to the distributer of the wine in the great city.

In between these two are the grower, the winemaker, the cooper, the bottle dealer, the cork and cap dealers, the fertilizer, the sulphur dealer, the broker, the bottler, the labeler, the cellarman, the drummer, the gauger, the advertiser, the banker and the wine merchant and distributer.

Where in the list do you appear?

When all of these trades and occupations are in line and working for one interest, can they be beaten? We unhesitatingly say no.

Our paramount issue is the increase in sale of California wine, and while so doing protect ourselves against the many abuses the different branches of the California grape and wine industry has been subjected to in the past.

The amalgamation of the "Grape-Growers of California" with the "Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California" is a long stride in the right direction, and that action will, if given the moral support of all vineyardists, go far in cementing the friendships and remove all causes of disagreement.

We hope that the whole body will move with this aim and that each year will see the totals rolled up, both in money made and consumption of good California wine—the liquid sunshine.

We believe that if we do not protect the viticultural interests now, ten years hence we will have none to protect.

The hop farmers of Yolo are so encouraged by the improved conditions of the industry and the probabilities of a further increase in prices that many of them are making preparations to plant larger areas. Conditions are considered very favorable this year. There seems to be no danger of a flood, there has been sufficient rainfall to insure good crops, and the outlook is that good prices will prevail.

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SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

INTERNAL REVENUE & CUSTOMS RULINGS

(T. D. 30393.)

Labeling of liquors under Section 240, Criminal Code, act of March 4, 1909—Instructions to customs officers—Opinions of Attorney General.

Treasury Department, March 2, 1910.

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

The attention of officers of the customs is hereby called to section 240 of the Crimnial Code adopted by the act of March 4, 1909 (35 Stat., 1088), and the accompanying opinion of the Attorney General thereon dated December 16, 1909, in so far as it relates to the labeling on the outside covering of any package containing spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind imported from foreign countries.

Such officers are hereby directed to seize all packages shipped from foreign countries into the United States or places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, but noncontiguous thereto, containing intoxicating liquors and not labeled as required by said section 240, and to take proceedings as provided for the enforcement of forfeitures for violation of the customs laws.

Collectors at ports other than those of first arrival will take no action under said statute.

CHARLES D. HILLES, Acting Secretary.

(Opinion of Attorney General.)

Department of Justice,

Washington, D. C., December 16, 1909.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of November 24, 1909, in which you ask my opinion, first, whether it is within the province of your Department to prescribe regulations governing the markings of imported liquors to conform to section 240 of the Criminal Code adopted by act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 1088); and, second, if not, what procedure is necessary on the part of your Department, acting through the collectors of customs at the ports of importation, to carry into effect the provisions of said section; and in reply thereto will say:

First. I am of the opinion that it is not within the province of your Department to prescribe regulations governing the marking of imported liquors to conform to section 240 of the Criminal Code.

Said section appears in Chapter 9 of the code, entitled "Offenses against Foreign and Interstate Commerce," and reads as follows:

"Whoever shall knowingly ship or cause to be shipped, from one State, Territory, or district of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, into any other State, Territory, or district of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any State, Territory, or district of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, any package of or package containing any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind, unless such package be so labeled on the outside cover as to plainly show the name of the consignee, the nature of its contents, and the quantity contained therein, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars; and such liquor shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the seizure and forfeiture of property imported into the United States contrary to law."

By Section 251, Revised Statutes, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to make rules and regulations "to be used under and in execution and enforcement of the various provisions of the internal revenue laws, or in carrying out the provisions of law relating to raising revenue from imports, or to duties on imports, or to warehousing."

But Section 240 is a criminal statute, which has no reference to the collection of either internal revenue or duties on imports, and there is no statute authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to formulate rules and regulations for the enforcement of a general criminal statute which has no relation to the collection of revenue.

Congress, by making no provision for regulations wherein it might be specified with greater clearness what is meant in said section 240 by the expression, "so labeled on the outside cover as to *plainly show* the name of the consignee, *the nature of its contents,* and the quantity contained therein," manifestly intended the courts to interpret its meaning in cases which shall arise thereunder.

However, by section 7 of the tariff act of 1909 (36 Stat., 85), it is provided—

"All articles of foreign manufacture or production, which are capable of being marked, stamped, branded, or labeled without injury, shall be marked, stamped, branded, or labeled in legible English words, in a conspicuous place that shall not be covered or obscured by any subsequent attachments or arrangements, so as to indicate the country of origin," and that "All packages containing imported articles shall be marked, stamped, branded, or labeled so as to indicate legibly and plainly, in English words, the country of origin and the quantity of their contents," and that no package which is not so marked shall be delivered to the importer; and further, that "The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe the necessary rules and regulations to carry out the foregoing provision."

It will be observed, therefore, that under both section 240 of the Criminal Code, and said section 7 of the tariff act, the *quantity* of a package of imported intoxicating liquors must be stamped or labeled thereon; and the regulations adopted under the latter act will, to that extent, therefore, incidentally aid in the enforcement of the former.

Second. Clearly, the customs officers can and should render very effective assistance in the enforcement of said Section 240, in so far as it applies to imported liquors.

By the last clause in this section it is provided that liquor, which is not labeled as required therein, "shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the seizure and forfeiture of property imported into the United States contrary to law."

By section 3059, Revised Statutes, it is provided that it shall be lawful for the customs officers to go on board any vessel and examine the same and all pesrons and baggage on board: "and if it shall appear that *any breach or violation of the laws of the United States* has been committed, whereby or in consequence of which such vessel, or the merchandise, or any part thereof, on board of or imported by such vessel, is liable to forfeiture, to make seizure of the same, or either, or any part thereof, and to arrest, or in case of escape or any attempt to

escape, to pursue and arrest any person engaged in such breach or violation."

By its terms this statute is made to apply to all laws of the United States by violation of which goods are made liable to forfeiture. But, if as originally enacted as section 2, act of July 18, 1866 (14 Stat., 178), and as carried into the Revised Statutes, it referred solely to customs laws, yet, inasmuch as section 240 of the Criminal Code provides for the forfeiture and seizure of liquors not properly labeled, "by like proceedings as those provided for the seizure and forfeiture of property imported into the United States contrary to law," it is clear *that this method of procedure* can be used in enforcing said section 240.

But it is a more doubtful question whether custom officers are authorized to make such searches and seizures, when made *solely* for the purpose of enforcing this section. Since, however, they are the only officers authorized to make such searches and seizures in enforcing the customs laws, there is good reason in the view that by extending such method of procedure to the enforcement of this section, the power to put it in force was, by implication, vested in these same officials.

But, however this may be, it is a well-settled principle of law that any citizen may seize any property forfeitable to the use of the Government, either by the municipal law or as prize of war, and it depends upon the Government whether it will act upon the seizure; and a proceeding by the Government to enforce the forfeiture by legal process is a confirmation of the seizure. 13 Op. A. G. (243, 256); The Caledonian (4 Wheat, 99, 102); Gelston v. Hoyt (16 Wheat, 245, 310); Taylor v. United States (3 How., 197, 204). Consequently, an officer would be protected in making a seizure under this statute when there is a clear infraction of the law, although it should be held that he is not vested with such power by section 3059, Revised Statutes.

I am therefore of the opinion that the most effective procedure to be adopted by your Department to carry into effect the provisions of section 240 of the Criminal Code would be to instruct the collectors of customs that when a package, shipped from a foreign country, or a place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, but noncontiguous thereto, into the United States, containing intoxicating liquors and clearly not labeled as required by said section 240, comes within the observation and control of a customs officer, he should seize the same and have it declared forfeited by like proceedings as those provided to enforce forfeitures for violation of the custom laws.

Respectfully,
GEO. W. WICKERSHAM,
Attorney General.

The Secretary of the Treasury.

(T. D. 30395.)

Drawback on Cocktails.

Drawback on cocktails manufactured by the Tezor Company of New York, with the use of imported materials.—T. D. 29585 of March 1, 1909, extended.

Treasury Department, March 3, 1910.

Sir: The Department's regulations of March 1, 1909, (T. D. 29585), providing for the allowance of drawback on cocktails manufactured, in whole or in part, from imported materials, by the S. C. Herbst Importing Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., are hereby extended, so far as applicable, to cover the exportation of cocktails manufactured by the Tezor Company, of New York, with the use of imported materials, in accordance with the sworn statement dated February 19, 1910, transmitted herewith for filing in your office.

In liquidation, the quantity of imported materials which may be taken as the basis for the allowance of drawback may equal the quantity used as is shown in the drawback entry and sworn abstract, provided it shall not exceed the quantity set forth in the sworn statement. The actual capacity of bottles used in export has been ascertained to be 125.28 fluid ounces for each case of twelve of the size known as "fives."

Respectfully,
JAMES F. CURTIS,
Assistant Secretary.

(62645.)
Collector of Customs, New York.

(T. D. 1594.)

Excise Tax—Publicity clause.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., February 17, 1910.

To all collectors of internal revenue, agents, employes, and others concerned:

Many communications have been received at this office making inquiry as to how the returns of corporations, joint-stock companies, associations, and insurance companies, made as required under the provisions of the corporation excise tax law (Sec. 38 of the tariff act of Aug. 5, 1909), were to be handled in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and whether or not they were to be open to general inspection.

The law, paragraph 6, on this subject is as follows:

"6. When the assessment shall be made, as provided in this section, the returns, together with any corrections thereof which may have been made by the commissioner, shall be filed in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and shall constitute public records and be open to inspection as such."

Congress appropriated $100,000 to carry into effect the provisions of the law. Under general statutes no portion of this appropriation is available for use in the District of Columbia. The returns can not be open to general inspection in the District of Columbia without the expenditure of a substantial sum of money. If, therefore, it was the intent of Congress to make these returns open to general inspection, it will be necessary for it to appropriate a sum sufficient to cover the necessary expense. Until this is done this Bureau rules that the returns made under this law are to be handled just as returns made under other internal revenue statutes.

Any person, therefore, other than a taxpayer making the return, or his duly appointed agent or attorney, who desires to see such return shall make written application to the Secretary of the Treasury, who in his discretion will, upon a proper showing of cause, approve such request. A request thus approved should then be presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who will thereupon permit the return in question to be seen by the applicant upon such conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury shall have imposed.

ROYAL E. CABELL, Commissioner.

Approved: CHARLES D. NORTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

(T. D. 1595.)

Special excise tax.

Indebtedness secured by mortgage on real estate purchased by corporations.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., February 28, 1910.

To collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:

In an opinion rendered by the Attorney General to the Secretary of the Treasury on the question of interest on indebtedness secured by mortgages on real estate, which real estate is owned by corporations, it is held that, under the provisions of the statute, interest can be allowed as a deduction on indebtedness only to the amount of the paid-up capital stock, and that where

a company purchases real estate and assumes the indebtedness, this indebtedness stands on the same footing as any other. The Attorney General holds, however, that where a company purchases merely the equity in real estate and does not assume outstanding indebtedness evidenced by mortgages against the corpus of the property, that such prior outstanding mortgages are not indebtedness contemplated under the statute, as such obligations do not constitute indebtedness of the comapny itself; consequently interest on such mortgages can be allowed as a charge "required to be made as a condition to the continued use or possession of property."

ROYAL E. CABELL, Commissioner.

Truthful Textbooks Impossible Under Present Laws

GREAT CREDIT is due to the American scientists because they have not allowed the coercion practiced by the anti-drink "fans" to corrupt their integrity to any considerable extent. With one or two notorious exceptions, no scientific man of respectable standing has been induced to write a school physiology complying with the laws of most States as to the miscalled temperance teaching. It is, of course, impossible to write such a physiology and preserve one's scientific integrity, but the temptations have been great, as the anti-drink propaganda has dominated public thought for many years and made exaggeration and falsehood in its service fashionably respectable.

That it is almost impossible to write a school physiology complying with the laws on temperance teaching, without departing from the truth, is once more illustrated by a book that was recently published by the American Book Company. It is called *The Human Body and Health,* and is intended for intermediate study. It is by Alvin Davidson, M. S., A. M., Ph. D., Professor of biology in Lafayette College.

The *American Journal of Public Hygiene* says in a review of the book, November, 1909 (the italics are mine):

"This school hygiene is in some respects in advance of its numerous competitors. Its treatment of infectious diseases and safeguards against them is unusually clear and sensible. The advice given in regard to diet is in the main well considered. But *the trail of the W. C. T. U. is over the book.* In season and out of season it dwells upon the ruinous effects of alcohol. The beer-drinker's heart is pictured, a grewsome object. Alexis St. Martin, the favorite hero of the text-book writers, is cited to prove that alcohol acts destructively upon the stomach. In view of the fact that the wiry Canadian lived to a great age and was a notorious toper, the selection seems unfortunate. Three plates, in widely separated places, show how death overtook the fish in aquaria when extracts of tobacco were added to the water. The book is marred by a few glaring errors, such as the statement that chloroform was introduced as an anaesthetic by W. T. G. Morton.

"It is much easier to criticize than to write a manual of hygiene for grammar schools. *The laws of most States almost force the author to exaggeration in his temperance teaching.* The intrinsic difficulties of the subject are great. Much will always depend on the teacher's discretion in interpreting any text-book, and the present one will be useful in capable hands." —P. G. Stiles.

And *Science,* January 21, 1910, says of the same book (the italics again being mine):

"A special effort is made throughout the book to present the evil effects of the use of alcohol and tobacco. This is legitimate and worthy, but *one cannot help asking if it is not overdone.* Young people are not stupid. *It is not wise to place extreme statements before them.* They are very likely to discover that some of the most successful men in every branch of life smoke or drink more or less. They may find the practice in their own deservingly respected parents. They are likely to ask if the fishes on pages 72 and 111, which died in twenty-five minutes from the poison soaked out of tobacco placed in their acquaria would not have died just as quickly if tea leaves or coffee grounds or boiled cauliflower, onions or table olives had been substituted for the tobacco, or if any other smoke passed through the aquarium of the fish on page 168 would not have been as disastrous as the smoke which took that fish's life. These experiments should be checked up with controls. There are enough indisputable facts pointing to the evil effects of alcohol and tobacco to furnish sufficient argument against their unwise use."—Thomas A. Story, College of the City of New York.

Science also has other criticisms of the book which show that the author cannot claim rank as an authority on the subject on which he writes.

And according to the other reviewer "the trail of the W. C. T. U. is over it all."

Evidently the policy of "stuffing" the students in regard to the drink question has not yet been given up, and occasionally a scientific man is found who will serve that policy without regard to the scientific conscience.

Can a cause be good and for the benefit of humanity if it needs to resort to such methods to support itself?

It is always a source of satisfaction to *The Growler* that the official publications of the United States Brewers' Association have consistently borne an entirely different character. No one can read them without being impressed with their sincerity and scholarly fidelity to truth, although he may not agree with all the conclusions they set forth.

Minnesota Elections

WE HAVE received from a special correspondent the results of elections in Minnesota which took place on the 8th inst. The following is the result:

Wet—Afton, Alexandria, Anoka, Arco, Beardsley, Bigelow, Bingham Lake, Brandon, Breckinridge, Bronson, Buffalo, Campbell, Carroll, Cass Lake, Ceylon, Clara City, Clinton, Clitherall, Donnelly, Dover, Elbow Lake, Elizabeth, Fosston, Foxhome, Fulda, Garfield, Glenwood, Golden Valley, Grand Rapids, Greenbush, Hartland, Henning, Heron Lake, Hinckley, Hoffman, Hopkins, Howard Lake, Isle Harbor, Isanti, Jackson, Jeffers, Kiester, Kimball, Lake Benton, Lakefield, Lamberton, Lancaster, Lanesboro, Lindstrom, Long Prairie, Lourie, Lyle, Medina, Monticello, Mora, Morton, Mountain Lake, Norcross, Northrop, Oronoco, Osakis, Owatonna, Parker's Prairie, Paynesville, Pine City, Princeton, Renville City, Roosevelt, Roseau, Sandstone, Slayton, Spring Valley, St. Louis Park, Stewartville, Tintah, Tonka Bay, Tyler, Utica, Verndale, Villard, Vining, Wadena, Wells, West Concord, Winona, Zumbrota.

Dry—Ada, Aitken, Alden, Argyle, Ashby, Atwater, Badger, Barrett, Bellingham, Beltrami, Bloomington, Boyd, Braham, Bricelyn, Browns Valley, Cambridge, Campbell, Chisago, Clearwater, Climax, Cokato, Cyrus, Deep Haven, Deer Creek, Dunnell, Echo, Edgerton, Edina, Elk River, Evansville, Excelsior, Eyota, Felton, Fertile, Frazee, Glenville, Grove City, Hallock, Halstad, Hanska, Hector, Hendricks, Hendrum, Hills, Houston, Jasper, Karlstad, Kensington, Kenyon, Leroy, Long Lake, Louisburg, Madilia, Marietta, Maynard, McIntosh, Menagha, Mentor, Milaca, Minnetonka Beach, Montrose, Nashaua, Nerstrand, New York Mills, North Branch, Northfield, Ogilvie, Pennock, Richfield, Rockford, Sacred Heart, Sebeka, Sedan, St. Hilare, Starbuck, Taoti, Taylor's Falls, Twin Valley, Watson, Wells, Wendell, Wheaton, Windom, Winnebago, Wolverton, Woodstock.—*Criterion.*

Kentucky Whisky Defined

WHISKY under Uncle Sam's law, is not whisky under Kentucky law, according, to rules and regulations just prepared by Director M. A. Scovell, of the Experimental Station of the State University, which are submitted to Governor Willson in a report. Prof. Scovell takes radical issue with President Taft, and declines to accept the chief executive's dictum that neutral spirits reduced by water to the proof of whisky, and artificially colored, is whisky. He holds that the regulations of the National Government are not in harmony with the true intent of the Kentucky law, and, therefore, promulgates regulations of his own.

The report of Director Scovell is not confined to whisky, but gives a long and extremely interesting list of food and drug products on the market, in which he has found injurious preservatives and other chemicals.

On the subject of whisky, after a lengthy review of the decisions and opinions of President Roosevelt and Taft and the other departmental chiefs in Washington, he concludes as follows:

"Under Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, of the Kentucky food and drugs act, approved, I have adopted the following regulations to govern the enforcement of the Kentucky act with respect to the branding of whisky and blends, compounds and imitations thereof.

What Whisky Is.

Whisky is the properly distilled spirit from the properly prepared and properly fermented mash of sound malted grain or sound grain, the starch of which has been hydrolized by malt, and contains such of the volatile flavors, essential oils and other substances derived directly from the materials used, and the higher alcohols, ethers, acids and other volatile bodies congeneric with ethyl alcohol, produced during fermentation and which are carried over in the distillation so as to give, when the distillate is properly ripened, aged or matured, together with the changes and secondary products produced during aging, the characteristic appearance, odor, taste, and other qualities as distinguished from commercial alcohol, refined alcohol or neutral spirits or other forms of new spirit, and as distinguishable from rum, brandy, gin, cordials and other potable spirituous liquors.

Age of Whisky.—If the whisky possesses any shade of amber color, or if it is represented to be "old," "aged," and so on, it will be presumed to be at least four years old, unless the exact age is made known to the purchaser or consumer.

Whiskies which have been subjected to quick aging, such as the excessive heating of warehouses, or the introduction of steam coils into barrels, must have the fact plainly represented to the purchaser or consumer.

Coloring—The test as laid down in the Pharmacopœia limits the conventional amber color of whisky to such as is acquired from the casks during aging and excludes added caramel coloring. The addition of such caramel or other coloring must, therefore, be fully represented to the purchaser.

MIXTURES OF WHISKY.

Mixtures of whisky and neutral spirits, provided that there is sufficient whisky to make the product a genuine mixture, is a compound, but the word whisky may be used in the labeling, provided the other material ingredients are also stated in connection therewith. For example, the mixture may be labeled "Whisky and neutral spirits," or "Whisky and silent spirits," or "Whisky and velvet spirits," or "Whisky and alcohol," etc.

Imitation Whisky—Neutral spirits and other forms of ethyl alcohol, including new whisky, which have been treated with essence, oils and other artificial flavors, and colored so as to resemble in appearances a particular type of whisky or so as to resemble the true characteristic of aged whisky, must be either labeled "Imitation," or labeled so as to show the exact character thereof.

Blended Whisky—The law limits the term "blend" to "a mixture of like substances," and unless, therefore, the character and composition of the blend is indicated, the legend "blended whiskies," or "whisky, a blend," or "a blend of whiskies," or "blended whisky," will be construed to mean a mixture of two or more properly aged whiskies, not excluding such additional coloring and flavoring as is not added for the purpose or effect of imitating a particular type of whisky or imitating aged whisky.

Labeling—The act intends that all such labeling shall apply not only to sales among the trade, but to all sales, whatever the size, quantity or circumstance, between the trade and the consumer. In respect to labeling, the Kentucky act provides, Section 4, that "all such labels and all labeling of packages provided for in any provision of this act shall be on the main label of each package and in such position and character of type and terms as will be plainly seen, read and understood by the purchaser or consumer." The act further requires that all labeling as to kind, origin and quantity shall be true in each respect.

Clergyman Condems Prohibition

The New Orleans, La., *State* of 20th ult. says:

"Rev. Leonard W. Snyder of Cincinnati believes that the liquor problem is to be solved by the education of the individual, and not by prohibition.

"Before coming here Dr. Snyder visited Tennessee. He said that the conditions he discovered there had more than ever convinced him that prohibition does more harm than good. He said that prohibition there has taken thousands of dollars of revenue from the State, and has brought into existence many places where liquor is sold illegally, even to children who, before prohibition, could not purchase it. On account of his views Dr. Snyder, who is a non-sectarian, seldom lectures from the pulpit.—*New Orleans State.*



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Model License Without Fault—Take It From Mr. Gilmore

(From the *Indianapolis Star,* Sunday, Feb. 20, 1910.)

The editorial in your issue of the 11th has attracted our attention and our careful reading, and because you commend our movements so highly we hesitate about taking exception to some of the things you say. We appreciate commendation because it encourages us, and we appreciate friendly criticism because it helps us.

Any effort to solve so great a problem as the one to which this League is devoted—a problem that this country has struggled with for well nigh a century, and on which it has expended hundreds of millions of money, vast revenues, the lives of many citizens, tremendous energies and great eloquence —any effort, I say, to solve such a problem must needs be more or less crude in its beginning, and many minds will be required to perfect it and to promote it.

We realize that this problem cannot be solved without the aid of the press; that we must absolutely satisfy the press that we have a solution, and that we are honest and earnest in offering it before we can hope to satisfy the people.

We believe that Mayor Schunk, of Dubuque, Iowa, was right when he said in his speech at St. Louis that "Model License" would win because it was "everlastingly right"; but we cannot expect the people to believe this until the press believes it, because the people of this country draw thir inspiration from the press in regard to such matters.

In your editorial you say: "If Indiana had had a model license law all these years it would never have had local option and the Anti-Saloon League." This is a very strong indorsement, and we are satisfied that you are right, and we thank you for saying it. In the same editorial, however, you say: "But the model license is not at all suited to Indiana at the present time, nor would its advocacy be wise; chiefly for the reason that public sentiment has not sufficiently abated from its anger against saloon lawlessness, fostered by long suffering under cruel intemperance and brewery politics."

This statement seems to us entirely antagonistic to the one previously quoted. If model license would bring about obedience to law in Indiana, and would remove the liquor trade from politics, why is it not suited to Indiana at the present time? We claim that if model license is adopted by the State neither the brewer, nor the wholesaler, nor the retailer, will have any reason to be in politics to any greater extent than other merchants and manufacturers are in politics, and by this we mean as good citizens. If model license will bring this about, then it seems to us that it is admirably suited to Indiana and to every other State that claims that it is suffering from political activity on the part of men connected with the liquor trade.

Now comes another very strong indorsement from your pen: "The principle of the model license is already recognized in the admirable liquor laws of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, under which the licensed saloon takes on a constructive permanence and large money value, while infraction of the law works an irrevocable forfeiture at the hands of a superior court, removed alike from the influence of brewery politicians and the clamor of fanatics either mercenry or sincere." If this be true, and we believe it is true, then model license should be admirably suited to Indiana or to any other State at the present time or at any other time.

We insist that if society gives the saloon-keeper a license that corresponds with the license that is issued to men in other lines of trade, and if the number of these licenses is limited to one for each 500 of population, it will become of very great value; and if the penalty be mandatory, then the saloon-keeper will have but one thought and that would be obedience to the law. This is emphasized by you in the following quotation from the same editorial: "Under this law a saloon-keeper in Philadelphia or Boston would as soon let a customer pick his pocket as persuade him to sell a drink of liquor at unlawful hours." Do you not think, Mr. Editor, that Indiana needs a law of this kind to reinforce the efforts of such men as Mayor Shank of Indianapolis to bring about obedience to other laws?

Your editorial then takes a very pessimistic attitude in regard to the future of the trade, because you say: "For the sins it has committed the liquor traffic must suffer, and perhaps after purgatory may come peace." Isn't it possible, Mr. Editor, that society is responsible to a very great extent for the sins that the liquor traffic has committed? If it be a sin for breweries to own saloons, and yet the laws of Indiana permit the owning of saloons, and if twenty-five breweries owned all the saloons in the State, would it be wrong for the twenty-sixth brewery to open saloons—that is, to establish agencies for the sale of its commodity to the people? If the law says to the brewery, "You may own saloons," why is it a sin for the brewery to establish them?

Do not manufacturers of dry goods and of shoes establish retail houses all over the United States? And if it is right for the manufacturer of shoes to establish an agency through which he may supply the public with his goods, is it not equally right for a man who makes beer to establish an agency for the sale of his beer to the public? Of course, the people may decide that it is against public policy for the manufacturers to own retail establishments, but if this decision is arrived at it should be expressed in the laws of the State, and a manufacturer should not be condemned for following a custom absolutely essential to the success of his enterprise so long as he acts strictly in accord with the law. If a brewery owns a lawless saloon, or if an individual owns such a saloon, the license under which the saloon is conducted should be cancelled by a mandatory penalty.

I am free to say that the abuse that has been hurled against the brewers of the United States during the last two or three years has, in my opinion, been, to a very great extent, unjustifiable. Breweries have owned a great many retail liquor places because the laws permitted such ownership and because competition practically compelled it. In many communities a brewer could not have offered his goods to the public to any extent unless he established his own places of distribution.

The liquor trade ought not to be condemned because the laws are not enforced, because it is the duty of society, and not of the liquor trade, to bring about the enforcement of laws. As long as society permits one saloon-keeper to violate law with impunity, the law of competition and the law of self-preservation will compel the other saloon-keepers in that community to do likewise. If ninety-nine oil producers are allowed to receive rebates from railroads with impunity it would be like asking water to rise above its level to expect the one hundredth oil producer to refuse rebates in obedience to a law that was not enforced. The same is equally true of the liquor trade, and I am satisfied that absolute obedience to law will only be brought about by giving to the retailer a license of very great value, and by providing mandatory penalties under which his license must be cancelled if he is convicted of the violation of law.

My final quotation from your editorial is as follows: "Doubtless there is no more expeditious way for the brewers to promote prohibition sentiment than for them to come forward smiling with model license in their chastened hands. After

what you have said elsewhere in this editorial, this extract seems to be very remarkable. If model license will bring about absolute obedience to law—if it will remove the brewer, the wholesaler, the distiller and the retailer from politics—and if it is better for a State than prohibition or local option—then why should not the brewer, if he is anxious to see his business elevated, offer this law for the consideration of the people, and why should not society thank him for offering so excellent a solution of so perplexing a problem?

If such action on the part of the liquor trade means an increase in prohibition sentiment, then the brewers and the distillers and the wholesalers and the retailers are foolish to try—in obedience to the demands of the press, and certainly these demands have been emphasized by almost every paper in the United States—to clean house, get rid of the lawbreakers and dives, to bring the business to a higher level and to insure obedience to the laws of the various States. I say it would be foolish for these men to offer any solution of this problem if their motives are to be misconstrued, and if such action on their part is calculated to bring about, not a solution of the liquor problem, but the destructive legislation that the Anti-Saloon League advocates. T. M. GILMORE,

President National Model License League, Louisville, Ky.

True, Every Word

THE FOLLOWING article promulgated by one of our patrons as a contribution to the literature on the struggle in Chicago is worthy of the widest publicity and we therefore republish it in its entirety:

"It should be well understood by the voters in the city of Chicago that the anxiety to have them destroy by a ballot a substantial part of the lawful business and property of the city is a salaried anxiety. The work has been ordered by the district superintendent of the anti-saloon league, who earns a salary by interfering injuriously with the business and markets and real estate values of towns where he owns no property and has no interest beyond the perfunctory activity which satisfies the heads of his great moneyed corporation. This corporation expends more than half a million a year minding the business of other people.

"The speakers employed to cut down the business of the city of Chicago are salaried orators who will repair none of the losses suffered by those who listen to their advice. These paid agents would render hotel-keeping in the city precarious and actually cut off the town from proper entertainment of travelers. These paid agents would saddle the taxes, state, county, and city, now largely paid by liquor licenses, upon real estate reducing the value of every building and every foot of land while reducing the market and the facility for selling.

"Those who have been persuadad by the paid agents to join the crusade against the good name and prosperity of their city are well meaning people who have yet to learn that force is a rude weapon for reform and has proven to be a failure in all the past.

"The tax item to be shifted to real estate—if the paid agents have their will—is large. The project of the paid agents of the anti-saloon league is to have the people throw this great income away, tax themselves for the deficiency, invite illicit sales, destroy hotels and drug stores and render the city a paradise for blind tigers.

"Slowly but surely self respecting people are resenting the interference of paid outsiders with affairs that do not concern them.

"The destruction wrought by these paid agents is immense, their whole crusade is immoral- as it involves the purchase or in, timidation of legislators and judges and continuous, salaried political activity, a thing unheard of before in our political history."—*Criterion.*

Drastic Proposed Amendment to Oklahoma Constitution

UNUSUAL and rigid restrictions are contained in the proposed local option amendment to the constitution of Oklahoma, initiated by the Sons of Washington, the German-Americans and other anti-prohibition organizations.

The amendment provides that on petition of 25 per cent of the qualified voters of any incorporated city, town or village, the chief executive officer shall call a special election to vote on whether or not the sale of liquor shall be licensed.

Two Plans Up.

One of the two plans may be adopted, the licensing of the sale of liquor to be drunk on the premises at an annual license fee of $2,000, or the licensing of the sale of original packages, not to be drunk on the premises, at an annual license fee of $500. The manufacture or sale at wholesale of liquors may also be licensed in the same way.

If a majority of the voters favor the license system, the executive of the city shall appoint a license board of four members, two from each of the principal political parties. The city or town may vote to sell liquor for five years, but the license board may issue licenses only for one year, which may be suspended for 30 years on violation of the law and revoked on a second conviction. Not more than one saloon for each 1,000 inhabitants or major fraction is allowed.

Treating Barred.

Ten resident taxpayers of a ward can petition for a saloon, which is to be established if there is no protest. Ten taxpayers may also file a remonstrance, on which the board must give a hearing with the right to either side to appeal to the courts.

All devices that would obstruct a view of patrons from the street are illegal, except in hotels and restaurants, parks and gardens. No chairs, tables, music, pool or billiard tables are permitted in a place where liquor is sold; wine rooms and gambling houses must not be run in connection or with doors opening into such places. Treating is made unlawful, unless drinks are purchased by a parent or guardian for a member of his family or a ward. Saloons must close on Sunday and election day and from midnight to 6 a. m. No license can be issued to a person of immoral character or whose license has been revoked within five years for violating this law.

Important Ruling on Import Liquor

ON MARCH THIRD the Treasury Department published an opinion by Attorney General Wickersham interpreting the meaning of that portion of the penal laws governing the labeling of packages of liquor to show the name of the consignee, the nature and quantity of contents when it is entered from a foreign country. The statement issued is in part as follows:

"The Attorney General advised that while it was not the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe regulations governing the marking of the liquors, customs officers can and should render effective assistance in the enforcement of the law by seizure and forfeiture.

"Instructions to this effect have been prepared for the guidance of the customs officers and have been submitted to the Secretaries of State and Agriculture, by whom they have been approved. The custom officers are instructed to seize all packages shipped into the United States from foreign countries containing intoxicating liquors and not labeled as required by Section 240 of the statute, and to take proceeding as provided for the enforcement of forfeitures for violation of the customs laws."

Local Option in Canada

By J. H. Ligertwood,
Editor *Wine and Spirit Journal*, Toronto, Canada.

In the *National Bulletin* for January there are a couple of short articles under the familiar initials "A. J. S.," dealing with the subject of local option. As local option is part and parcel of the license law in several of the provinces of Canada, it may not be uninteresting to refer to some of its aspects as exhibited in this country.

Ontario is a province in which "no license" through the operation of local option is making steady headway. Within the last five years, the retail licenses in Ontario have been reduced from 2,500 to 2,000 in round figures, either by local option or license reduction by-laws. The liquor trade is thus between two fires, as "no license" can be voted by a local option by-law, and a reduction of licenses by a reduction by-law. In the case of the latter it is option on the part of the municipal councils to put the reduction issue to the people, as the councils have the power to reduce licenses themselves. One of the evils referred to by "A. J. S." is thus seen in Ontario in its worst form, namely, the license question in municipal politics. At the recent elections the temperance party in quite a number of the cities and towns of the province attempted to collar a majority of the seats. They were partially successful, and the result is a crop of "reduction" by-laws which, if carried, will still further attenuate the range of the liquor trade. Every person who studies municipal politics cannot fail to deprecate the manner in which the temperance party attempt to relegate all other important questions to a secondary position, and monoplize the time of councils with their own special fad.

In order to carry "no license" in Ontario province, a majority of three-fifths of the total vote cast must be secured, and a similar provision applies in the case of repeal. This provision is anathematized by the temperance party, who are constantly agitating for its abolition, but the provincial government turns a deaf ear to the request, asserting that the enforcement of the law can best be secured if it is adopted by a substantial majority. Under this provision a repeal of the "no-license" by-law is a matter of some difficulty, in view of the fact that the female vote, under the direction of the churches, is always cast against the trade. It would therefore appear that the three-fifths provision is fair for both parties as if the liquor trade gets a few years longer tenure, when the by-law is carried, it is scarcely possible to repeal it.

That the "no-license" by-law is an entire success is only asserted by the temperance party. It has not succeeded in stopping drunkenness or reducing the consumption of alcoholic liquors—both are increasing as a matter of fact—and illicit liquor sales are by no means uncommon. Moreover, the usual demoralizing effects of a total abstinence based upon compulsion are present all the time.

A somewhat curious situation has recently developed in the Cobalt district of northern Ontario. There are no liquor licenses in that part of the province, which is a purely mining district, and the result is that "blind pigs" are plentiful. Within the last year over $30,000 have been collected in fines from several hundred keepers of illicit resorts. Yet in a district where there is a demand for alcoholic liquors, and where a properly regulated license system would lessen abuses, no licenses are allowed. There is something wrong here.

Ontario has an excellent license law, and the license fees, while fairly high, are not unreasonably so. The ratio of licenses to population is also a satisfactory one, as will be seen from the following:

In cities, towns and incorporated villages—

For the first 250 of the population, one license. For each full 250 of the population above the first 250, one license, but not more than three licenses shall be granted for the first 1,000 of the population. For each full 600 over the first 1,000 of population, one license.

For county towns having a population of 2,500 or less, one license for each full 250 for the first 1,000 of the population, and one for each full 400 over 1,000 of the population.

All the satisfactory features of the Ontario license law are, however, rendered entirely nugatory through the fact that the same act provides for local option and license reduction. One example may be adduced, Toronto, a city of over 300,000 inhabitants, has only 150 places where alcoholic liquors can be consumed on the premises, the proportion thus standing at one license for every 2,000 of the population. (This is a round figure, the actual population proportion being rather greater.) Reduction by-laws have brought about this state of matters, and as a local option "no-license" vote abolishes all licenses in the district which carries it, the good parts of the license law thus become a dead letter. When a local option vote has been carried or defeated, three years elapse before another vote can be taken on the question.

In the province of Manitoba, a bare majority vote carries a "no-license" by-law. Repeal contests may be taken annually. At the recent voting in some forty municipalities in this province, a handful of votes decided the issue in a number of instances. The license act of the province of Saskatchewan also provides that "no-license" may be carried by a bare majority. In the case of this province, two years must elapse before another vote can be taken. The three-fifths majority proviso prevails in the adjoining province of Alberta, as well as the other Ontario stipulation that three years must elapse before another vote can be taken.

Notwithstanding the fact that quite one-half of the province of Ontario is "dry," the temperance party are not satisfied with the rate of progress, and they want in addition to the abolition of the three-fifths majority clause, the enactment of "no-license" voting by counties instead of by separate municipalities. Despairing of securing a three- fifths majority in the populous centers, they want the rural vote to force upon the cities and towns something that is not wanted by a very large section of the inhabitants of these. Herein we see the one-sided character of the temperance party's policy. Everything must be made easy for them to wreak their vengeance upon the liquor trade, and they only trust the people when the latter are dancing to the temperance tune.

Three years' close study of the working of local option in Canada have not inspired the writer with any great love for it. Its virtues are hard to find, while its vices are woefully apparent. It exercises an unsettling influence on the community, and occupies time which might be more profitably spent otherwise. Abuses exist under its operation. As compared with a well-thought-out, properly graduated and well-regulated license system, "no-license" is a colossal farce, and the experience of each succeeding year only confirms this view.

March came in like a lamb and may be expected to go out like a lion. In the meantime everyone is enjoying the warm weather after an unusually dreary winter. With the first few warm days the wild flowers appeared on the hillsides and the almond and acacia trees in the valley burst into bloom. The rainfall has been ample up to the present, and with the usual spring showers a good crop will be assured. Taken altogether prospects are excellent for another good year for the valley.—Livermore *Herald*, March 5th.

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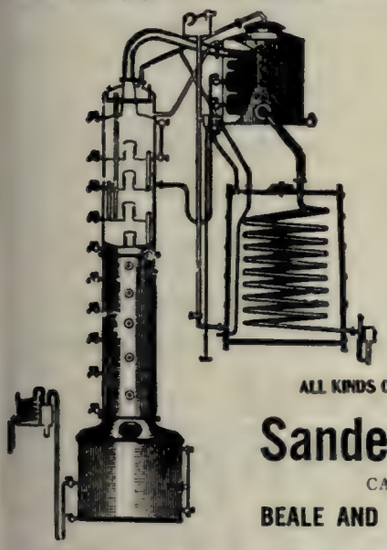
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LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES.—Much consternation has been caused among the wine men of this the premier wine making county of Southern California, by the action of the Board of Supervisors of this county in regard to licenses of wineries. The ordinance which is now before them and on which action has been deferred until May 2nd, is one that practically would put out of business an industry worth millions of dollars to the State of California.

The portion affecting the wine industry provides "that each winery must have a license and that at general elections the question must be submitted to the voters as to whether or not such voters favor the existence of a winery in such precinct and compelling the Board of Supervisors to grant or deny a permit to conduct such winery, based upon the decision expressed by the voters at such general election.'

The conditions in Southern California are so different from those existing in other communities of the State inasmuch as here the country is thickly settled, thousands of small homes abounding in most every locality, whose occupants do not derive and pecuniary interest from the vineyards and wineries adjacent and whose votes would be the deciding factor if such an ordinance was passed. The unfairness of this ordinance which classes one of California's greatest industries in the same category as the wholesale and retail liquor dealers, has aroused the business men of this city and committees from the Merchants and Manufacturer's Association, Chamber of Commerce and other public bodies have awaited upon the Board and voiced the protest of their organization against the rank unfairness of the ordinance. The wine men have been exceedingly active in their efforts to show the Board what a tremendous flow would be struck this great industry, if such a prohibition ordinance was allowed to become a law. So far the expression of the business interests has succeeded in overbalancing the zealous efforts of the prohibition element who would gladly destroy one of our State's greatest industries by their classing it with the saloon. It is not to be believed that the Board of Supervisors will allow themselves to be used by the long hairs to deliberately destroy a business that means so much to the State, by passing such an iniquitous measure when it again comes up before them.

Most of the leading wineries of Southern California are located in this county, notably the Italian Vineyard Company at Cucamonga representing a value in vineyards and winery, cellars, etc., at least $1,000,000. The Chas. Stern & Sons' Company at Wineville, representing a similar sum. The great plant of the Sierra Madre Vintage Company at Sierra Madre; the West Glendale Winery at Glendale; John McClure of Burbank; G. Gai of Tropico; Artesia Vineyard Company, Artesia; Santa Anita Winery at Baldwin's Ranch; Southern California Wine Company, and F. Bessolo of Los Angeles, are all concerns representing large outlay in vineyards and wineries. While numerous smaller houses like Ettienne Bros. of Pasadena; Golden Gate Fruit Co., Alhambra; Irondequot Wine Co., of Lamanda; Downey Vintage Co., Downey; De Matteis Bros. of this city; San Gabriel Vineyard Co., San Gabriel; John G. Ritter, Palmdale; and a dozen small wineries scattered throughout the county serve to bring the total value of property jeopardized if not practically destroyed up into the millions. Surely our county fathers are not so insane as to destroy this vast industry at the behest of the prohibition element, whose henchman Assistant District Attorney Shaw is the father and sponsor for the destructive ordinance. It will be well for the wine and liquor interests to look thoroughly into the antecedents of each candidate at future elections who seek their suffrage, if they wish to be allowed to continue business at all in Southern California.

The hearing before the Inter-State Commerce Commission here this month developed the fact that the Southern Pacific is slugging the breweries of Southern California in the matter of freight rates to San Joaquin Valley points by a discrimination in favor of rates on beer, giving San Francisco breweries a rate of $5 per ton against $10.80 per ton to the Los Angeles breweries.

G. Piuma, of El Monte, who lost his retail winery license has been unsuccessful in his appeal for its restoration. A committee representing the druggists of the city have been trying to get the City Council to permit the sale of certain liquors by drug stores. As this is one of the most pernicious of the various forms of illegal liquor selling, it is doubtful if their request will be granted, except under iron-clad rules.

Al Levy, the popular restauranteur of this city was wearing the "smile that won't come off" and celebrated in royal style his becoming a grandfather, a son being born to Mr. and Mrs. "Bob" Levy last week.

The long-hairs have again taken up the fight to make Redondo a dry town, the excuse for the renewal of their activities in that seaside burg being the election of a new board of trustees several of whom were elected on a platform promising to submit any question to the vote of the people upon presentation of a petition containing the names of 25 per cent of the voters. The long-hairs are now industriously circulating their petition. They may get the necessary 25 per cent of signatures for the election call, but that will be about as near as they will get to their wish.

Business both in the wholesale and retail trade has been quite satisfactory the past month. Local and out-of-town demand is in normal condition while considerable wine is being shipped to eastern points. The hot weather the past few days has been the cause of an increased consumption of beer that has kept the white uniformed attendants busy at the down-town cafes during the warm hours of the day.

Supervisor McCabe of Los Angeles County declares that local prejudices should not be allowed to throttle an industry. At a recent meeting of the board he said:

"If every man, woman and child in the district signed the petitions it would make no difference to me, as I do not believe it is a business proposition to drive the wineries to another locality, which would entail heavy expenses upon them and work an injury to the grape industry."

Supervisor Eldridge also took the same ground and said:

"I am glad we have three men on the board who have enough backbone to stand up and fight against the injuring of legitimate business. I am against refusing these winery licenses regardless of petitions which have been presented, for no charges have been brought against the applicants."

LATER:—The proposed Los Angels County license ordinances which was to have been given official consideration this month will not be acted upon before May. Attorney George J. Denis, who has been retained by the winery owners, stated to the Board of Supervisors that his clients desire to be heard in regard to the sections which affect them before a vote is cast upon the ordinance. To give them a chance to show why the clauses should be made less stringent, action was deferred. Supervisor McCabe stated that he and his associates were not entirely satisfied with the ordinance as it now reads, and that it will be amended in several places before it is given final consideration.

SEATTLE AND NORTHWEST NEWS

SEATTLE, APRIL 20, 1910.—Statewide prohibition is the ultimate aim of the fanatics. Many farsighted men in the liquor trade expect to see such a bill introduced in the next legislature. It is hardly probable that such a bill will pass for many, many years. Be that as it may, the prohibitionists are certainly putting up one of the stiffest fights in their history. As a preliminary step they are trying for county option.

Boyd P. Doty, superintendent, recently announced that the Anti-Saloon League was going to pledge all its candidates for the legislature. The League is going actively into the fall campaign. Local option elections in this State will be held as follows: Oroville, April 25; Friday Harbor, May 10; Snoqualmie, May 13; Asotin and Chelan, May 24; Ritzville, Lind, Cunningham, Adams county and Spokane county, May 31; Okanogan county, June 7; Port Angeles, June 20; Clallam county, Bremerton, Charleston, Port Orchard and Paulsbo, June 21; Snohomish county, July 5.

Chief of Police Wappenstein recently issued an order permitting the saloons to keep open Saturday night until 1 o'clock Sunday morning. Heretofore it has been usual to go on the theory that Sunday began at midnight Saturday and no saloons being allowed to open on Sunday they should close at midnight.

Then they opened for the one hour from midnight Sunday to 1 o'clock Monday morning. The chief says the saloons may keep open as usual until 1 o'clock Sunday night but they will have to keep closed Sunday until 5 o'clock Monday morning, when they will reopen as usual. The change is approved by all the reputable saloons as they don't have to open up for the one hour on Monday morning any more.

Dayton is no longer boycotted by the breweries of Seattle and Tacoma, for the Dayton malt house recently received an order for 200 tons of malt for immediate delivery. This is the first order received since the saloons were voted out in December, 1908, although previous to that time the malting industry was one of the most important there.

Reconstruction of old buildings forced P. E. Broberg, owner of the Snug Harbor bar on Western avenue to move and he purchased the People's saloon at 1411 First avenue and has refitted it.

James Waltz and C. H. Pearch, formerly employees of Migliavacca & Co., wholesale wine and liquor dealers, have succeeded to the business and established themselves at 202 Third avenue south under the firm name of James Waltz & Co. They have added some of the leading brands of California wines and brandies to their stock.

The saloonmen of Bellingham were told in a recent address by J. E. L. James, grand recorder of the Knights of the Royal Arch, that their business salvation depended upon close organization and abstinence from politics. Nearly every man in the trade heard the address. In the grand lodge party were James Weir, J. E. L. James, Otho Williams, of Seattle and Charles F. Manning of Everett.

Raymond, Washington, has passed an ordinance raising the license fee from $500 to $1000.

Two elections in the last 15 months have failed to terminate Dayton, Washington's unique war over saloons, and according to wet leaders the question of local option will be voted on for the third time in November at the general election. The last election resulted in voctory for the drys by the small majority of 17, signifying a substantial decrease over the preceding election in December, 1908, when the saloons were first voted out.

July 5th is the date tentatively selected by the Snohomish County Local Option League for a vote on county local option provided the necessary 30 per cent of signers can be secured.

McFarland's saloon at the corner of First avenue and Madison street has been sold to Spence Thompson, for the past four years proprietor of the National Hotel, of East Calgary, Alberta. He has rechristened the place "The Alberta." Mr. Thompson has made several changes. The top of the entire back bar and the partition between the cigar stand and the bar has been decorated with a fine collection of stuffed wild animals and birds and in addition splendid heads of the larger four-footed animals decorate the side walls of the saloon. Mr. McFarland will retire.

Independent Wine Men Meet

THE Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California held a meeting at the Palace Hotel in this city on the 16th inst., which was attended by delegates from every part of the State interested in the growing of grapes or making of wine. Among others present were representatives from the south who met the men of northern and central California, were L. Rogers, representing the Independent wineries of Fresno; Secundo Gausti of the Italian vineyard company of Los Angeles and A. Matei of central California. The committee of the allied grape and wine industries of California consisted of F. Busse, president; William Hoelscher, chairman of the membership committee; E. C. Priber, chairman of the advisory committee; H. Lange of the finance committee; Leroy Schlesinger, treasurer, and B. F. Lamborn, secretary.

All agreed to join in a campaign of united action in defense of the industry and to oppose the latest ruling of the secretary of Agriculture, by which California wines are ordered to be designated as "California wine type." The result of the conference was sent to Washington, where representatives of the wine men were then conducting the battle for a proper recognition of California wines. That they should be labeled a "type," when they have been on the market for 40 years, was felt to be a gross injustice by all present.

While now that the fight is won, and the order of the Department of Agriculture enforcing the word "type" has been withdrawn, we can afford to make light of our fears, there can be no doubt that the united front shown by the growers and wine men at this meeting, strengethened the hands of the committee on the firing line at Washington, and had much to do with the ultimate victory. All the "type" trouble is now over and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson by his just and prompt action in the matter has shown clearly that he has the interests of the twin industries at heart, and no doubtful or injurious ruling is liable to be passed in the future. Only keep together growers and wine makers, keep together and remember that unity is indeed strength, and the future success of California viticulture in all branches will be assured.

LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. Grain, Jr., 305-6 Keller Building,
Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, APRIL 18.—The distillers and wholesalers in Kentucky have had a remarkably good season, and a bigger volume of business has been done, it is estimated, than even in 1906, the banner year for the trade. The price levels at which business has been carried on have been perhaps lower than four years ago, but the demand has been there and the business has been done.

Withdrawals of Kentucky whisky from the warehouses have been the greatest on record, and they are keeping up, so that it appears as if the crop of 35,000,000 gallons, which it is estimated will have been produced by the time the season is over, is justified. The crop is considerably larger than for several years, but good judges believe that the tremendous demand for bottled in bond whisky warrants the increase. So great has this demand become that practically every distillery in the State has added bottling plants, and those which have had them all along are making additions in equipment and capacity.

Shipments of whisky have fallen off somewhat since March 1, but this is natural owing to the season. The fifth district of Kentucky has maintained its record in all branches of the trade, manufacture, withdrawals and shipments included. This producing section has done much to create the increase of a million and a quarter a month, which has marked the revenue collections of Uncle Sam.

Market prices will probably be considerably affected by the price war which has been started by distillers of spirits at Cincinnati. There was an agreement between the manufacturers which lasted for several years, resulting in the fierce competition which was in effect among them before being suspended. The breaking out of hostilities again, however, indicates that the term of the agreement has run out and that the old conditions are again in vogue.

The construction put upon the Tennessee prohibition law by the courts, which have held that distillers may have their plants in that State for doing business in other States, but not for State traffic, has resulted in a good many plants, which removed to Kentucky when the law went into effect, going back to Tennessee. The law, it is said by those in touch with the situation, is practically a dead letter, and mayors of the leading Tennessee cities have announced their belief that it cannot be enforced. Saloons there are running wide open.

The Kentucky Legislature, which recently adjourned, and which, it was stated before its sessions began, would probably consider a State-wide prohibition measure did not even pass a county unit bill, such as was demanded by the Anti-Saloon League. This organization attempted to muster a sufficient force at its convention held in the capital to impress the Legislature, but the convention failed to attract any considerable number. There was never at any time any danger of the county unit bill being passed.

Both Congressman Johnson, the leading Democratic candidate for Governor, and former Senator McCreary, who has been mentioned in connection with that honor, are believed to favor the whisky interests, which form such a large part of the commercial body of the State, Congressman Johnson having sponsored in the House several measures for the benefit of the distillers. He hails from Nelson county, noted all over the world for the whisky it produces.

Considerable interest is being taken here in the convention of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, which will hold its meeting at Cincinnati, May 24, 25, and 26. The special feature of the convention will be the breaking away from the routine program usually adopted, and the President of each State asociation will be called upon to report conditions in his locality, Col. J. W. McCulloch, of Owensboro, of "Green River" fame, will represent Kentucky as the head of the distiller's association.

The National Model License League, which has its headquarters in Louisville, is continuing the good work which has attracted attention all over the county, and has sent Capt. D. M. Smith, its general counsel, into such widely separated States as Virginia and California. In each instance he won a point for his side. George Washburne, Secretary of the League, is now in the East carrying on some missionary work in its behalf. The recession of the prohibition wave, which is now generally admitted, is attributed largely to the work of the League.

Davis Brown, of J. T. S. Brown & Son, has been appointed a member of the Board of Water Works, one of the most important municipal boards in the city. The appointment was made by Mayor Head.

R. E. Wathen has adopted a motor truck for use in connection with his distillery, being one of the first whisky men in the State to take up the use of the motor-driven in place of the horse-drawn vehicle.

Marion E. Taylor, of Wright & Taylor, has been elected a trustee of the University of Louisville by the Board of Council of the city. The University is planning an endowment of a million dollars.

The new distillery and warehouse of the Bernheim Distilling Company, which replaces one destroyed by fire last fall, is now practically completed, and will be put into use in the next few weeks. The buildings are practically fireproof.

Somerset, which is the county seat of Pulaski, the largest county in the State, has voted against prohibition after having been "dry" for several years. It is believed that similar action will be taken by several Kentucky communities which will vote upon the question shortly.

B. Bernheim, of the Bernheim Distilling Co., has been appointed chairman of the Whisky Committee by F. C. Nunemacher, president of the Board of Trade. The committee is regarded as one of the most important parts of the local organization.

John Traylor, proprietor of the Traylor Distillery at Gilbert's Creek, Ky., died April 14th of blood poisoning.

The Nelson Distillery Company and J. and J. M. Saffel, of West Virginia, have leased the Buchanan-Anderson-Nelson distilery, located here, for a term of ten years.

Gen. John B. Castleman sent three gallons of thirty-year-old Kentucky bourbon to former President Roosevelt, who received it in Mombaso. The Colonel acknowledged the gift heartily and in characteristic language.

Adolph Rassinier, one of the oldest wine merchants in Louisville, died recently after a long illness. He was a native of France, and his importing business was considerable.

A movement has been started for the purpose of erecting a bronze equestrian statue of Gen. John B. Castleman, a leading citizen of Louisville. Among those who have contributed to the fund which is being raised are M. E. Taylor, of Wright & Taylor; Lawrence Jones, of Paul Jones & Co.; Frank Fehr, of the Frank Fehr Brewing Co.; Whallen Bros., and C. P. Moorman & Co.

Larry Gatto, who is given credit for having originated the "oyster with each drink," died here April 17 of heart disease. Mr. Gatto was known all over the country, and was one of the most highly regarded saloon men in Louisville. He was 54 years old and a native of Genoa. Mr. Gatto was connected with the Louisville Baseball Club when it was a member of the National League. He left a considerable fortune.

Athletes Who Drink Wine

BY HORATIO F. STOLL.

LEARNED physicians and eminent scientists are constantly quoted as saying that athletes and people whose work necessitates a clear, active mind, no longer use stimulants of any kind, not even wines. We have recently had two noted celebrites in our midst who seem to be exceptions to the new theory of these so-called authorities. For example, when Louis Paulhan, the daring French aviator, landed on terra firma after reaching an altitude of 4,146 feet at the recent aviation meet at Los Angeles, the first thing he did was to dring a glass of hot wine to dissipate his chilliness. I am told he takes wine with his



DORANDO, FAMOUS MARATHON RUNNER

meals every day, and it certainly has not unfitted him for his risky task of flying. An aviator, above all things, must have a clear head and a steady hand. If the use of wine befuddled Paulhan's brain and sapped his strength, he would long since have come to an untimely end, instead of breaking world records and setting a new pace for his aerial rivals.

The same thing may be said of Dorando Petri, the famous Marathon runner, whose speed and endurance have excited wonder and surprise everywhere he has been seen. From childhood, this Italian hero has used wine with his meals without the slightest ill effects. Wine is a part of his very existence, so to speak, and yet it has not kept him from winning laurels in competition with athletes of every nationality.

TEMPERATE TEDDY.

It is not surprising to read that ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, during his thrilling hunting experiences in Africa, took only two nips of brandy, despite the claims of the yellow journals that a whole shipload of wet goods was forwarded to Africa to quench the anticipated thirst of the Colonel's large hunting party. In view of the difficulties of transportation, the hot Equatorial sun, and the fact that ice chests do not grow on every bush in the jungle, it is not to be wondered that Teddy and his associates did not celebrate the death of each lion, elephant, giraffe, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, zebra, hartebeest, hyena, jackal, cheetah and buffalo with a whisky and soda, a stein of beer or a bottle of sparkling wine. Their trophies ran up into the thousands and had they followed this joyous course, by the time the last Roberts' gazelle was shot, the gallant Rough Rider and his faithful followers would have been ready for the Keeley Cure instead of a triumphal progress through Europe.

In his interview with McCutcheon, Colonel Roosevelt did not hesitate to say that he enjoyed a glass of good wine with his meals. Our Teddy does not belong to the mollycoddle brigade and you may be sure that during his visits to Italy, France and Germany, he will not miss the opportunity to taste some of their choicest wines which will be offered at the countless dinners, banquets and receptions planned in his honor.

WILL THE KAISER DRINK TO THE COLONEL'S HEALTH?

It goes without saying that Kaiser William will take pleasure in draining a glass of his favorite German champagne in drinking to the health of America's foremost private citizen. And yet, if he does, he will be breaking his new rule of total abstinence, according to G. Rowland Munroe, of New Jersey, who, the other day at Chicago, declared that "Emperor William and Germany are on the water wagon and the soldiers of his imperial army cannot longer look to their usual ration of 'schnapps' for courage and sustenance."

Mr. Munroe was in Chicago as a delegate to the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America and since then hundreds of papers throughout the United States have repeated his statement and Prohibitionists everywhere have grabbed at the story and quoted it on all occasions to show what has already been accomplished in the temperance cause with the Kaiser and army of the most noted beer-producing nation on earth.

At first, I laughed when I read this statement, for I knew that firmly as is the Kaiser seated on the German throne, the sovereign to whom his subjects pay absolute allegiance is old Gambrinus, king of beer, and since intemperance is practically unknown in the German Empire, I could see no special reason for the water wagon making its appearance there. It looked to me like a new dodge of the prohibitionists to mislead the public, so I decided to investigate matters.

SEARCHING FOR INFORMATION.

I first addressed a communication to the Hon. Franz Bopp, Imperial German Consul, in San Francisco, asking him if he had any knowledge that Emperor William had become a teetotaler, and the German nation was about to deprive its soldiers of their regular ration of "schnapps." In reply he said: "I am sorry that I cannot give you the desired information. All I have heard on the subject I found in the American papers, while I did not find anything to that effect in the German papers which I am accustomed to read. This fact in itself seems to me to make the alleged rumor rather improbable. I am sure you will easily find out by an inquiry addressed to the American Ambassador at Berlin, who has the opportunity of meeting the Emperor socially."

Accordingly, I wrote to the Hon. David J. Hill, our American Ambassador at Berlin, who referred my letter to Captain Samuel G. Shartle, military attache of the American Embassy. In his response, the Captain said: "Emperor William drinks scarcely any alcoholic beverages. Wine is served at court banquets. Officers and enlisted men may have wine and beer in their messes at their own expense. Soldiers are not allowed to drink on the march."

These terse statements, while leaving plenty of room to read between the lines, did not altogether satisfy me, so I decided to

clinch matters by addressing Count J. H. Von Bornstorff, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Germany, at Washington, who is very close to Emperor William, knows his personal likes and dislikes, and has dined with him on many occasions at public banquets and privately. If any one could tell me about the Kaiser, the army, and the water wagon, I was certain it was Count von Bornstorff. A prompt reply from F. von Stumm, Secretary to the German Ambassador, informed me briefly: "There is no foundation for any of the newspaper reports you mentioned in your letter."

DIPLOMATIC DR. WHEELER.

This missive permitted an equally flexible interpretation and could be hardly called satisfactory. It arrived just about the time the daily papers were chronicling the triumph of Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler in Berlin. When I read that our much-admired University president was entertained privately in the royal palace, the Kaiser casting aside his kingly dignity and handing around sandwiches and drinks to his guests, I thought I had Mr. Munroe, of New Jersey, nailed to the mast. I waited for Wheeler's return to Berkeley and then dropped him a few lines, asking him to set me right in the matter. "Did you see the Kaiser drink either wine or beer," I wrote, thinking that the testimony of an eye witness would settle any doubt for all times. A few days later I received this diplomatic reply: "Answering your letter of March the twenty-fifth, I would say that the Kaiser is an extremely temperate man. Very sincerely yours, Benj. I. Wheeler."



LOUIS PAULHAN, KING OF AVIATORS.

DRAWING LOGICAL CONCLUSIONS.

I certainly believe in Dr. Wheeler's sincerity and feel certain that he evaded answering my question because he feared it might not be in good taste to betray what occurred in the royal dining-room. However, if he could have truthfully answered "No" to my direct question, I am sure he would have promptly done so. This leads me, therefore, to believe that he did enjoy a glass of wine or beer with the Kaiser.

If any one can shed any further light on how Emperor William quenches his thirst, whether it is with mineral water, lemon pop or peruna, I would certainly very much like to hear from him. I am satisfied that if Colonel Roosevelt has an opportunity to find out, he will not hesitate to let the public know the truth. I intend to communicate with him when he reaches Oyster Bay this summer and you may be sure I'll make public his answer.

Meantime, we have the satisfaction of knowing that Mr. Munroe's statement about the imperial army not being able longer to look to their "usual ration of 'schnapps' for courage and sustenance" is a pure fabrication, since the army never has had a ration, but according to Captain Shartle, the men "may have wine and beer in their messes at their own expense." He mentions nothing about the highly alcoholic "schapps," which occupies the same place in Germany that whisky does in America.

From the above correspondence, which seems also to discredit Mr. Munroe's statement that the Kaiser is a tee-totaler, it is evident he will have to conjure up some better fairy tales before he can hope to make thinking Americans believe that Germany is in the slightest danger of getting on to the water wagon.

Wine Production of Chile

CONSUL ALFRED A. WINSLOW, of Valparaiso, referring to the fact that the cultivation of grapes and the making of wine in Chile have become very important industries, says:

At the beginning of 1909 there were 145,894 acres of vineyards in Chile, of which 47,103 were irrigated. These vineyards contained 254,086,859 native vines and 53,173,715 vines of French origin and produced, during 1908, 30,472,333 gallons of wine and 974,092 gallons of spirituous liquors. Chilean wine is said to measure well up to the average French and Spanish wines. When 1 year old it sells at wholesale usually at 8 to 9 cents per gallon, while 3-year-old wine sells at from 22 to 28 cents per gallon.

Until recently wines in Chile have been aged only in the old way. At present one of the largest producers is putting in an up-to-date aging installation, which is expected to produce wine in a few weeks equal to old wine of several years. The most of the wine vaults are made by digging out the earth to a depth of 8 or 10 feet and covering this with a thick layer of earth, supported by timbers. Here the wine is kept in tierces, one above the other, so arranged that it can be easily tested and looked after. Formerly these tierces were made from native oak, but it has been found that American oak makes a much better barrel for this use, and there is now quite a demand for staves from the United States. These come in logs or bolts about 10 feet long and are cut to suit on arrival. So far two firms have been shipping most of the stave timber from New York, each having branches in Valparaiso and other cities of Chile.

During 1908 wine to the value of $135,153 was brought into Chile, of which the United States supplied none. During the same time wine to the value of $63,741 was exported.

AMERICAN BRANDY
FINEST IN THE WORLD
THE KIRBY DISTILLING CO., Inc.
FOWLER, FRESNO CO., CAL.
Makes a Specialty of PURE GRAPE BRANDY, and Making NO WINE has NO WASH OR SOUR WINE TO PUT INTO BRANDY. Our Stills are Known as Numbers 263 or 357 First District, California. These Numbers ARE BURNED on the GOVERNMENT or STAMPED HEAD of EVERY PACKAGE, there being No Other Genuine "KIRBY BRANDY."
SOLD ONLY IN CARLOAD LOTS TO THE TRADE
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

The Battle in California

THE Anti-Saloon forces scored heavily in California in the April elections. In the San Joaquin valley in addition to keeping dry towns dry, it has added two cities to the list—Hanford and Turlock. Hanford joined the prohibition camp after a hard fight, but Turlock voted 194 to 131 for the closing of saloons.

Lindsay, Tulare county, has incorporated and ousted the saloons, and Visalia is now the only city in that county which remains wet. Porterville remains dry—Dinuba and Fowler also. Dinuba voted 138 to 88 and Fowler 125 to 91 in favor of the water wagon.

Down south everything went against the liquor trade. Lompoc in Santa Barbara county, Redlands and Coulton in San Bernardina county, voted "dry." In Redlands the vote was 2 to 1 for Trustees pledged to abolish hotel table licenses and the Colorado Springs plan of selling liquor in original packages at drug stores. The vote to abolish table licenses, in view of the large tourist business, is considered remarkable, and looks to us like business suicide. Colton gave a majority of 63 for a prohibition Board of Trustees. The "drys" won in four cities in San Diego county. National City voted down a license proposition by 238 against 158. In Escondido and Oceanside the present officers, who generally favor no license, were elected, and in Coronado the party that opposes any extension of present licenses won.

The good government forces at Coalinga now control the city. They gained two out of the three Trustees. Eleven hundred and ten ballots were cast. It was a hard blow to the saloons, as Coalinga is in the oil center and the liquor men expected to walk away with the election.

The one bright spot was Merced, where in spite of hurricane fight made by the disciples of the water wagon, common sense and love of freedom won by a majority of 100.

In Northern California nearly every thing went the other way, we are glad to say. The "wets" won at Red Bluff, Sisson, Etna and Antioch, the only break in the line being Vacaville, which went "dry."

The Philhistorians of Santa Clara College, recently argued pro and con on the resolution "That California should take place in the ranks of prohibition." After a clever debate in which Representative Genahl of Berkeley, Representative Bronson of Oakland and Representative Lindsay of Los Angeles, spoke in favor of the resolution, and Representative Posey of Oakland, Representative O'Shaughnessy of San Francisco and Representative Brown of Camrillo, Ventura county, against it. The judges decided that the arguments of the negative side deserved in their opinion the palm of victory.

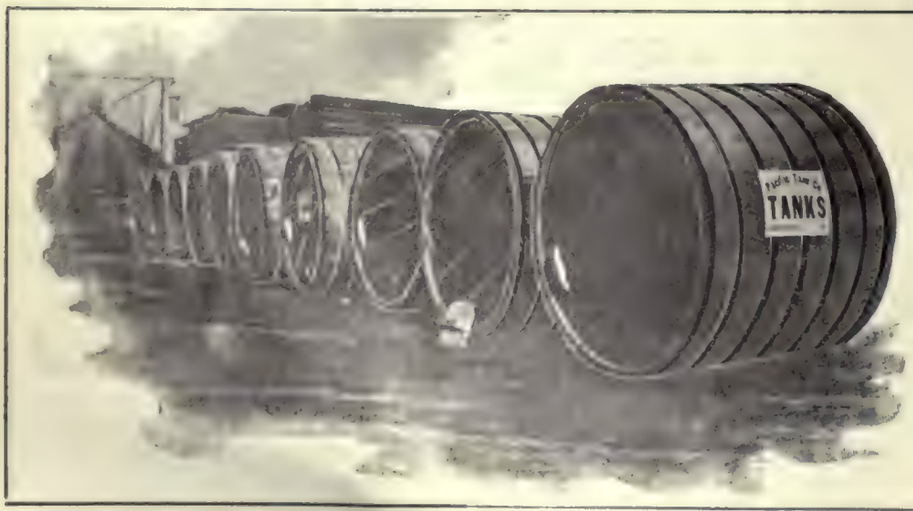
Chef Victor Hirtzler's Recipes

IN a valuable little book entitled "L' Art Culinaire," (price $1.50) Chef Victor Hirtzler, of the Hotel St. Francis, has collected hundreds of recipes of toothsome dishes that will prove of great value to the epicure. Two hundred model menus, selected to provide for all ordinary and special meals, will also be found. In commenting on the use of wines in cooking, Victor says:

"While throughout California the use of wines, etc., for cookery and the table is universally appreciated, it is a fact, nevertheless, that there are many whose abhorrence of alcoholic fluids is such that the use of the same is prohibited in cookery as well as on the table.

"It is well at this time to set forth that cooked wines or liquors experience a chemical change that is revolutionary. The process eliminates every objectionable feature of spirits. The elements contained therein blend and co-oprate with chemical elements in foods, to the perfect and everlasting good of the foods, and the alcoholic properties (as they effect the human body in alcoholic form) are merged with similar elements (which are merely in another form of existence) in such a manner as to greatly improve both.

"In the preparation of spicy meats, gravies, sauces, dressing and soups, etc., the use of wine is the element which finishes the dish—completes its toilet, as it were."



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Ignorance of California Wines

WHAT the New York *Sun* does not know about the California wine trade would fill a pretty big book. The San Francisco *Chronicle* quotes it as saying: "Just below Sacramento all the best French wines are produceed, Bordeaux and Burgundies and Chablis and Sauternes."; and then goes on to say: "It is statements of this kind which make outsiders believe that California is in the business of imitating foreign vintages, which is not true. No French wines are made in this State, though, as the *Sun* confesses, our vinous products are sophisticated in the dark cellars of New York and turned out in French disguise, with a fortification of spirits and caramels. What California makes are California wines, and they are marketed as such, though to designate them, their types, if like those made into trade names by foreign vignerons, are naturally used. When we make Port we have to call it Port, and we specify the origin on the label. When we make Sauterne we call it Sauterne, for it is no other kind of wine, but we do not try to pass it off as a French vintage. Gotham's "dark cellars" are to blame when that happens, not the "vineyards below Sacramento, or in the Napa valley, or on the sunny slopes of Contra Costa."

The *Sun* is right in urging, as we do, that California wine needs no label of France to commend its worth. "California," says that journal, "produces wine of several distinct types, each sound and wholesome, all susceptible of artful treatment which will make them worth while a place on any table worthy of such study as the educated palate knows how to give to natural flavors." The compliment is apreciated, and it would indeed be a mistake for our wine growers to deprive themselves, for the advantage of a French label, of the reputation such wines should earn them. But let us repeat that they are not willing to do so; they are the victims, not the instigators, of the uses made of the wines sold to New York in bulk.

New Importing Label Law Criticised

FORCING the wholesale trade to label packages according to the new law, if technically enforced, will, the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* says, "tie up thousands of dollars worth of goods in storage or transit. In proof of this the paper quoted gives several interviews with leading importers. E. E. Rhodes of the Continental Distributing Company in discussing the ruling said: "All important liquors consigned to us bear our brand, simply the initials 'C. D. Co.' It seems to me that is a practical compliance with the law. Nearly all boxes and packages of imported liquors at present bear the name of the country of origin, the port of destination and the quantity of the package."

John P. Hausman, president of George Bush & Co., Inc., customs brokers, pointed out that if the ruling were technically enforced, it might cause an inconceivable amount of trouble to brokers and importers as well as exporters.

"Practically none of the shipments have the name of the consignee stamped on the packages," he said, "although they bear the consignee's initials or trade address. For instance, packages consigned to Krielsheimer Brothers are simply labeled 'K. Bros.' those to Sherwood & Sherwood bear the brand 'S. S.' with a star, and to the Continental Distributing Company 'C. D. Co.'"

Mr. Hausman asserted that practically all shipments otherwise comply with the law, in regard to country of origin, port or destination, nature of contents and quantity. Foreign manufacurers generally stamp these on with their name as an advertisement. To enforce a change in the stamps, Mr. Hausman said, impracticable.

Will Have Canteen in Hawaii

DURING March, in Honolulu, two public chauffeurs named White and Wilson were arrested by the Federal authorities on the charge of running an automobile blind pig and peddling liquor among the cavalrymen of Schofield barracks at Leilehua.

It is charged the automobile men loaded cheap liquor into their machines and made regular trips to the cavalry barracks, where they disposed of the stuff at fancy prices to the thirsty soldiers, who are twenty miles away from a saloon.

In order to counteract the effects of the bootlegging, Colonel Schuyler and his officers are planning to establish a canteen just outside the reservation lines. The canteen, as planned, would sell only beer and would be under the direct supervision of a commissioned officer.

Notwithstanding the good common sense of this movement on the part of the military authorities, those misguided fanatics, the prohibitions and Womens' Christian Temperance Union, are expected to protest at Washington. Of course it stands to reason these aqua-maniacs would rather see every soldier in Uncle Sam's army dead from alcohol obtained clandestinally, rather than quench his thirst with good honest and harmless beer in the canteen!

Thirty-five counties in Michigan held local option elections on April 4th which resulted in a loss of 280 saloons and six breweries. The contests were hotly fought with the Anti-Saloon element gaining six "wet" counties.

Old Ripy

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH
IN BULK AND BOTTLED IN BOND

T. B. RIPY DISTILLERY
112-8th District
TYRONE, KENTUCKY

ALBERT DALLEMAND & COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILL.

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTERS

San Francisco, California



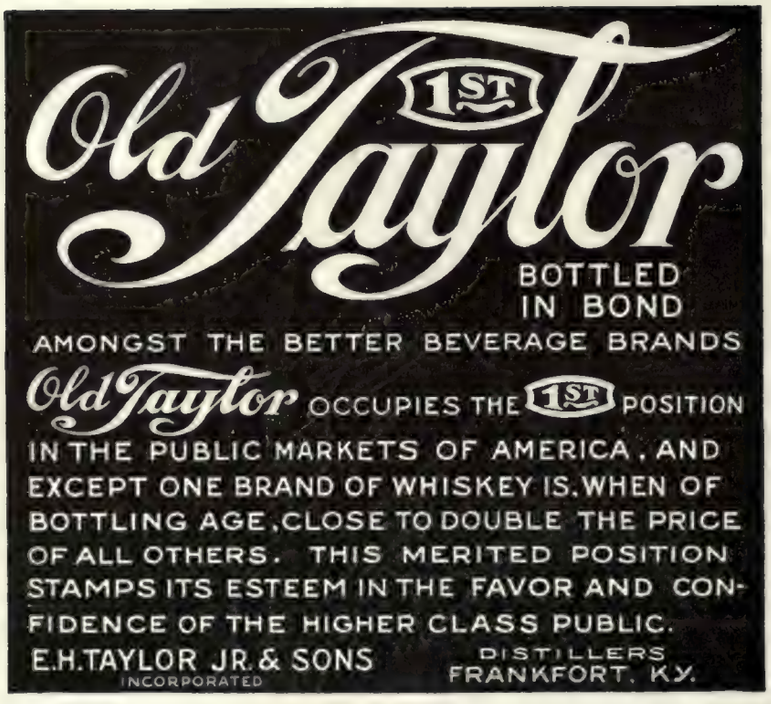
This is the exact fac-simile, size and color, of the Old Taylor Bottled-in-Bond Label

E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS

INCORPORATED

DISTILLERS

FRANKFORT, - - - - - KENTUCKY



WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTERS

San Francisco, California

Hotel Men Coached at Winehaven

IT'S a great pleasure always, to be with good fellows. And the weather, this glorious California weather, seems to have heeded the words of the old familiar song this day.

The hotel men of this great republic stand out as a class of boosters, that all must reckon with. Following close upon their heels, we must consider the Wine merchants. On the train, you have ridden for miles alongside their immense vineyards. Today we have seen the largest winery in the world.

Fourteen years ago, when some of you were here, this concern did not exist. So much for the stride of the California wine industry. Beset on every side by the attacks of the fanatic, still it has prospered and grown.

From the Centennial Exposition in 1876 to the Bordeaux Exposition—Chicago, St. Louis, Portland and Seattle Expositions—we have gathered in the medals. Tons of them.

We are shipping a million gallons a month, foreign now. And that reminds me; did you drink California wine at your banquet, last night? It seems not. This hurts. I'd like to ask you as hotel keepers, don't it cut, sometimes, to read in the papers of the millions spent by Americans in Europe? Spent by people whom you know have never seen the beauty spots of their own country, but who go abroad, because it's stylish or considered proper. Never seen Niagara, the Yellowstone, the Colorado Canon or Yosemite.

It's never been clear in my mind why the hotel man should be partial to foreign wines. We've got the stuff under the corks that makes the foreign wine look sick. Do you think that the Government Custom man spends his money with you, that the foreign wine pays in duties? Do the growers of the foreign wine grapes travel, stop in your hotels? They are paid from 18 to 35 cents per day, no five dollar rooms for them.

We have heard from time to time way back, it's been repeated a dozen times this day, of the good fellowship, of the open hearted Californians. When he hits your house and signs his name and places after it, the word, that magic word, "California," it means your order to the room clerk, "The best in the house, he's from California," in other words he's a spender.

Now, gentlemen of the hotels, take this in mind, remember we are of you and for you, but get behind our industry—see that your wine lists are reprinted and that your patriotic principles are back of it—not any longer the two-thirds to France and one-third to the Custom House.

Have it all come to the fellow who will turn it all back in the channels where you have a chance to handle it over again.

Our industry has heretofore been as a shrinking, modest maiden; not forward and blase. We did not force ourselves upon you demanding immediate hearing and consideration. Our wines now have been tried and found as good as any of the world's product. We are growing up. We've got the goods. We want to deliver them and we want you to help us educate the public. No masquerade for us, no California wine under foreign labels or false colors.

You need not be afraid to offer it to the connoisseurs of the world. Nineteen out of 23 at St. Louis gave us the world's prize. Boost, gentlemen, boost!"

This was the trend of the talks made by B. F. Lamborn, the Secretary of the Allied Grape and Wine Industries, on the trip to Winehaven, with the Hotel Mens' Benevolent Association. The hotel men placed the blame of the serving of the foreign wines on the local hotel committee of arrangements, saying that they had had California wines everywhere except at this "Palace Hotel occasion." "California wines are good enough for anybody," said one leading boniface, "and I'm going to boom them from now on."

Dr. Wiley Defines "Sugar Wine"

Dr. H. W. Wiley in a letter to a prominent New York wine man says it is not necessary to label wine "sugar wine." A copy of the letter follows:

Washington, D. C., April 15, 1910.

Mr. Francis E. Hamilton, No. 32 Broadway, New York City.

DEAR SIR: Receipt is acknowledged for the Board of Food and Drug Inspection of your letter of April 7, 1910, in which, as Attorney for the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States, you present objections to Food Inspection Decision 109.

As you state that your clients object to labeling their German, French, Austro-Hungarian, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese wines as "Sugar Wines," I would request that, in order that the Board may be intelligently informed, that you submit the names of these foreign manufacturers of wine who object to Food Inspection Decision 109.

Food Inspection Decision 109 states that,

"The addition of water or sugar, or both, to the must prior to fermentation is considered improper, and a product so treated should not be called 'wine' without further characterizing it. A fermented beverage prepared from grape must by addition of sugar would probably be called a 'sugar wine,' or the product may be labeled in such a fashion as to clearly indicate that it is not made from the untreated grape must, but with the addition of sugar."

Your argument against this decision seems to depend principally upon the fact that in some years and in some localities the quality of the grapes is deficient. That is, they are high in acid and low in sugar and are not suitable for the manufacture of a good wine without the decision of sugar.

In my opinion, the addition of pure cane or beet sugar to the grape is proper under such circumstances and provided that only enough sugar is used to bring up the alcohol to the proper strength and to correct the natural deficiency of the grapes. And such wines are manifestly inferior to the wines made when the grapes are of the proper quality it would seem only proper that some statement should be made upon the label showing that sugar has been used. It is not necessary that the wine be labeled "Sugar Wine."

In regard to the use of sugars in small quantities in the manufacture of Champagne, I would state that Food Inspection Decision 109 does not contemplate such a product being labeled a "Sugar Wine." The sugar is added to produce the effervescence developing by natural fermentation in the bottle. The product known as "Champagne" has always been made in this manner. On the other hand, if the grape must from which the wine is made to be used in making "Champagne" had been extended by the use of sugar, then the product would be covered by Food Inspection Decision 109, and the label should state that sugar had been used in the manufacture of the wine.

Respectfully,

(Signed) H. W. WILEY, Chairman.

From Susquemac Distilling Co.

WE beg to announce the purchase of successive ages beginnig with 1906 inspection of "Old D. L. Moore" whisky, Distillery No. 148, Mercer County, Kentucky. Famous for more than a quarter of a century as a sour mash of quality using exclusively the water from the historical "Boone Cave Spring." renowned for its pure, cold, medicinal waters, distilled continuously by Dowling Bros. "Old D. L. Moore" needs no further introduction. Prices and samples on application. Bottling in bond privileges. Special restrictive contracts offered for exclusive territory either "Old D. L. Moore" or "Private Brand" bottling. The Susquemac Distilling Company, Cincinnati, O., Spring 1910.

WINE AND BRANDY EXPORTS BY SEA

FROM MARCH 20TH, 1910, TO APRIL 20TH, 1910.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	11	260	$304
" British Columbia	11	2,713	1,253
" Central America	32	9,462	3,437
" China	....	706	325
" Hawaiian Islands	192	68,114	25,696
" Japan	....	15,788	3,566
" Mexico	117	5,471	1,964
" New York	30	523,945	141,634
" Philippine Islands	111	2,893	1,463
" Siberia	....	2,112	917
" South America	2	1,709	689
" England	....	5,215	1,935
" Germany	....	2,336	818
" Chemulpo	....	60	33
" Samaraug	....	260	200
" Fanning Islands	1	.....	6
" Samoan Islands	....	20	4
" Society Islands	....	1,390	472
" Marquises Islands	....	635	192
Total	507	643,089	$184,908

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	43	313	$1,028
" British Columbia	....	217	490
" Central America	119	170	859
" China	....	140	140
" Hawaiian Islands	400	1 972	6,226
" Japan	35	166	411
" Mexico	5	26	171
" Philippine Islands	400	.....	2,090
" South America	12	.....	69
" Siberia	5	.....	40
Total	1,019	3,004	$11,524

In bond, 260 cases, value $1514, to Philippine Islands.

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	19	.....	$184
" Central America	12	.....	61
" India	2	.....	6
" Fanning Islands	13	.....	96
" Hawaiian Islands	93	.....	1,024
" Japan	50	.....	325
" Siberia	6	.....	85
" Society Islands	21	.....	180
" South America	12	.....	113
Total	227	.....	$2,074

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	1	78	$160
" Central America	....	125	130
" Hawaiian Islands	30	28	487
" New York	....	447	810
Total	31	678	$1,587

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	2 cs 1 bbl Alcohol, 1 cs Mineral Water, 3 cs Grape Juice, 6 cs Ginger Ale, 4 cs Cider, 1 cs Gin, 5 cs Liquors, 1 cs Champagne
" British Columbia	4 cs Vermouth, 2 cs Absnithe, 25 cs Mineral Water
" Central America	10 cs Grape Juice, 22 cs Mineral Water
" China	18 cs Grape Juice
" Hawaiian Islands	72 cs Grape Juice, 36 cs Liquors, 2 cs Cognac, 15 cs Cordials, 1 cs Bitters, 8 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 2 csks Ginger Ale, 30 bbls Spirits, 2 cs Cocktails, 122 cs 3 bbls Gin, 68 cs Mineral Water, 35 gals Alcohol, 89 cs Champagne, 5 cs Grenadine, 10 cs Cider, 5 cs Syrups, 5 cs Rock and Rye
" Japan	1 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs Coca Colo
" Mexico	11 cs Mineral Water
" New York	20 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 30 cs Grape Juice
" Philippine Islands	75 cs Gin, 103 cs 51 gals Liquors, 200 cs Alcohol
" South America	1 cs Mineral Water, 12 cs Gin
" Siberia	200 cs Alcohol
" Australia	1 cs Grape Juice
" Fanning Islands	10 cs Gin
" India	28 cs Liquors
Total	1057 cs 34 bbls 2 csks 86 gals
Value	$14,573

IMPORTS BY SEA

Domestic.

FROM MARCH 20TH, 1910, TO APRIL 20TH, 1910.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, March 21.

2 cs Wine	Chauche & Bon.
75 hhds Beer	Tacoma Bottling Co.
20 hf bbls Beer	Tacoma Bottling Co.
50 qr bbls Beer	Tacoma Bottling Co.
580 bbls Beer	John Rapp & Son.
4 bbls Wine	Gaffney Drayage Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, March 25.

100 hhds Beer	Tacoma Bottling Co.
50 bbls Beer	Tacoma Bottling Co.
80 hf bbls Beer	Tacoma Bottling Co.
120 qr bbls Beer	Tacoma Bottling Co.
130 hhds Beer	John Rapp & Son.
180 bbls Beer	John Rapp & Son.
140 hf bbls Beer	John Rapp & Son.
80 qr bbls Beer	John Rapp & Son.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per City of Pueblo, March 25.

5 cs 2 bbls Ginger Ale	Sherwood & Sherwood.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer President, March 28.

4 cs Liquors	A. Burnard & Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, March 30.

45 bbls Beer	D. Menicke.
20 qr bbls Beer	D. Menicke.
50 hhds Beer	Tacoma Bottling Co.
30 bbls Beer	Tacoma Bottling Co.
260 bbls Beer	John Rapp & Son.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, April 6.

120 hhds Beer	Order.
175 bbls Beer	Tacoma Bottling Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, April 11.

130 hhds Beer	Tacoma Bottling Co.
50 bbls Beer	Tacoma Bottling Co.
140 hf bbls Beer	Tacoma Bottling Co.
200 qr bbls Beer	Tacoma Bottling Co.
240 hhds Beer	John Rapp & Son.
350 bbls Beer	John Rapp & Son.
290 hf bbls Beer	John Rapp & Son.
180 qr bbls Beer	John Rapp & Son.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, April 16.

250 bbls Beer	Tacoma Bottling Co.
325 hhds Beer	John Rapp & Son.
240 hf bbls Beer	John Rapp & Son.
130 qr bbls Beer	John Rapp & Son.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Umatilla, April 16.

10 cs Wine	J. Levin & Co.

BEER IN TRANSIT.

To Alameda			130	hhds	150	bbls	170	hf	bbls	280	qr bbls
" San Jose			40	hhds	615	bbls	90	hf	bbls	60	qr bbls
" Oakland			36	hhds	140	bbls	40	hf	bbls	30	qr bbls
" Stockton					230	bbls	65	hf	bbls	30	qr bbls
" Bakersfield			32	hhds	147	bbls	122	hf	bbls	12	qr bbls
" Reno			130	csks	325	bbls	90	hf	bbls	34	qr bbls
" Los Angeles					395	bbls	10	hf	bbls		
" Fresno			20	csks	565	bbls	71	hf	bbls	20	qr bbls

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Foreign.

FROM MARCH 20TH, 1910, TO APRIL 20TH, 1910.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Isthmian, March 21, 1910.

50 cs Wine ..... Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Kummel ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
4 cs Wine ..... De Bary & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Brandy ..... De Bary & Co., San Francisco.
3 cs Whisky ..... De Bary & Co., San Francisco.
11 csks Gin ..... Brassy & Co., San Francisco.
28 cs Gin ..... Brassy & Co., San Francisco.
1 csk Whisky ..... Athenian Club, Oakland.
1 csk Whisky ..... The Forum, Oakland.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Shapro Bros., Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

380 bbls Stout ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
95 bbls Ale ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
83 cs Mineral Water ..... A. Cora, San Francisco.
100 cs Bitters ..... American Mercantile Co., S. F.
5 csks Whisky ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
5 csks Gin ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
17 octs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
155 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
300 cs Whisky ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Champagne ..... Macondray & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Whisky ..... Order, San Diego.
25 cs Whisky ..... H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.

FROM BARCELONA (via Ancon)—Per San Juan, March 23.

2 bbls Vermouth ..... Crown Distileiries Co., San Francisco.
20 demijohns Wine ..... Order, San Francisco.

FROM VICTORIA—Per City of Puebla, March 25.

10 octs Rum ..... Helman Bros. & Co., San Francisco.
6 octs Whisky ..... Helman Bros. & Co., San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Columbia, March 25.

5 bbls Brandy ..... J. Castaloupes, San Francisco.
1 cs Whisky ..... J. K. Armsby Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Wine ..... Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco.
245 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
8 cs Wine ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
670 cs Whisky ..... W. H. Campbell, San Francisco.
3 bbls Whisky ..... Remington Com'l Co., Portland.
25 cs Whisky ..... F. de Bary & Co., Portland.
14 cs Wine ..... Wilson & Zimmerle, Seattle.
5 cs Wine ..... H. L. Larnow, Seattle.
131 cs Wine ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
4 cs Wine ..... S. Langert Co., Tacoma.
3 cs Cordials ..... S. Langert Co., Tacoma.
8 cs Liquors ..... S. Langert Co., Tacoma.
25 cs Whisky ..... Hoffschlager & Co., Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

35 cs Mineral Water ..... Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.

FROM HAMBURG—Per Mariechen, March 23.

50 cs Aquavit ..... Naber, Alfs & Brune, San Francisco.
660 cs Mineral Water ..... Order, San Francisco.
50 cs Punch ..... Naber, Alfs & Brune, San Francisco.

FROM HAMBURG—Per Holt Hill, March 23, 1910.

660 cs Mineral Water ..... Order, San Francisco.
59 cs Aquavit ..... Naber, Alfs & Brune, San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Nippon Maru, March 28.

141 csks Sake ..... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
61 cs Sake ..... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
150 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
61 cs Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.

FROM GENOA (via Ancon)—Per City of Sydney, April 1.

200 cs Wine ..... Garbini Bros. & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Wine ..... Biggio Bros., San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN Per Siberia, April 1.

100 csks Sake ..... Ito & Co., San Francisco.
100 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco,
65 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco,

FROM VICTORIA—Per Umatilla, April 2.

100 cs Kummel ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK—Per Nebraskan, April 1.

4 cs Wine ..... Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco.
50 cs Wine ..... H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
1 csk Wine ..... J. F. Plumel & Co., San Francisco.
725 cs Whisky ..... Hildebrand, Posner & Co., San Francisco
50 bbls Whisky ..... Rothschild & Co., Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

10 cs Wine ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Champagne ..... Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco.
5 csks Gin ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
497 bbls Stout ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Farncisco.
50 cs Beer ..... Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., San Francisco.
321 cs Stout ..... Order, San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky ..... H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
25 bbls Stout ..... Order, Los Angeles.
50 cs Beer ..... Order, Los Angeles.
11 cs Soda Water ..... Order, Los Angeles.
50 cs Ginger Ale ..... Order, Los Angeles.

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Seattle)—Per Buckman, March 30.

20 cs Liquors ..... A. P. Michalshea, San Francisco.
500 cs Whisky ..... J. Buchanan & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ..... Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
500 cs Gin ..... Jas. Buchanan & Co., San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Amasis, April 2.

31 cs Wine ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
72 cs Wine ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
126 cs Wine ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
52 octs Wine ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
55 cs Wine ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
16 csks Wine ..... Rusconi, Fisher & Co., San Francisco.
1150 cs Gin ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.

FROM GENOA—SAME VESSEL.

750 cs Fernet ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
1000 cs Vermouth ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.

FROM CADIZ—SAME VESSEL.

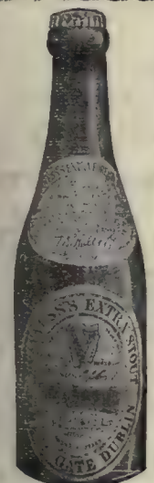
5 csks Wine ..... Levaggi & Co., San Francisco.
48 csks Wine ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE (for Canada)—SAME VESSEL.

100 cs Vermouth ..... Hudson Bay Co., Victoria.
50 cs Vermouth ..... Rithet & Co., Victoria.
55 cs Whisky ..... Rodiger & Co., Victoria.
10 octs Brandy ..... Rodiger & Co., Victoria.
13 cs Wine ..... Order, Seattle.
8 cs Wine ..... Order, Seattle.
25 cs Cordials ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
325 cs Gin ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
300 cs Vermouth ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
20 octs Wine ..... M. R. Gottstein, Seattle.
64 cs Wine ..... Gold Seal Liquor Co., Vancouver.
30 cs Vermouth ..... Order, Vancouver.
150 cs Whisky ..... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
150 cs Stout ..... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
50 cs Rum ..... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
100 cs Gin ..... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
120 cs Champagne ..... J. Robertson & Sons, Vancouver.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Augustus, April 4.

25 cs Liquors ..... L. Taussig & Co., San Francisco.
101 cs Gin ..... Roth & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Gin ..... L. Taussig & Co., San Francisco.
15 csks Gin ..... L. Taussig & Co., San Francisco.
110 cs Liquors ..... Simon, Levy & Co., San Francisco.
45 cs Liquors ..... Roth & Co., San Francisco.
60 cs Liquors ..... Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Wine ..... F. G. Sanborn, San Francisco.
75 cs Aquavit ..... Naber, Alfs & Brune, San Francisco.
25 cs Liquors ..... Kuhls, Schwarke & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Gin ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
300 cs Bitters ..... A. Guirlani & Bros., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ..... James Raggi, SanFrancsico.
100 cs Gin ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
210 cs Gin ..... Rathjen & Co., San Francisco.
1 pipe Gin ..... W. Hunt, San Francisco.
40 cs Gin ..... W. Hunt, San Francisco.
66 cs Liquors ..... James de Fremery & Co., San Francisco
100 cs Gin ..... A. Cora, San Francisco.
87 cs Beer ..... H. P. Finlay & Co., San Francisco.
300 cs Gin ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ..... Rathjen & Co., San Francisco.
6000 cs Vermouth ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Vermouth ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
70 cs Whisky ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
400 cs Whisky ..... Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., San Francisco.
1 csk Whisky ..... F. C. Lawson, San Francisco.
2600 cs Vermouth ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Vermouth ..... A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
100 cs Brandy ..... Wilmerding, Lowe & Co., San Francisco
100 cs Vermouth ..... Theo. Gier Wine Co., San Francisco.
400 cs Vermouth ..... A. Vignier, San Francisco.
130 cs Mineral Water ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
55 cs Benedictine ..... A. Vignier, San Francisco
51 cs Brandy ..... Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco.
300 cs Vermouth ..... A. Vignier, San Francisco.
500 cs Fernet ..... A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
50 cs Benedictine ..... A. Cora, San Francisco.
73 cs Stout ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
42 cs Ale ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ..... H. Fleckenstein & Co., Portland.
50 cs Stout ..... Order, Portland.



Guinness' Extra Stout
Bass' Foreign Ale
Boar's Head Brand

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American Mercantile Co.
AGENTS
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AMERICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY
514 Battery St., San Francisco

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Julius Wile, Sons & Co.
Imported Wines and Liquors — New York
Fratelli Branca
Italian Vermouth — Milan, Italy
Legler Pernod
Absinthe and Kirsch — Couvet and Ponterlier
T. B. Hall & Co., Ltd.
Ale and Stout — Liverpool, England
R. Beziers & Co.
Sardines — Lorient, France
Dandicolle & Gaudin
Conserves — Bordeaux
Fcois, Lecourt
Mushrooms — Sevres pres Paris
Vve. Goiran & Fils
Olive Oil — Nice, France

IMPORTERS OF PRUNE AND CHERRY JUICE



100 cs Gin ..... Rothschild & Co., Portland.
250 cs Gin ..... Blumauer & Hock, Portland.
100 cs Vermouth ..... Van Schuyver & Co., Portland.
100 cs Whisky ..... G. F. Clark & Co., Portland.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per China, April 9.

50 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
50 csks Sake ..... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK—Per Alaskan, April 8.

30 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
103 cs Champagne ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
719 cs Root Beer ..... J. H. Spohn & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Cocktails ..... Hudson Bay Co., Seattle.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

25 cs Vermouth ..... Order, Seattle.

FROM KOKE, JAPAN—Per Manchuria, April 15.

130 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
49 cs Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
49 cs Sake ..... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
50 csks Sake ..... Iwakami & Co., San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK—Per Pleiades, April 14.

66 bbls Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
10 cs Bitters ..... Rathjen Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
6 bbls Fruit Juice ..... Magnus & Lauer, San Francisco.
2 bbls Wine ..... Order, San Francisco.
3 csks Wine ..... J. F. Plumel & Co., San Francisco.
7 cs Wine ..... J. F. Plumel & Co., San Francisco.
90 cs Wine ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
2 cs Cordials ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
55 cs Brandy ..... Blumauer & Hoch, Portland.
103 cs Champagne ..... Blumauer & Hoch, Portland.
1 bbl Whisky ..... A. Clark, Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

8 octs Wine ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
10 csks Mineral Water ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
90 cs Vermouth ..... Order, San Francisco.
300 cs Wine ..... Bertin & Lepori, San Francisco.
165 bbls Stout ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
110 bbls Ale ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
15 cs Wine ..... Palace Hotel Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Beer ..... Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., San Francisco.
180 bbls Beer ..... Lang & Stroh Co., San Francisco.
40 bbls Gingre Ale ..... Lang & Stroh Co., San Francisco.
100 bbls Stout ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, Los Angeles.
50 bbls Ale ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, Los Angeles.
35 cs Whisky ..... H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
50 cs Whisky ..... Haas, Baruch & Co., Los Angeles.
5 csks Whisky ..... Order, Los Angeles.

FROM GENOA—Per City of Para, April 17.

100 cs Wine ..... Order, San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK—Per Arizonan, April 17.

670 cs Whisky ..... W. H. Campbell, San Francisco.
2 cs Wine ..... P. Rubens, San Francisco.
10 cs Wine ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Wine ..... St. Francis Imp. Co., San Francisco.
12 cs Wine ..... O. C. Joslin, San Francisco.
1 bbls Wine ..... J. F. Plumel & Co., San Francisco.
4 cs Wine ..... J. F. Plumel & Co., San Francisco.
11 cs Whisky ..... F. Hyde, Seattle.
1 bbl Ginger Ale ..... E. P. Morgan, Seattle.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

96 cs Liquors ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
116 cs Wine ..... C. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
10 csks Brandy ..... A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Brandy ..... A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
525 bbls Stout ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
50 cs Beer ..... H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
55 cs Beer ..... Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., San Francisco.
5 csks Wine ..... American Mer. Co., San Francisco.
36 octs Whisky ..... J. Robertson & Son, Seattle.
1 oct Rum ..... J. Robertson & Son, Seattle.
175 cs Whisky ..... J. Robertson & Son, Seattle.
2 cs Wine ..... Order, Honolulu.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Manchuria, April 16.

50 csks Sake ..... Iwakami & Co., San Francisco.
130 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
49 cs Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
49 cs Sake ..... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
40 csks Sake ..... Sonoma Wine Co., Los Angeles.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Herm, April 18.

25 bbls Gin ..... Hillebrandt, Posner & Co., S. F.
100 cs Gin ..... Hildebrandt, Posner & Co., S. F.
155 cs Gin ..... Order, San Francisco.
35 cs Gin ..... Order, San Francisco.
5 octs Gin ..... Order, San Francisco.
10 octs Whisky ..... Hellman Bros. & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Whisky ..... Hellman Bros. & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Whisky ..... Order, Portland.

Imports by Rail in Bond

FROM MARCH 20TH, 1910, TO APRIL 20TH, 1910.

Via New York—

6 cs Wine ..... From Havre.
8 csks Brandy ..... " "
5 cs Liquors ..... " Genoa.
50 cs Champagne ..... " Havre.

Via New Orleans—

420 cs Mineral Water ..... From Bordeaux.
1563 cs Champagne ..... " Havre.
15 baskets Champagne ..... " "

At Stockton a plant for the manufacture of denatured alcohol from grape pomace, potatoes and grain is about to be erected by local capitalists. Frank West of the West winery and A. Waldenmeier, the brewer, are among those interested in the project. The site for the distillery has been located along Stockton channel.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Acapulco on her last trip to Panama carried 1300 barrels of wine consigned to New York, which will be shipped across the Isthmus.

Topazor
The White Wine

Nectarubi
The Red Wine

The Perfection of California Table Wines



ESTABLISHED IN 1880 INCORPORATED IN 1906

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WINDSOR WINERY, SONOMA CO.

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Continuous Presses
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489 Eighth St., San Francisco, Cal.

—MARKET— CONDITIONS

DRY WINES:—The encouraging conditions which have existed in the California wine industry during the past three months, continue, and it is evident that the revival is not temporary. Shippers of bulk wines report business of fair volume, while houses having established brands have enjoyed an excellent trade. Furthermore, all indications are for a continued increase in demand, particularly for good standard wines in glass.

The exports of wine by sea during the month totaled 507 cases, and 643,089 gallons, valued at $184,908. Imports were 1537 cases, 80 octaves, 20 demijohns, 78 casks, and 3 barrels.

Exports for the same period last year were 198 cases, and 446,544 gallons, valued at $149,564, showing an increase of about one-third.

The most important event during the month, affecting the wine industry was the victory gained at Washington by the representatives of the California wine industry, before the Department of Agriculture. They went to the Capitol to protest against the ruling compelling bottlers to put the word "Type" upon labels, barrels, etc., carrying California port or sherry. The showing of the Californians was so convincing that Dr. Wiley acceeded to their demands for justice, and it is evident that no such attack upon this branch of the industry will be again made. It is also probable that the use of the words "burgundy" and "sauterne" will be permitted under the Pure Food law, for the reasons given in connection with the port and sherry controversy.

Another important event which will probably have a great beneficial effect upon the industry was the subscription a few days ago of more than $4,000,000 toward the fund for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. This action practically insures the great event for this city and the benefit to the wine interests of California will come from the hundreds of thousands of visitors who will attend the big show and who will naturally taste California's wines, and get them under better conditions than elsewhere. It is to be hoped that the trade will make special effort to see that our wines, wherever served, are presented in the best possible conditions.

SWEET WINES:—Market remains unchanged and the producing season closed with an output of 4490 gallons in the First District.

BRANDY:—Conditions are about the same as last month. Production in the three districts for March totaled 56,961.4 gallons. Exports by sea were nominal, totaling 31 cases and 678 gallons valued at $1,587. Imports were 256 cases, 10 casks, 5 barrels and 10 octaves.

Tax paying was heavier than usual, the total being 190,998.9 tax gallons.

There remained in bond, March 31, 2,556,247.2 tax gallons.

WHISKY:—Conditions are steadily improving and the outlook is better than it has been for a long time. This remark applies more particularly to the country. The local situation, on account of the new administration, has, to a considerable extent, centralized trade to the benefit of a few and the detriment of many houses. However, leading firms report business for April much better than during the same period a year ago, and look cheerfully to the future.

Exports by sea for the month were of ordinary volume the totals being 1,019 cases 3,004 gallons, valued at $11,524.

Imports by sea totaled 4,970 cases, 125 barrels, and 13 casks, 69 octaves. Gin also came in strong with 4,441 cases. Miscellaneous exports aggregated 1,057 cases, 34 barrels, 2 casks, 86 gallons of the value of $14,573.

IMPORTATIONS:—Importers generally have not been particularly busy during the month, owing to the peculiar conditions existing in the "all night" section of the city, by reason of the new administration. However, it is plain that business will soon be moving forward in this branch of trade, because the country is in good condition now, with great promise of splendid crops and with plenty of money in the banks to handle them. It goes without saying that the importers will get their share of this good money from the interior.

Imports by sea and rail in bond, for the month ending April 20, were as follows:

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Wine, 1,537 cases, 80 octaves, 20 demijohns, 78 casks, 3 barrels; Whisky, 4,970 cases, 125 barrels, 13 casks, 69 octaves; Gin, 4,441 cases, 1 pipe, 5 octaves, 36 casks, 25 barrels; Stout, 594 cases, 1,692 barrels; Ale, 42 cases, 255 barrels; Brandy, 256 cases, 10 casks, 5 barrels, 10 octaves; Mineral Water, 1,568 cases, 10 casks; Vermouth, 11,795 cases, 2 barrels; Rum, 50 cases, 10 octaves; Sake, 318 cases, 1,156 casks; Kimmel, 150 cases; Bitters, 410 cases; Champagne, 576 cases; Punch, 50 cases; Beer, 342 cases, 180 barrels; Root Beer, 719 cases; Ginger Ale, 50 cases, 41 barrels; Cordials, 30 cases; Liquors, 425 cases; Aquavit, 175 cases; Ferner, 1,250 cases; Benedictine, 105 cases; Cocktails, 50 cases; Fruit Juice, 6 barrels.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND:—Wine, 6 cases; Brandy, 8 casks; Liquors, 5 cases; Champagne, 1,613 cases, 15 baskets; Mineral Water, 420 cases.

BEER:—The brewing trade is active and consumption will continue to increase up to the close of the crop-gathering season. The brewers look for a prosperous year and there is no reason to expect that they will be disappointed. Exports by sea were nominal, totals being 227 packages bottled and valued at $2,074. Imports foreign were 342 cases, and 180 barrels. Stout, 594 cases, and 1,692 barrels; Ale, 42 cases and 255 barrels.

How Can This Be?

IN the current number of the *American Wine Press* the following article is printed:

"Arrangements have been made by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Cabell and certain wine manufacturers for the institution in the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati of a friendly suit to obtain a decision whether a product produced by them and used largely in the making of various compound or raisin wines is liable to taxation under the internal revenue laws."

A certain concern in Cincinnati, are, it seems, distributing an article which they claim is made from apple juice. It is said to contain 11 per cent alcohol and can be sold without payment of the internal revenue license. It is said that a copy of the Internal Revenue Commissioner's report is furnished buyers and a guaranty against any trouble being had with the government. How can this be?

New York Wine Market

THERE has been a slight increase in the demand during the fortnight, which may be accounted for by the fact that the buyers, by taking shipments now, may still be protected against the advance made in the price of sweet wines particularly sometime ago. The demand for brandies continues fair and prices are maintained.—*Bonforts*, April 10.

Good Work of the Pure Food Law

WHILE it may be possible that in some cases the new Pure Food Law has caused temporary injustice to be done to some California industries, it is evident by the recent ruling removing the obnoxious and harmful word "Type" from the labels of California wine, that the commission enforcing that law are ready and willing to listen to reason, and translate it in such a way as to prevent trouble in the future. At the same time it must be pointed out that the passage of the law in question has greatly benefitted the State by protecting its industries and the public at the same time. This is particularly true in the cases of olive oils and wines. The result of the action of the law has been to force the adulterated article out of the market, thereby increasing the call for the pure production.

The REVIEW has often called the attention of the trade to the opinions of leading grape growers and wine manufacturers to the effect, that a law preventing the sale of adulterated imported wines, and the home manufacture of so-called wine by artificial means, would greatly increase the demand for the pure and properly fermented juice of the grape. The Pure Food Act by doing this, and also establishing without a doubt the purity of the output of our vineyards, together with the increase of duty upon imported wines enforced by the Payne Tariff Bill, has had just the effect expected.

We think that this fact, coupled with improved quality and reasonable prices, have caused the recent steady growth in the general consumption of California wines. It is also true that Americans are taking kindly to pure light wines, and at last are beginning to appreciate the fact that their own country is producing as good wines as any other part of the earth.

So California wines now appear upon the list of the most fashionable restaurants. The outlook for the twin industries of grape growing and wine making in this State is therefore good and improving day by day, and for much of this increased demand we have to thank the Pure Food Law.

"Quality Not Stated"

IT is not surprising to find the Boston *Herald* making this sarcastic reference to conditions in Ohio. "One revenue district in Ohio which went dry in the last election shows a May decrease of 15,000 barrels of beer and an increase of 50,000 gallons of whisky. Quality of whisky not stated." A change from beer to whiskey certainly lends variety to the tippling of the residents referred to, but we doubt if even the most rabid teetotalers will contend that from a moral or a physical standpoint the change is desirable.

An "increase" of 50,000 gallons of whisky in one month shows that in this particular "dry" district the tipplers are still going some. A consumption of fifty thousand gallons of whisky in one month would be pretty well for a "dry" district. As to quality, which the *Herald* says is "not stated," it is probably like the bug-juice that is sold in the "blind tigers" of Maine under the name of whisky.

The Advisory Committee of the Allied Grape and Wine industry of California has forwarded to Washington strong resolutions protesting against the United States Department of Agriculture rulings that certain California wines must be labeled in a manner calculated to injure the industry. The ruling is that port and sherry wines made in California must bear the label "California port type" and "California sherry type" respectively.

No License a Failure in Canada

RECENTLY the REVIEW printed a clever article by J. H. Ligertwood, editor of the *Wine and Spirit Journal*, Toronto, Canada, giving a clear statement of the inroads of the prohibition craze in the Dominion and its effect. Mr. Ligertwood's article is a calm and dispassionate statement of things as they are in that country, truthful and temperate in reasoning and treatment. This fact naturally makes the conclusions arrived at all the more credible, and they go conclusively to prove that the effect of the prohibition doctrine and practices are there as here injurious to the well being of the community. That being the case we desire to again call our readers attention to them.

The writer says: "Despairing of securing a three-fifths majority in the populous centers (as required by Canadian law) they want the rural vote to force upon the cities and towns something which is not wanted by a very large section of the inhabitants of these. Herein we see the one-sided character of the temperance party's policy. Everything must be made easy for them to wreak their vengeance upon the liquor trade, and they only trust the people when the latter are dancing to the temperance tune."

This same one-sided policy has been used successfully throughout the prohibition campaign to extend the "dry" territory in this country, and by it the axiom so long acknowledged and cherished in the United States, that "the majority rules" has been contradicted. In other words, by the exercise of this one-sided policy the will of the minority has been forced upon the majority, for this reason the march of prohibition can be traced by "speak easys," "blind pigs" and all other forms of illegal and underhanded sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages. It is therefore injurious to the morality of communities, fosters disregard for law, and reduces to the minimum respect for established authorities.

Under these circumstances it is no wonder that Editor Ligertwood concludes his article as follows: "Three years' close study of the working of local option in Canada have not inspired the writer with any great love for it. Its virtues are hard to find, while its vices are woefully apparent. It exercises an unsettling influence on the community, and occupies time which might be more profitably spent otherwise. Abuses exist under its operation. As compared with a well-thought-out, properly graduated and well-regulated license system, "no-license" is a colossal farce, and the experience of each succeeding year only confirms this view."

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NOTES

The Los Angeles *Herald* of April 14th accuses the Supervisors of that county of holding a star chamber session and secretly raising the cost of licenses for wineries, wholesalers and retailers. According to the *Herald* the ordinance submitted by Deputy District Attorney Shaw, at this meeting behind closed doors, raised the minimum amount of liquor to be sold by wineries from five gallons to ten gallons. This was reduced by the board to two gallons in bulk and twelve quarts if sold in bottles. The section requiring winerymen to grow all the grapes they use in manufacturing wine was stricken out.

The license of wholesale liquor dealers was increased from $8 to $10 a month and the license of retail dealers from $15 to $20 a month. Winery licenses were increased from $2 to $5 a month and restaurant and hotel licenses from $5 a month to $10.

The ordinance as accepted by the board on that occasion requires that all liquor licenses for wholesale and retail establishments, wineries, hotels and poolroom licenses be submitted to the people at each general election and that the board be guided by the results of such election in the issuance of licenses.

It is understood that the San Francisco Police department is now employing a woman detective to hunt out "blind pigs." In a recent case the lady in question caused the arrest of Victor Claire, a clerk in a grocery store at 1442 Forty-eighth avenue, who was charged with selling liquor without a license. Claire admits that he sold the liquor and said: "She has a very sweet and winsome smile that took me in completely. She carried a beautiful little flask. When she handed it to me and smiled at the same time I could not resist the temptation."

The Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county on April 5th made ten winery owners happy by granting them licenses to carry on their business. Supervisor Nellis recommended that all of the licenses in his district, with the exception of that of John Arden, Anaheim and Alamitos roads, be renewed, and the board so acted. There have been complaints made as to the manner in which Arden has conducted his business, and there will be an investigation before his request for a renewal is acted upon. Mateo Morra was the only new applicant who received a winery permit. He will open an establishment at Palms.

In Phoenix, Arizona, the saloon men are trying to get even on the minors who have been giving them so much trouble. George Brome, said to be 19 years old, was arrested yesterday by William Widmer, a special officer who has been looking out for the interests of the saloon men in their efforts to retain their licenses and refrain from selling liquors to minors. Brome was arrested in a Washington street saloon and Widmer will swear that he saw him attempt to purchase intoxicants.

John G. Woolley, once Prohibition candidate for President, who now resides in Honolulu, went home on the Manchuria. Mr. Woolley has been busy before Congress since last fall urging the abolition of the liquor traffic in Hawaii. Congress has ordered a special election in the Territory for July 26th to decide the question.

In the city election at Newport Beach, on April 11th, there was no direct vote on the question of saloons, but the fight for Trustees was along "wet" and "dry" lines. The voters returned two "wet" trustees against one "dry," thus endorsing licensing and properly regulated saloons.

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BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of March, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in 6th (new) district	24,976.5
Received from other Districts, California	9,974.4
Received from special bonded warehouse, other District, California	245.5
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	4,452.5
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	49,768.0
Exported	
Tax paid	63,142.2
Used in Fortification of Wines	9,148.7
Remaining in bond, March 31, 1910	1,677,533.6

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of March, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	27,220.6
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	7,464.8
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	3,186.0
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	245.5
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	8,572.8
Exported	5,071.8
Tax paid	12,696.2
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, March 28, 1910	611,990.5

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of March, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	4,764.3
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District,	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District,	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	2,341.1
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	2,013.9
Tax paid	895.5
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, March 31, 1910	266,723.1

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of March, 1910.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	24	1,241.7
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification	24	1,241.7

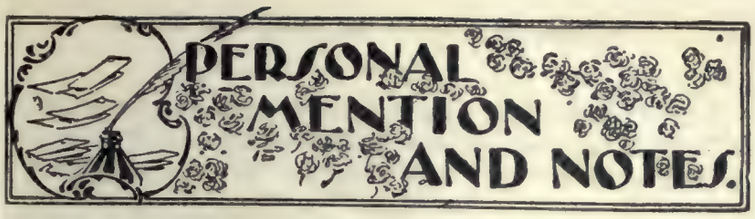
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	4,490.23
Sherry produced	
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Tokay	
Malaga	
Madera	
Total sweet wine produced in March, 1910	4,490.23

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of March, 1910.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification		
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification		

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	
Sherry produced	
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Tokay	
Malaga	
Madera	
Total sweet wine produced in March, 1910: No production	

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of March, 1910.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification		
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification		

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	
Sherry produced	
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Total sweet wine produced, month of March, 1910	



Mr. Julius Kessler and wife will leave shortly for an extended trip to Europe, which will include a visit to Mr. Kessler's native place, in Budapest, in Hungary. Mr. Kessler is widely known as the "Whisky King," a title he has well earned, but he is also a connoisseur of art, music and the good things of life generally, and he is going abroad to enjoy them to the fullest extent. The REVIEW wishes him a pleasant journey and safe return.

Martin J. Breen, of Breen & Kennedy, returned during the fortnight from the Pacific Coast, and reports that he had an excellent trip, both from the standpoint of business and pleasure. Mr. Breen reports that he finds business in a very satisfactory condition on the Pacific Coast in spite of the fact that there is a great deal of agitation going on in the way of prohibition.—*Bonforts.*

Mr. Leon L. Moise, president of the Schlesinger & Bender Company, San Francisco, Cal., sailed for a pleasure trip to Europe on March 31st. Mr. Moise was born in France, but has not been back to his native land since he was a very young man. He expects to return to this country some time the latter part of May.

A. P. Hotaling & Company, through general manager J. F. Moroney, report business very good, particularly during the latter part of the month. Local trade, which was slow during the early part of April, is picking up nicely and the country is giving a good account of itself. Mr. Moroney considers the outlook decidedly good, and believes the liquor trade will have a very prosperous year. The house announces, with proper pride, that "Old Kirk" is now bottled in bond, and on the market. This will be good news to the friends of this popular straight whisky.

We are advised by E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, Inc., of Frankfort, Ky., that they have appointed Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco, as sole distributors of "Old Taylor" whisky in California. The house of Wm. Wolff & Co. is one of the best known concerns connected with our trade on the Pacific Coast, having been in the business for many years, and with the exclusive agency for such a brand as "Old Taylor," there is no question that they will do an immense business for Taylor & Sons.

Manager Eddie Baker of Jesse Moore, Hunt Company, strikes a very cheerful note concerning business. Trade during April was considerably more than in the same month last year, and, what is still more striking, their business, since the beginning of the fiscal year—July last—has exceeded the volume of trade for the entire year of 1909. He says further that the outlook is very good and that the country, so far as physical appearance, crop conditions, is concerned, was never better.

INCREASE OF TARIFF

MESSRS. IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE:

On August 7th prox. the new Payne Tariff Rates will be applied on Italian Wines, Liquors and Cordials, to supersede the Dingley Reciprocity Rates that are now being charged.

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NOTE THE FOLLOWING INCREASES THAT WILL TAKE PLACE ON DATE NAMED:

FERNET-BRANCA -	Duty increase will be of about $2.50 per case
Italian Brandy, Grappa, Anesone, Etc. - - - -	From $1.90 to $2.10 per case
Sparkling Lagrima Cristi and other sparkling wines - - - -	$3.60 per case
Chianti Wine, Barolo, Marsala, Capri and all other still wines - - -	$0.60 per case
Vermouth - - - - - - - - - -	$0.60 per case

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PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

R. M. WOOD.....EDITOR
Office: No. 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.
Rooms 304-305

San Francisco Makes Good for the Exposition

MONEY talks; and talks so loud that it drowns all other forms of argument, either verbal or written. Prior to the wonderful meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce, in this city, on the 28th of April, it was intended by the REVIEW to write an earnest editorial, calling upon the trade people of San Francisco to act in unison and contribute the most they could of the $5,000,000 necessary to bring the Panama-Pacific Exposition to their city. All this is, we are pleased to say, unnecessary. Words, written or spoken, cut no figure after the result of the meeting in question at which the astounding sum of $4,089,000 was subscribed in two hours. As to the necessary balance of $911,000 this will be forthcoming long before the REVIEW reaches its readers again, and when Governor Gillett and party leave on May 1st for Washington, to entire $5,000,000 may have been subscribed. So it will be up to Congress to cover our little stake, and decide that San Francisco, because of its great liberality and intense public spirit, is entitled to hold the coveted exposition within her limits.

It is with great pleasure that the REVIEW calls attention to the prominent part played by those trades which it represents—how grape growers, brewers and wine and whisky men have come well to the front, and shown themselves worthy of the great city and State to which they have the honor to belong. San Francisco Lodge No. 2, Knights of the Royal Arch, heads the list with $250,000. The Allied Grape and Wine Industries contributed $100,000; David Woerner Cooperage Company, $10,000; California Barrel Company, $10,000; Seattle Brewing and Malting Company, John Rapp, agent, $7,500; Pacific Brewing and Malting Company, and Tacoma Bottling Company, $4,000; Western Distillers, $3,000; Weinhard Brewery, Portland, $2,500; Wm. Wolff & Co., $1,000; Crown Distilleries, $10,000; Siebe Bros. & Plagemann, $2,500; Kuhls, Schwarke & Co., $1,000; Olympia Beer Company, $500; The Waldorf, Los Angeles, $500; The Waldorf, San Francisco, $500; Fountain Beer and Lunch Hall, $500; Old Heidelburg, $500; and many more to hear from.

Besides the above subscriptions, we cannot close without noticing the warm support received from the press of the State generally, and the good work done by the Los Angeles *Times* in particular. That paper recently published a clever article pointing out that there could be only one exposition, that this ought to be held in San Francisco, and asking the press to get together and indorse this city as the proper place in which to hold the great event of 1915. That the *Times* was quite right, is clearly shown by the subscription of over $4,000,000 in two hours. Now let us hear from Washington.

At a recent meeting of the hotel keepers and wine agents at the Palace Hotel it was decided in the future that hotel managers will refuse to allow banquet committees to furnish their own wines, the same to be furnished by the hotel management.

Significant Victory for California Wines

A WASHINGTON dispatch dated April 21st, bore to the coast the glad tidings that the Committee of wine men, headed by Clarence J. Wetmore, who went to Washington to combat the unjust ruling of the Department of Agriculture in the matter of labeling wines, had succeeded. The committee was ably seconded by Representatives Kahn, Hayes, Needham and Knowland of California, and Bert Schlesinger, attorney for the Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California, appeared before the Pure Food Board and made a telling argument in favor of the revocation of the order enforcing the use of the wood "type" upon labels of California wines. Percy T. Morgan, president of the California Wine Association, also took a leading part in the debate. In a recent interview he said:

"It may be needless to say that California wine growers and all who are interested directly or remotely with the wine industry in this State, will be delighted with the decision of the Government Pure Food Board, in relation to the labeling of California wines. We had absolutely no division of opinion here on the subject, and looked for just such a decision."

"We went into the matter thoroughly and prepared a brief for the perusal of the members of the Pure Food Board. In that brief it was shown conclusively that the words 'port' and 'sherry,' for instance, as used in Europe to-day, are not in any sense geographical names, and the same is of course true of claret and hock. They are names descriptive of the character of the wine, and are not understood to mean the products of the place, or locality, from which the name may originally have been derived."

The Pure Food Board after hearing the argument in favor of maintaining the present method of labeling, held a brief consultation, and then Secretary Wilson announced the finding of the Board:

"The pure food law is aimed to prevent adulteration and to inform the consumer just what he is purchasing," said the Secretary. "These purposes are fully attained by our ruling. Technical interpretations that serve only to injure trade are farthest from the intentions of the Department of Agriculture."

Celebrated the Great Victory Properly

THE Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California, rejoicing over its great victory at Washington before the Pure Food Board, in obtaining the removal of the word "Type" from the labels of California wine, determined to celebrate the occasion, and at the same time show its state love and patriotism, subscribed $100,000 to the fund to bring the Panama-Pacific Exposition to San Francisco and ensure its success. Messrs. Busse, Rossi, Prieber and Gier, were appointed a committeee to collect that sum, and these bright business men and esteemed citizens completed their task in 24 hours! Well done!

In relation to the recent ruling Secretary Lamborne says: "Without leaving their seats the honorable commission voted to permit the designating word "California" to take the place of the false word "Type," thus placing California wines just where they should be, on their own feet—dependent upon nothing else but their quality to stand alone, the peer of all vintages under the sun!"

The liquor interest won at Cornelius, Oregon, where the People's ticket favoring licensed and regulated saloons was victorious. The three saloons in the town will receive licenses from the new council just elected.

Dr. Jordan Preaches False Doctrine

AS MENTIONED ELSEWHERE in this issue Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University, who draws his salary partly from the sale of wine and brandy, produced on the Vina ranch, in this State, is leading the prohibition crusade in the Santa Clara Valley. Recently he wrote a long letter to the San Jose *Mercury* in which he makes a bitter attack upon the saloon. He says: "Not a word would be raised in defense of these monstrous abuses as they exist in Great Britain and America, were it not for the money which is behind them." It has to be admitted that in too many instances there is room for vast improvement in such places of public refreshment, but such a sweeping statement as the above only causes ridicule. How does the learned doctor account for the great national growth of temperance in the two countries mentioned while such "monstrous abuses" continued to exist?

During the past century the march of civilization and education has been followed by a wonderful change in the habits of the inhabitants of America and Great Britain in the consumption of alcohol. This has taken place in spite of the false teaching of professional prohibitionists and Anti-Saloon Leagues, and temperance has increased without any removal of taverns, saloons, bars, etc. On the other hand it has caused their proper regulation under the law of the land, such regulations becoming stricter and better defined as the educational facilities were enlarged. If these establishments had been the "monstrous abuses." Dr. Jordan pictures, their existence must necessarily have prevented this change for the better, the gradual improvement which has taken place would have been impossible, and matters would have remained as they were in the early days of the 19th century when drunkenness in all classes was common, and condoned by public opinion.

It has yet to be proved that total abstinance increases the manly qualities of a nation. Once when asked what won the battle of Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington answered, "Beef and Beer." Also Thackery, alluding to the same battle, said that his countrymen had no right to be proud of the victory because men fed on beef and beer ought to overcome those who obtained less nourishment from "made dishes and sour wine." It will be seen therefore that "monstrous abuses" may have had something to do with building up the Great British Empire and the equally great Republic of America. The real founders of belligerent Briton were the Saxons and Normans, branches of the same race, and hard drinkers, consuming immense quantities of intoxicants, and yet overcoming all adversaries, and at the same time laying the foundation of that liberty and good government of which we boast.

During the time that the men of the north were practically conquering the world, the temperate wine drinking Latin races become decadent. Was it not this same water drinking apostle of prohibition, Doctor Jordan, who brutally and discourteously made this statement about France, at the very time when San Francisco was welcoming and entertaining its French ambassador? We think it was. Does he desire the Anglo-Saxon race, noted for its intemperance, to travel the same path? It was the men who reeled from the dram shops of those early days, who settled North America, and drove the French out of Canada. The descendants of these men both in Great Britain and America, have been generally successful in war, unbeaten in the settlement of the distant parts of the world and the champions in athletics, manufacture and commerce. True they have been a drinking race, but also a working race, able to withstand the greatest hardships and perform the greatest feats for the benefit of mankind.

Does Dr. Jordan believe that in altering the habits of the races, changing their food and drink, that their character would have remained the same? He is far too deep a scholar to make such an assertion. Therefore, while we are what we are, leaders in the world's race for preeminence in peace and war, why not let us get along as we are, believeing that as we are heading in the right direction and travelling—maybe slowly—on the right road, these "monstrous abuses" notwithstanding, we shall as a people eventually reach the goal, unless retarded by the mouthings of men, who like Dr. Jordan, use the power they have acquired by study, in preaching false doctrines and misleading the ignorant.

The "Review" Complimented

THE PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, 127 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. R. M. WOOD, EDITOR:

MY DEAR SIR: Regarding your article in the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, of March 31, 1910, permit me individually, to say, that everything that appears in your publication, is of great interest to the undersigned and affords him great pleasure and profit by its perusal.

Prior to the receipt of your enclosure to me, no less than twenty of our membership, called my attention to the articles. This showing conclusively the close attention given matters published in your paper.

Trusting to be able in the immediate future and when settled, to give a great deal more attention to the publicity end of our Association and to meet you often, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

B. F. LAMBORN, Secretary.

Protect Our Soldiers From W. C. T. U.

WE are glad to see that the officers of the regiments of American soldiers in Hawaii, have taken the bit between their teeth, and are erecting a canteen to save the health of the men. The rank and file were being poisoned by adulterated spirits, brought to the barracks in automobiles from Honolulu, and sold at fancy prices. We fear that the male and female cranks which caused the abolishment of the canteen, will again interfere and force the officers to desist in their most praiseworthy efforts to render the camp pleasant to the men, and at the same time prevent alcoholism.

An exchange calls attention to the dangerous state of the liquor question in the Phillippines as far as Uncle Sam's boys are concerned. Not only in this case is bad whisky at work, but "bino," said to be "a deadly decoction manufactured by the natives of the islands." The paper quoted, takes as its text a carload of insane soldiers recently landed in this city, and says: "They were all lunatics from drinking bino. When the prohibitionists frightened Congress into abolishing the canteen they perpetrated the greatest wrong upon the soldiers that was possible to commit."

It is the old case of "fools rushing in where angels fear to tread." The W. C. T. U. is answerable for the mental death and physical disability of the men, who, but for it, would, having the advantage of a properly managed canteen, be in sound health both of mind and body. It is not only in the Hawaiian and Philippine islands that this injury to the men, and the degeneration of the army is going on, but all over America. Saloons, dance halls and dives are run to catch his few dollars, whisky is drugged for him, and when made intoxicated he is robbed. This game is played every day in this city because of the absence of a canteen at the Presidio. Surely our exchange is right when it says: "The women of the W. C. T. U. have incurred a great moral responsibility by their rushing into the solution of a question, of which they have no practical conception, and which owing to their preconceived theories they render themselves incapable of adjudicating."

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Should Take a Practical View

IT is really curious to see what poor men of business most ministers are. Several Reverend gentlemen have been recently ridiculing the idea of wide open San Francisco being the "Paris of Amirica" and so forth. Really they ought to remember, that without a few sinners to convert occasionally, there would be no need for ministers. Without men's follies the requirement for preachers and preaching would cease to exist, and those gentlemen who have enjoyed so easy a time because of their gift of the gab, would have to get out and dig for a living. Therefore they should be the last to object to the raising of the lid occasionally, as it gives them something to preach about and enables them to make good and impress that part of the generous public which supports them that they are alive and kicking Satan as hard as ever.

During April the Secretary of the Bartenders Union communicated with Harry Flannery, chairman of the board of Police Commissioners, requesting him to grant union conditions to his barkeepers, and to discharge five Japanese employed in his saloon on Market and Third streets, the bartenders employed by Flannery belong to the organization, but are compelled to work seven days a week, for which extra work, so it is said, they receive no additional compensation. The union rules call for a day of rest in seven. The union will call the matter to the attention of the Labor Council if necessary.

Petaluma Lodge, No. 19, Knights of Royal Arch, has been organized in that city. The new order has a membership of twenty-eight members. It is composed of local business men. The officers were elected and installed immediately by Grand Valiant Commander, John Holtz of San Francisco. The following are the officers: Past Valiant Commander, J. Lepori; Valiant Commander, J. B. Lounibos; Lieutenant Commander, R. H. Johnson; Treasurer, Geo. Sweetman; Orator, R. B. Ayers; Master of Ceremonies, R. Bolla; Captain of Guard, J. Walsh; Tyler, Fred Keller; Trustees, J. C. McLaughlin, R. H. Johnson, Victor De Martini, Charles Hammerlind and R. B. Ayers.

Wet or Dry?

THE question which is bothering both the liquor interest and the anti-saloonists is whether Boulder Creek is "dry" or "wet?" We have looked through our exchanges for an answer to this question with out result, as the outcome of the election is so mixed that even the Reverend Bristol assisted by his satanic majesty, would find it hard to come to a right decision. The only thing that there appears to be no doubt about is that there was an election in that mountain town on the 11th instant. The Santa Cruz *News* which certainly ought to know says: "The question of whether Boulder Creek went 'dry' or 'wet' after the returns from yesterday's election were counted is still in doubt. The general impression has been circulated that the results denote a 'wet' victory. But there are some incidents which point to the fact that even the newly formed board of trustees is, in the majority, for a dry town."

It would appear therefore that this locally important question can only be answered satisfactorily when the Boulder Creek council gets down to business.

Mile-and-a-half Law Valid

AT the end of March Judge Sturtevant, of San Francisco, decided the Barney Burke case and declared Menlo Park a dry town by upholding the validity of the anti-liquor law recently passed by the Legislature. The matter came before Judge Sturtevant on appeal. Burke, the defendant, had been found guilty by Justice of the Peace Hannon of Redwood City on the charge of selling liquor within a radius of one and one-half miles of the Stanford University.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

How the Cranks Do It

WE have recently received a letter from Southern California calling attention to the kind of sugar-coated pills by which the prohibition leaders force the public to swallow their nauseous and injurious medicine and then fill their exchequer. Accompanying the letter in question is a sacriligious circular issued by the State Anti-Saloon League. It appears to us something like that old-fashioned nostrum, brimstone and treacle, also known as sulphur and molasses, administered with such good effect to youngsters in the spring. It commences with the treacle, namely, the past victories of the League over personal freedom and sound common sense, and boasts of the amount of injury that it intends to do to the business, growth and development of the State in the future. This is headed "Here is some good news for you," and "Here is more good news," respectively.

Then comes the brimstone, "and here is still better news," this consists of the information that the recipient can aid in this nefarious work "by the payment of $25 per month for one year, and you now owe, etc."

After swallowing, this kind of pill leaves a very nasty taste in the mouth. It is a carefully worded attempt to obtain money under false pretenses. Everything is hot air until it comes down to the gist of the entire matter—obtaining unearned money. The circular goes to prove conclusively that the REVIEW is right when it asserts that the entire prohibition movement is a mixture of religious fanaticism, self-seeking politics and an attempt to get money by pandering to the ignorance and impossible desires of puritanical cranks.

Fresno Should Stand Hands Off

RECENT statistics seem to us excellent reasons why Fresno should keep far away from the water wagon. That county produces eight million gallons of wine annually. Practically every sweet wine known to commerce is produced in Fresno county. There are twenty-eight wineries in the county. The largest winery in the world, the Calwa winery, is located just outside of Fresno city. Under such circumstances prohibition does not appear to have any connection with Fresno.

On March 29th the Oakland Knights of the Royal Arch held their annual banquet at the Hotel St. Mark in that city. It was largely attended, and very successful in all respects. A flash light picture taken of the company present showed the Knights and their visitors to be a most worthy and representative body of citizens—a credit to any community.

Through the agency of Behlow & Lucas the property in the side of Second street, 230 feet south of Harrison, has been leased by Milton Auerbach to Arthur Lachman of the Lachman Wine Co[illegible], with a three story brick building that is to be erected, for [illegible]rm of 10 years for a total rentage of $27,000. The building [illegible] of special construction to sustain the weight incidental to la[illegible] quantities of wine to be stored there.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

Poor Little Los Gatos

ACCORDING to reports poor Los Gatos has fallen upon evil times. The result of the election is so mussed up that no one can tell what the outcome will be. The "drys" and "wets" will mix about as easily as oil and water, and everything depends upon winning the special election between R. P. Doolan and F. M. Derrickson who tied for Town Trustee. In the event of Doolan's winning the tie the "wets" will have a majority on the board and a recent stringent prohibition ordinance will be repealed.

There have been some disreputable proceedings in this formerly respectable little town. The town clerk, the Reverend E. A. Winning, prohibitionist, was arrested for surreptitiously removing ballots after election. Considering the tie vote, between the "wet" and "dry" candidates for trusteeship this proceeding looks remarkably fishy, particularly when the election of either will turn the scales in favor of his party. Winning if he gets his dues and is convicted, is punishable by imprisonment of from one to fourteen years in the State Prison. Then comes Lawyer Jenkins, also a prohibitionist, who may in some way be mixed up with Winning in the apparent attempt to get hold of the tie vote ballots. As there seemed some doubt as to their safety, the ballots were removed from the Town Hall to the bank vaults. Then the crowd marched to the bank and were watching it to see if any fresh excitement would spring up. It did. Lawyer Jenkins came along and jeered at the crowd making what were considered insulting remarks, then the crowd most properly took it out of Jenkins.

Altogether the Los Gatos election and its aftermath went far to show what kind of people these prohibitionist reformers are. We hope the Winning case will be thoroughly forced to an issue.

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Coast News of the Traffic

The "wets" won in St. John, Oregon, at the recent election, as the Citizen's ticket in that city had a majority of 2 to 1 over the "dry" or "progressive" party. Mayor J. F. Hendricks, a liberal and fair minded man was re-elected and carried all of his party, with the possible exception of the City Treasurer, to victory with him.

Drastic measures are about to be taken in Portland, Oregon, to punish violations of the liquor ordinance. Hitherto offenders have been let off with a fine, in future any saloon keeper found guilty twice in the courts, is threatened with loss of license, as both Judge and Chief of Police will petition the council to that effect.

The Anti-Saloon party in the State of Washington are said to be arming to fight the Breweries and obtain enforcement of the law preventing the transportation of liquors from county to county. The league intends to pledge all legislative candidates in such districts in which it will not run candidates of its own.

Advices from Bisbee, Arizona, state that the new liquor ordinance went into effect on the last day of March. Saloons closed on the minute at 12 o'clock midnight, and all red light revelry in Bisbee became a thing of the past, for simultaneously with the early closing law in town the ordinance abolishing entirely the saloons and the selling of liquor in the redlight district also went into effect.

Supervisor Robert Knowles of this city, former President of the Ice Men's Union, has resigned from that body. He now buys ice instead of selling it, as he has gone into the saloon business. He is in partnership with Emmett Barkis in the latter's saloon on Market street, above Sixth. It is understood that Knowles has bought a half interest in the place.

A dispatch from Walla Walla, Washington, states that Waitsburg went dry at the spring election by 147 against license to 115 for.

At a meeting of the Charter Revision Committee held on the 22nd instant, J. E. White, on behalf of the Church Federation, presented an amendment limiting the area in which liquor licenses may be granted in the business district, and providing that permits may not be granted for a period of more than three months. The amendment was referred to the committee on police.

There are now 419 saloons in Portland, Oregon, which is the present limit, but the law allows another license for every increase of 500 in the population. In consequence great interest is felt in the present census, which, it is believed, will show a considerable increase if inhabitants and the legalizing of several more licenses. A local paper says "already there is a scramble for the coveted licenses, and locations for the proposed new saloons are being selected. Applications for the licenses are being prepared for early presentation to the Council."

At Richmond it is proposed to amend Section 11 of the ordinance, so that brewery wagons and those selling to the retail saloon keepers will be obliged to pay a license. It is also contended to get next to the soda water and non-intoxicant dealers. The measure was referred to the ordinance committe of the City Council.

At Tonopah, Nevada, the H. J. Hall Company is making extensive preparations for a largely increased wholesale and retail liquor business this coming season. A cold storage room is to be added in the building, with the capacity to hold two carloads of keg beer. The keg goods will be supplied as required in either large or small quantities and very little if any ice will be needed by the retail dealers before the product is sold. Particular attention will also be paid to the department for carbonated beverages, the most complete and up-to-date machinery has been installed to handle that branch of the Company's business. Mr. Hall expects to have all the improvements completed and the establishment in fine running condition, before the hot weather unduly increases the thirst of Tonopah.



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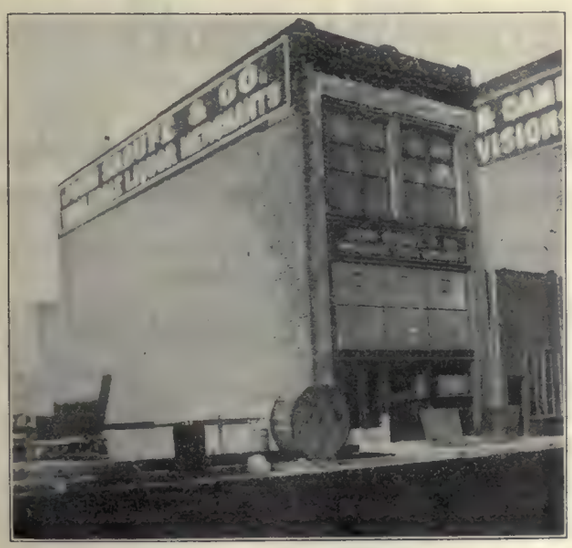
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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Aug. Lang & Co. Prospering

AUG. LANG & COMPANY are doing a large and successful business in their extensive establishment on Eighteenth and Alabama streets. Cook's Water, one of the best natural mineral waters now in the market, is handled by them and is finding favor both with the "drys" and the "wets" all over the Coast. It is essential in the business, as it pleases customers, particularly as an important part of the festive "highball." Perhaps however, "Red Lion Stout," brewed in San Francisco, is the principal figure in the business, and one to which the management most desires to draw attention. Mr. Lang informs the *Review* that this excellent decoction of malt and hops is rapidly taking the place of imported Stout; doctors also recommend it highly for convalescents. Every dealer who has tried it sticks to it, and in all cases the second order quickly follows the first. This, Lang & Company believe, is the best evidence that "Red Lion Stout" gives great satisfaction to the consumer.

The figures given by the American Brewers' *Review* show an increase of 638,047 barrels of beer production in the United States in 1909. While as compared with 1908 the consumption fell off badly in January, it recovered somewhat in February. March, April and May showed a decrease, but June, July and August brought the number of barrels brewed above the level of 1908. September and October were poor business months, and December also showed a falling off. The great gain came in November which recorded an excess of 606,947 barrels, or almost the entire business of the year.

The REVIEW has often called attention to the mean and low tricks indulged in by the cold water crowd, and here is another. A large number of attractive circulars labeled "Information," were sent out by the liquor interest at Dayton, Washington. These were destroyed and mutilated by the "drys" who appear to run the town. In the recent election the "drys" had the energetic assistance of the "boot-leggers" and keepers of "blind pigs" who are making big money out of prohibitionists and by the assistance of these illicit liquor sellers succeeded in keeping Dayton on the water wagon.

"Jimmy" Twomey and Ed Borremans are quite correct when they call their "Yellowstone Cafe" the "headquarters for everybody who likes good things," and what is better, the public takes the same view of the situation as is shown by its constant attendance at the shrine of Baccus, as represented by the well fitted bar at 22 Montgomery street, with Jimmy and Ed at either end of the long line of barkeepers. The crowd can not keep away, and "meet me at the Yellowstone" has become as "familiar to our mouths as household words." So the Yellowstone continues to flourish, the crowd to increase, and the proprietors in consideration thereof to wear a smile that never comes off!

In calling the attention of the public to the excellence of the Kennel Club bar, near the corner of First and Market Streets, it would be well first to point out the fact that it handles the favorably known "Kennel Club" Bourbon and Rye Whisky, one of the best brands in the city, besides an unusually fine assortment of case goods. It is a comfortable and well arranged establishment, so well managed by W. Rusconi, who is an old hand at the retail business, that it attracts much transient custom, as well as catering to the wants of many patrons doing business in the immediate neighborhood. Under these circumstances its business is bound to grow, and it will become one of the principal establishments on the south side of the lower part of Market Street.

That the moving picture craze at Vancouver, Washington, is detracting materially from the saloon business of that city is the opinion of a number of men in the liquor trade. Several years ago there were about 35 saloons in the city. Now there are only 25, and with many liquor-dealers business is not as brisk as in years gone by.

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Good Clean Service and Popular Prices
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In conjunction with our restaurant we have the most
complete Bar in the West
KILBORN & HAYDEN, Props.

Vineyard and Cellar

Would Ruin Southern California Wine Industry

I. R. NOURSE says in the Los Angeles *Examiner* that "the provisions of the proposed county license ordinance, which strikes a blow at the wine industry, caused widespread interest among those who have come to look upon this industry as one of the most potent factors in the upbuilding of the State. There was an impromptu conference of some of the leading wine men, and it was agreed that a desperate situation confronts them and an appeal must be made to the Supervisors to save the wine interests from extinction."

In relation to the same subject Henry J. Baer said, as spokesman for a large number of wine men: "The proposed ordinance would mean that ruination of the wine industry. If it becomes necessary for us to ask permission of the voters our credit will be destroyed and it will be impossible for us to continue. It is agreed that the proposed license is intended to apply only to the sale of the wine, but we would have no way whatever of marketing our wine if we were denied a license. The present ordinance is all right and we agree with the authorities that any violator of its provisions should be punished; we are as much in favor of wiping out the 'blind pigs' as they are, but the whole industry should not be made to suffer for the errors of a few. And we do not understand why we should be placed in the same role as the liquor sellers and be compelled to submit our cause to the people at an election. It is unreasonable and unjust."

For the satisfaction of District Attorney Donahue of Alameda county, who believes such applications necessary, the Southern Pacific Company has gone through the formality of applying for a license to sell liquor on its ferry steamers. Heretofore it has been customary to dispense with this legal step, as, in the opinions of previous District Attorneys, it was suffcient that the amount of the tax be turned over to the County Tax Collector.

The Woodland, Yolo County, *Democrat* says that on account of the low prices for raisin and wine grapes few young vines have been planted, while a number of old vineyards have been dug out and completely destroyed. This makes the acreage devoted to grapes smaller than it was last year.

We learn from Lodi that the following officers and directors of the Farmers Mutual Winery were recently elected: President, R. F. Green; Vice-president, Fred Figge; Secretary and Treasurer, C. H. Suess; J. G. Heib, Geo. Hummell.

The Artesia Vineyard Company have at last shipped all their wine and now only have enough on hand to supply their Los Angeles trade. This winery has put a good many dollars in circulation around Artesia the past few months.

Sebastiani & Company of Sonoma, a new local wine firm, shipped 500 barrels of wine to New York in one day at the beginning of the month. Since they started their winery in that city two years ago the firm has built up quite a market for Sonoma wine in several of the big Eastern cities.

On April 14th at Santa Rosa, twenty thousand gallons of fine wine, a winery, a residence, barn and other buildings on the Charles Rafael place, several miles from Geyserville in northern Sonoma county, were destroyed in a fire of mysterious origin the night before last. The owner had little insurance. Incendiarism is suspected.

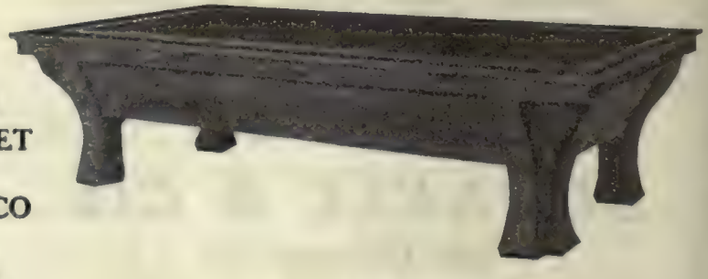
A Santa Rosa dispatch, dated April 3rd, announces that the famous Cheveaux winery in that city was destroyed by fire. Before the department could arrive the entire plant, consisting of three buildings, was in flames. The buildings occupied two blocks. The loss is estimated at $25,000 . The Cheveaux winery was built in 1899 and for the past two years has been owned and operated by the California Wine Association.

At the beginning of the month a Cucamonga dispatch stated that the California Vintage Company, a growers' organization was shipping a carload of wine nearly every day. Five hundred barrels will soon be sent to New York, around Cape Horn, in a single shipment. This is said to be one of the largest thus far made by the companies. The winery was built last year by the growers in the hope of obtaining better prices for their grape crops and the venture has proved satisfactory.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.



767-769-771
MISSION STREET
Bet. 3rd and 4th
SAN FRANCISCO



TEL. SUTTER 333

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES---BAR FIXTURES---BOWLING ALLEYS AND SUPPLIES

California Wine Industry Sacrificed

COMMENTING upon the President's tariff arrangement with Canada, granting the Dominion our minimum tariff rates, while permitting Canada to discriminate against some of our products, California wines for instance, in favor of other nations, the San Francisco *Chronicle* says:

"There may be other preferences conceded, but that one preference alone should have prevented any 'trade.' This is not because this discrimination hurts California wine, nor is it made good by the fact that California prunes and raisins get most-favored-nation treatment. It is the principle at stake, which is the maintenance unbroken of the American tradition of absolutely impartial trade with all other nations, even to the minutest detail. In return for all minimums we expect all minimums, and a single preference against us on an article of the most trifling importance should prevent a trade. We desire no tariff war, but if we show that we are commercial cowards we shall get the treatment which cowards deserve."

Col. Taylor On "Distilling in Kentucky"

WE mention the receipt of a copy of an essay on "Distilling in Kentucky," which was published in the twenty-fifth anniversary edition of the Louisville *Times*, last December by Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons (Inc.), Distillers of "Old Taylor" whisky. Naturally it is an extremely interesting document giving an account of the history of the building up of Kentucky's Bourbon whisky industry from its inception in 1845. Col. Taylor does not hesitate to declare that the foremost grades of Kentucky's Bourbon actually excel in beverage qualities any whisky made in either the Highlands of Scotland or in Ireland, and says: "This is a sweeping statement, but it is one which I make with due deliberation, after more than forty years of daily contact with the real constructive period of Kentucky's fame."

Trade Opportunity

AN American Consular officer forwards the name and address of a firm in Spain who wish to sell Spanish sweet wines (Moscatels), throughout the United States. Purity and quality of the wines are guaranteed. Moscatel wines are favorably known as a dessert wine and highly recommended as tonics. Samples on request. Correspondence in English. Address Thornton & Company, Calle de Prim No. 2, Malaga, Spain.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE—Two second-hand Copper Continuous Stills in good condition. Distilling capacity, 12,000 to 15,000 gallons of wine each in 24 hours. Guarantee same. Inquire of SANDERS & CO.'S COPPER WORKS, Howard and Beale streets, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—To invest in vineyard of resistant vines, with mountain land, abundance of water; winery, distillery and residence. Must be a bargain. Value on basis of present wine market. Address XXX, care of this paper.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

Secrets of the Chef

THE interesting little booklet, beautifully illustrated, that has just been issued by the Italian-Swiss Colony will be welcomed in every household. It gives some valuable information about the temperature at which wines should be served; how to care for wine after it reaches your home; the order in which wines should be introduced at a dinner; some menus of notable banquets; and thirty receipts of inexpensive dishes—tasty soups, hors d'Oeuvres, fish, entrees, sweets, desserts and punches. They are dishes that are popular in German, French and Italian hotels, cafes and families and will provide the average housewife with novelties to vary her daily menu. If you are interested, drop a line to the Italian-Swiss Colony, San Francisco, and get a copy *free*.

Wide As the Poles

THE Los Angeles *Times* declares that it certainly seems as if certain members of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county were trying to go to an extreme, in placing wineries on the same basis as saloons. It appears that some of them wish to force wineries to get the consent of a certain proportion of the people in the district where the winery exists before they can operate their plant—just as a saloon has to obtain the consent of "frontage" on the block where the concern is to be established.

The *Times* says: "Now, this is either a great confusion of thought or a great piece of hypocrisy. The difference between the winery and the saloon is as wide as the poles."

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COAST NEWS OF THE TRAFFIC

At the end of March, we learn from Phoenix, Arizona, twenty-one licenses were granted in the county, which figures show less than two-thirds as many saloons as five years ago.

Berkeley is not only unwilling to be taken into Oakland, but the Berkeley ladies are, we understand, about to undertake the Herculean task of reforming Oakland. This appears to us very much like adding insult to injury. We know both cities well and we think Berkeley had better remove the mote in her own eye before she monkeys any with the beam in the optic of the City of Oaks.

At Ukiah several prominent citizens appeared before the Board of Town Trustees last night and asked the passage of an ordinance closing the saloons on Sunday. It is understood that a majority of the saloon men favor this move, and the Trustees will hold a special meeting to decide the matter. It is probable that Ukith will soon be a very dry town on Sundays.

Advices dated April 23 state that the Mayor of Santa Cruz has vetoed a resolution passed by the City Council which called for the cancellation of all liquor permits and licenses on May 1st, and provided for their reissue. In his opinion, the resolution is in violation of a restrictive ordinance adopted a year ago, which cannot be changed within two years, except by a vote of the people. It was not the intention of the resolution to put the saloons out of business, but to compel their proprietors to make new applications for permits.

The election of the new Board of Trustees at Yuba City, will, it is believed, result in the erection of a fine new hotel in that city. In connection with it a bar will be opened. Advices from Yuba City state that this will place Yuba City on the "wet" list, but does not mean that saloons will be licensed or that liquor will be sold at any other place than the hotel bar.

Important Liquor Decision

JUDGE PREBLE of North Yakima, Washington, recently rendered a decision, the gist of which was that mortgages held by breweries in saloons are invalid, in the case of John Crosetti against the Pacific Brewing and Malting Company. The decision is reported by attorneys to be the first on this law given in the State, Judge Preble holding that it was unlawful for a brewery or wholesale liquor house to hold saloons by deed or by mortgage.

Advices from Willows state that the Supervisors of Glenn county have adopted a resolution limiting the number of saloons in the county to nineteen, the number at present permitted to do business.

Dr. F. T. Adams of Alameda appeared before the Board of Public Works of Oakland recently and submitted a plan for the incineration of the city's garbage at a plant now being erected in Alameda for the making of denatured alcohol.

A dispatch from Pendleton, Oregon, says attorneys are about to attack the local option law, on the ground that the canvassing board failed to comply with the law. They say that the law specifically requires the canvassing board to canvass the election returns and then notify the County Court of the result. They hold that then and only then is the County Court empowered to issue an order forbidding the continuance of liquor selling within the county. While the point is purely technical, it makes a clear-cut issue, and may lead to a decision that the local option law, as far as Umatilla county is concerned, is null and void.

Santa Clara county will have a bitter prohibition fight on its hands soon. What is known as the "Clean county" forces led by Dr. Jordan of Stanford (this is one of the ways the learned doctor finds of spending the money he received from the sale of brandy from the Vina vineyard) has presented a petition to the Board of Supervisors bearing 4733 signatures a majority of the voters outside the city limits asking that the saloon question be put to a vote of the people. The Royal Arch have been equally busy, and on their behalf attorney V. A. Scheller, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and head of the Bar Association, presented an opposing petition having 6041 signatures. A local paper says: "The matter was taken under advisement by the Supervisors. The clean county fight promises to split all political organizations in this city and may yet be the issue in the approaching county campaign."

We hope not, San Jose, and the rich Santa Clara valley, ought to be saved from the better contention, great expense and harmful excitement of such an issue, by the common sense of its inhabitants.

Thurston county, Washington, outside the incorporated towns, is now "dry" territory, the local option election having now become effective.

E. S. CIPRICO, President PHONE MARKET 2836.

ALTA VISTA WINES



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MAIN OFFICE

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The City Council of Walla Walla, have adopted the recommendations of the business men's committees relating to the government and regulations of saloons in that city. An ordinance was passed requiring that all saloons in the city close at 1 o'clock every night and remain closed until 5 a. m., with the exception of Sunday nights when they are to close at 12 o'clock midnight and remain closed until 5 o'clock Monday morning, and forbidding all lewd pictures, and all nickel in the slot machines, etc.

Raymond. Washington, town council is considering two ordinances seriously affecting the saloon business there. One proposes to raise the license fee from $500 to $1000, the other provides for the closing of saloons from 1 o'clock to 6 o'clock a. m.

The Assistant Attorney General of Oregon has ruled that where territory votes dry the unearned liquor license money, less the 10 per cent that has been paid to the State, must be paid from the county current expense fund, the warrant to be issued by the county auditor the usual ten days after the commissioners allow the claim.

Manager A. G. Wishon, of the Power Company recently said at Fresno: "If this recent law prohibiting having saloons within three miles of quasi-public undertakings holds good, I am going to drive out the saloons fattening on the laborers in the employment of the company at North Fork, and the men will have to do their work on water. There are three at North Fork and others at other points."

The North Idaho Liquor Dealers Association is said to have lined up against Prosecuting Attorney J. M. Gilmore for the coming primary election, when he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination to succeed himself. Mr. Gilmore has advocated local option and been active in organizing a county law enforcement league.

To Change Colors of Beer Stamps

(T. D. 1614.)

Beer stamps.

Colors to be changed in order to avoid confusion in the hands of taxpayers.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., April 14, 1910.

SIR: Referring to the visit to this office by a delegation of brewers of New York City, as well as to representations made by leading brewers at other points concerning the confusion arising from similarity in the color of the different denominations of the new issue of beer stamps, you are advised that this matter has been given very careful consideration, and changes in color have been determined upon which it is hoped will be satisfactory to the taxpayers interested.

In the future beer stamps will be issued in the following colors: Eighth barrel, brown; quarter barrel, green; half barrel, black; barrel, red; hogshead, orange.

The third and sixth barrel stamps will be continued in black, but as stamps of these denominations are seldom used, it is assumed that taxpayers will raise no objection to their color.

The new colors will be issued as rapidly as the present stock of stamps is exhausted.

Respectfully, Royal E. Cabell, Commissioner.

Mr. John W. Sinsel,
Internal Revenue Agent, New York.

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Johnson-Lieber & Van Bokkelen, Seattle, Wash.
Johnson-Lieber & Van Bokkelen, Tacoma, Wash.
Johnson-Henrici Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

ANNOUNCE THEIR APPOINTMENT AS SOLE AGENTS OF THE PACIFIC COAST FOR THE FOLLOWING FOREIGN HOUSES:

Charles Duval & Co. (Champagnes),	Vertus près Epernay, France
Mansart Pere & Fils (Champagnes to Buyers' Brands),	Epernay, France
Veuve Amiot (French Sparkling Wines),	St. Hilaire-St. Florent, France
Mouchotte & Fils (Saint Jacobin de Toulouse and other Liqueurs),	Saint Mandè (Seine), France
Maire & Fils (Burgundies),	Beaune (Côte d'Or), France
The United Vineyard Proprietors of Cognac (Brandies),	J. G. Monnet & Co., Cognac, France
Boutelleau Fils (Olive Oils),	Nice & Barbezieuz, France
Joh. Bapt. Sturm (Still Hocks and Moselles),	Rudesheim a/Rh., Germany
Burgeff & Co. (German Sparkling Wines),	Hocheim a/Main, Germany
Charles Teyssonneau, Jne. (Conserves Alimentaires),	Bordeaux, France
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Sherries),	Jerez de la Frontera, Spain
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Ports),	"Rebello Valente" Brand, Oporto, Portugal
A. M. Hirschfeld & Co. (Clarets and Sauternes and Château Bottled Wines),	29 Rue Poyenne, Bordeaux-les-Chartrons, France
James Leslie & Co. (Ginger Ales, etc.),	Belfast, Ireland

The Cussedness of it All

THE REVIEW has always contended that could the prohibition party be divorced from politics it would soon disappear from the earth.

Evidently the Portland (Oregon) *Oregonian,* the leading paper of the Northwest, which has done so much good by its sensible articles on the subject, has the same belief. In a recent article it shows that it is "the game" of politics which is practically keeping prohibition alive. It refers to Indiana in which State the reins of government were snatched from the hand of Republicans because they passed a State local option law. Now when the Democrats got into power on the issue of opposition to the local option act, they did not repeal it. Now the question is up again and the *Oregonian* says: "Republican prohibitionists insist on declaration in favor of the local option act, and may be expected to carry it by their vote in the state convention. The Democratic convention will dodge it; the entire influence of the liquor trade will again be thrown to the Democrats and against the Republican party; there will be another Democratic State administration in Indiana; there will be another Democratic Legislature and a second Democratic Senator, and very probably the Republicans will not elect a single member to the House of Representatives out of the thirteen.

* * * * *

Meantime in Indiana everybody who wants liquor, even in "dry" territory, gets it. In Oregon practically the same; and, moreover, in Oregon the State practically has been turned over to the Democratic party, against the political principles and purposes of the majority, by a system and series of juggles, pretendedly in accord with the popular will."

The above certainly clearly demonstrates the use made by cunning politicians of these cold water cranks, insane on the question of prohibition, and willing tools of any party, which will promise to pass State-wide local option.

That the city of Spokane, Washington, is to have another local option fight and special election next October is the statement of the Anti-Saloon League. The Sunday school parade which so disgusted every decent person at Spokane the last time the League disturbed the peace of that city is to be repeated and everything done to prove "What fools we mortals be!"

Down at Bakersfield it is understood that the Royal Arch will as a body oppose any extension of the number of saloons last time the League disturbed the peace of that city, is to be in Greater Bakersfield, other than to take in the East Bakersfield saloons after the consolidation is actually effected. A prominent member of the order said: "The Kern saloonmen will have to be provided for under the new ordinance, but as for taking off the limit, I am against it first, last, and all the time."

The Board of Trustees of the city of Oakdale have passed a liquor ordinance making it a misdemeanor to sell liquor to minors under 21 years of age, and also makes such minors frequenting any place where intoxicating liquors are sold guilty of a misdemeanor.

There is more trouble over the license question in the Arizona courts, which will be asked to hear an application for a writ of mandamus on behalf of certain saloon men of Lowell, directing the Supervisors of Cochise County to issue licenses for the next quarter to the saloon-keepers. The licenses are threatened to be withheld under the law directed against road houses, prohibiting saloons within three miles of an incorporated city or town. Lowell is within less than three miles of Bisbee and Bisbee is an incorporated town, but so is Lowell, and if the law is good, Bisbee should also be cut off the license list.

"Aloha" Dealers Getting Alive

THE Honolulu (T. H.) *Commercial Advertiser* states that if the plans of the Executive Committee of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association do not go astray, Hawaii will be represented by a new delegate in place of Kuhio. Frank Harvey is the man selected, and it is believed he is the best man to contest Kuhio's re-election successfully. It is generally understood that Kuhio has joined the prohibition forces and that should the question be brought before Congress again he will be found siding with the prohibitionists. Therefore the liquor interest in the island is naturally anxious to have a delegate at Washington who will forcefully represent its side of the argument.

The *Advertiser* says: "Harvey is a liquor man himself and it is believed that he could be counted on to fight any prohibition measure that may come before Congress. The liquor interests have but little fear regarding their ability to block any prohibition legislation in the territorial legislature and they believe that with Frank Harvey serving as delegate to Congress they could make a telling fight at Washington."

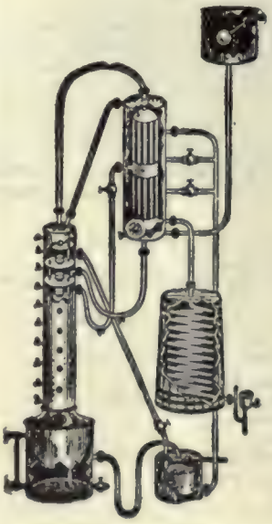
Venezuela Tariff Concessions to Foreign Countries

BY the decree of March 16, the Venezuelean Government has granted the following concessions to countries which are not entitled to most-favored-nation treatment in virtue of a commercial treaty, but which admit free of duty, or at the lowest rates, the natural products of Venezuela. Canned goods, shrimps, oysters, and canned corn, the duty on which was raised by the decree of January 19 from 0.25 to 0.75 bolivar (bolivar—19.3 cents) per kilo (not including the surtax of 55 per cent of the duty), will continue to be admtited at the old rate, when imported from the above-mentioned countries. Red wines, in large or small bottles, when imported from the same countries are to be exempted from the surtax of 20 per cent ad valorem imposed by the decree of January 19. Imports from the United States to Venezuela are entitled to the above-mentioned concessions.

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OUR SPECIALTY OF MANUFACTURING ALL KINDS OF STILLS, FILTERS, PASTEURIZERS AND COPPER AND BRASS WORK FOR WINERIES, DISTILLERIES, BREWERIES, ETC. FURTHER INFORMATION GIVEN UPON APPLICATION.

Gold and Silver Medal awarded at Mechanics' and Midwinter Exposition for continuous still.

American Brandy Labels in Germany

IN answer to a California inquiry, Consul-General Robert P. Skinner, of Hamburg, furnishes the following information concerning the probability of German imitation cognac being labeled brandy and thus come into competition with American pure brandy:

It is stated to me that there may be a legal necessity to designate imitation cognac in Germany in some special manner, and that the word "brandy" possibly may be used for that purpose. If there is any truth in this rumor, American brandy, a pure article under the American pure-food law, would be brought into competition in Germany with an imitation article made in Germany and styled "brandy" by its producers.

The German wine law of April 7, 1909, section 18, reads as follows:

"Drinkable brandy, the alcohol of which has not been produced exclusively from wine, is not allowed to be designated as cognac in commercial intercourse.

"Drinkable brandy which, in addition to cognac, contains also alcohol of another kind, may be designated as blended cognac (cognac verschnitt) if at least one-tenth of the alcohol is produced from wine.

"Cognac and blended cognac must contain at least 38 degrees of alcohol.

"Drinkable brandy sold or offered for sale in bottles or similar vessels under the designation of cognac must bear also a designation showing the country where it was prepared for consumption. The Federal Council is authorized to issue further detailed regulations. The designations prescribed by the Federal Council must also appear on price lists, wine lists and other offers used in trade."

From the foregoing it will be seen that drinkable alcoholic beverages not produced from wine can not be designated as "cognac," but might, perhaps, be designated as "brandy" or "branntwein," as the word is translated into German.

The introduction of the cognac paragraph in the wine law quoted is a new feature, dating from April 7, 1909, only. The following are the motives which justified its adoption: The use of the word "cognac" to designate a certain class of merchandise had become so general and often so improper that legislative regulation became imperative, and this was urged both by the German brandy wine distillers and by the dealers in cognac brandy in order to remove the trade uncertainty.

If the German beverage under consideration as likely to be labeled brandy raised any question at all, it would be, most probably, whether or not the word brandy designates origin or conveys a generic notion. The question has not been decided judicially in Germany, but as brandy is a word common to England and the United States, and does not differ greatly from the German and Danish words signifying brandy, it would be difficult to prove, probably, that it designates origin in the same sense as cognac. The German decisions in similar questions have not all been alike. Thus, it has been decided in this country that "Chartreuse" is the designation of an origin, while "Curacao" has been determined legally to be a generic notion.

Whatever may be the decision of the manufacturers of German imitation cognac with respect to their labels, it may be asserted positively that the words "American brandy" can not be used to designate German brandy, even though the latter be produced from the same substances as the former.

Germany

LAST YEAR'S BAVARIAN WINE YIELD HALF USUAL AMOUNT.

Consul George Nicholas Ifft, of Nuremberg, writes as follows of the wine crop for 1909 of the Bavarian vineyards:

The year 1909 was very unfavorable for the wine industry in Bavaria. A late, cold spring and a wet, cold summer seriously affected the vines, and the result was but half the normal crop. The acreage of the vineyards, the wine production, and the total value of the latter for the Kingdom, as compared with the year 1908, was as follows:

	1908.			1909.		
	Acreage.	Gallons.	Value.	Acreage.	Gallons.	Value.
White wine....	48,992	60,250 500	$5,445,850	47,513	28,435,400	$2,285,510
Red wine	5,465	9,042,700	747,664	5,412	6,276,700	329,027
Total	54,457	69,293,200	$6,193,514	52,925	34,712 100	$2,614,537

The 1909 wine production is practically just one-half in quantity and less than one-half in value of that of the preceding year. The principal wine districts of Bavaria are the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine, and Lower Franconia, the district around Wurzburg, in the valley of the Main, which latter is largely in this consular district. The figures which follow, giving the wine production of these districts for 1908 and 1909, as compared with the average productions for the ten years preceding, are of especial interest:

	Gallons.					
Provinces.	1908.	1909.	Average.	1908.	1909.	Average.
The palatinate.	61,181,300	29,663,200	57,787,000	$5,391,525	$2,169,010	$4,056,924
Lwr Franconia.	6,997,700	4,490,500	10,160,600	701,143	402,388	710,670

The wine crop of the Palatinate for 1909 is thus seen to be not only much below that of 1908, but also far below the average for the preceding ten years. Only once during the past ten years, in 1906, has there been a smaller crop than that of last year. Lower Franconia for 1909 falls by more than a third under the wine crop of 1908, and is less than one-half the average for the past ten years, but the crop last year, even at that, was better than in 1902, 1906, or 1907. Middle Franconia and Suabia grew the balance of the Bavarian wine, slightly over 500,000 gallons in 1909, which is also only about one-half the normal crop.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE



"Paul Masson"
CHAMPAGNES
"The Pride of California"
Extra Dry, Sparkling Burgundy
Oeil de Perdrix...
The Best Sparkling Wines Produced in America
PAUL MASSON CHAMPAGNE COMPANY
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

Holland Gin Industry Declining

THE following information concerning the manufacture of and trade in Holland gin is furnished by Consular Agent A. C. Nelson, of Schiedam:

The largest number of distilleries ever operated in any one year at Schiedam was 388, while, according to its chamber of commerce, the number in operation in 1908 was 112. It must be remembered, however, that many large steam distilleries have come into operation and that the production of gin has not decreased in degree with the decrease in the number of distilleries. The largest production of gin in Schiedam in any single year was 12,507,109 gallons in 1890. In 1904 the production was only 7,754,554 gallons, since which it has slowly but steadily declined, year by year, to 1908, the latest year for which figures are available, when it was 6,868,061 gallons.

About twenty years ago the Dutch sugar manufacturers found it to their benefit to produce alcohol from molasses, on account of a change then made in the duty levied on sugar, and a cheaper alcohol was brought on the market. The distillers improved upon this opportunity at once and mixed this cheaper product with the maltwine when the strength of the latter had to be raised. Little by little, without knowing it, the public especially the gin-drinking natives in Africa, became used to drinking gin which, to a great extent, consisted of molasses alcohol and water. Naturally enough this method of production has to a great extent destroyed the public taste for the pure gin, as it was made in the olden times.

The Government has recently increased the excise duty on gin, which is now $36 per hectoliter (26.54 gallons), which, it is stated, presses heavily on the distillers.

DECLINE IN PRODUCTION BUT NOT IN EXPORTS.

According to the Schiedam Chamber of Commerce the quantities of grain brought by sea and river vessels to the Schiedam distilleries were as follows, in tons of 2,000 pounds: In 1906, 59,940; 1907, 57,280; 1908, 44,498. Thus the consumption of grain, as well as the production of alcohol, shows a steady decrease; nevertheless, the exports of gin have not decreased during the foregoing period. It is therefore safe to say that the molasses alcohol, produced elsewhere in Holland, is gaining ground every year.

The exports of gin to the United States were unusually large in 1909, although the new higher American tariff rate on Holland gin does not go into effect until August 7, 1910. The following statement shows the value of the exports of gin from Holland to the United States during the past two years:

Exported from—	1908.	1909.
Schiedam	$28,483	$ 56,924
Rotterdam	82,467	147,555
Amsterdam, including liqueurs	38,471	54,425
Total	$149 421	$258,504

HOW THE GENUINE DUTCH GIN IS MADE.

The manufacturer's first step is to try the samples of grain (barley and rye) which his broker offers him. In order to find out if the grain has sufficient germinating power, he turns the samples over his malster, who "sets" them, or places them in water at a certain temperature. If the grain germinates sufficiently within a fixed time, it is considered good and is bought and brought to the malt floor, where it was placed in water in brick basins—in lukewarm water in winter. After sufficiently germinating it is scattered over a stone floor, where it is stirred now and then in order to further the growth. The utmost care is taken in keeping the right temperature. When the process of growing has reached the desired state the grain is brought to the malt kiln, where it is spread out on a steel-plated floor, in which are numerous small holes. Under this kiln floor a bright coke fire is kept burning, while over the floor there is a ventilator for leading away the dampness. The aim of this process is to kill at once the growing germ, and when this is done the grain has become "malt." A substance called "disastase" is formed of the albumen in the grain by this process; this diastase has the peculiar quality of being able to turn all the nutritive substances in the grain into sugar, when it is added to the mash. In reality the whole distilling process rests on this function, as it is this sugar which is changed into alcohol by later fermentations. The ready-made malt is now sent to a mill for rough grinding, generally to a modern steam mill, though many of the old picturesque Dutch windmills are still used for this purpose. Returned to the distillery, it is placed in the mash basin, where a mash is made of it by adding barley and rye flour and, as a rule, corn flour.

BY-PRODUCTS SECURED.

Now follows the fermentation, in order to start which a little quantity of the mash is placed in a tub, to which is added some beer yeast. The yeast, which is forming in this tub, (the mother yeast) is later added to the other mash under continual stirring. After some time the mixture will be in heavy fermentation, and as soon as the fermentation has settled the yeast is skimmed away, pressed dry, and turned over to the yeast dealer. The yeast is, consequently, the first by-product obtained by the distiller. After this first fermentation the mixture has become clearer and is now placed in a copper kettle, supplied with a copper helm and a copper sermentine. The serpentin is placed in a wooden cooling tub, which a steam pump is constantly keping full of cold water. The mixture is brought to boiling in the kettle, and the distilling is begun. The liquor obtained from this distillation is called "ruwnat" (rough wine) and has a strength of about 14 per cent alcohol.

What is left of the original mixture in the kettle forms the second by-product, which is utilized as food for cattle, which, as it has excellent nutritive qualities, is easily disposed of to the surrounding farmers. The second distillation is made in a still similarly constructed as that for the first distillation, only larger. This distillation is made of the results of eight first distillations ("ruwnats") and is called "fine still." The produce thereof, "enkelnat" (low wine), has a strength of about 25 per cent alcohol. Finally the product of two of these last operations is again conducted into another still, and this last distillation is the real gin, geneva or malt wine, which has a strength of 45.6 per cent. This is the ready-made product from the manufacturers and is sold by them to the packers or distributers (here called "distillateurs"), who again treat it in different ways, according to the demand of their customers, as detailed below.

The above is a true description of the manner in which all gin was formerly produced and of much gin yet produced. It is, in other words, the method which has made the Holland gin famous, and connoisseurs declare that malt wine made in this manner stands far above all others.

MODERN DISTILLERS—GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

The modern age, with its machines and other technical inventions, has, however, also called forth a number of large factories here—the so-called steam distilleries—with a producing capacity of 10 to 20, or even 30, times that of the original smaller distilleries. As to quality of gin produced by different distilleries, opinions may vary, but it is conceded by everybody that the malt wine produced at Schiedam or in its immediate neighborhood is absolutely the best in existence, and this in turn is ascribed to the quality of water here, which accounts for the fact that nearly all the large distilleries in Holland get their moutwein (malt wine) in Schiedam.

The internal-revenue tax placed by the Government on gin is from nine to ten times the real value of the article, so of course it is necessary to keep a very strict control of the production. State officials keep informed of everything going on

in the distilleries. They know not only how much grain is used at a distillation, but also what "trek"—the amount of gin—should result from the process. They keep track of the basins and kettles used each time, and the distillers know that they will be punished just as well if they get either too much or too little alcohol out of a distillation. Furthermore, the state officials not only have the right, but it is their duty to inspect the distilleries at any time they wish.

PACKERS OR DISTRIBUTORS.

The malt wine is sold by the manufacturers to the package or distributers, who do their buying at the exchange, mainly through brokers. Often the packers sell the malt wine to their customers as gin, without giving it any special treatment, but if a finer quality is demanded the malt wine is distilled once more, or perhaps several times, and thereby given the desired strength and flavor. The peculiar flavor of Holland gin is obtained by adding an extract of juniper berries. This flavor is qipuant and preferred by most gin drinkers outside of Holland. In Ireland, for instance, triple-flavored gin is almost exclusively used, while the gin used here in Holland is lightly flavored, if at all.

For many years the distributers have kept a supply of old gin stored in barrels of about 186 gallons each. In the course of time this gin has obtained a fine, soft taste, and whenever they get a special order, at a special price, they fill it with this old gin in the following manner: Say they have a supply of 50 barrels of old gin; they tap from each barrel one-fiftieth of the order and then fill the barrel with new gin. In this way they are able always to have a fine quality of old gin on hand, as the small quantity of new gin added each time does not materially change the quality of the old gin in the barrels. While ordinary gin is perfectly colorless, the old gin has a faint yellow tint, and it is claimed that this fact has been utilized by some distributers, who color ordinary gin and pass it off for old gin. However, in a good and honest distillery all coloring matters are banished, even a barrel (rum or cognac barrels, for instance) which is in the least apt to color the gin is rejected, and in case such a barrel is discovered the cooper is immediately put to work to give it a thorough cleaning.

Diversified Methods of Training the Vine

THE traveler is very much struck by the diversity of methods employed in training the grapevine in Switzerland and Italy. In the Lake Geneva section of Switzerland, the European grape, grown mostly on American stock, is planted two or three feet apart, closely cut back in summer to stakes four to five feet high. The surplus wood is removed in summer and the three remaining canes simply tied to the stake. The laterals are pinched back, while the terminals droop down. The growth is much weaker than that of American varieties.

In Italy one sees a great variety of ways by which the vine is exposed to the sun and the air. Here it is more a question of providing a support than of distributing the vines, for the sunlight is strong and penetrating. In the Campagna, near Rome, five foot trellises are used; in the south, low stakes; while in Lombardy and Umbria a tree is planted to form a support for each two grapevines. Mulberry, elm, European maple and Lombardy poplar are employed for this purpose. The trees are trained in vase form, with five or six arms, and kept closely cut back. The vine is carried into the tree top five or six feet high and allowed to roam at large. A favorite method in Lombardy is to connect the trees with fibre ropes or willow witches and on these festoons the vines. The trees furnish fuel annually and saves the expense of stakes and wire. Where labor is a minor consideration, as in Italy, the system has much to commend it.

Apropos of this, I feel like protesting against the use of the term "lazy Italians." It is absolutely wrong when applied to the great majority. Possibly it may have some force and appropriateness in Sicily and southern Italy, but for endurance and patient industry the equal of the peasant of central and northern Italy is hard to find. They are thrifty money-getters, too. The tourist discovers this occasionally to his cost.

The Italians and Swiss are born gardeners—men as well as women—and the way they can utilize a few surface feet of hill soil is an eye-opener to the westerner. Working with stone and mortar seems to come naturally to them, so that terraces and shelving of various kinds appear on barren slopes, on which a little soil is placed for the growing vines and vegetables. Terraces are often draped with vines planted in small patches made for the purpose. It seems a pity that so many of the Italians drift to the factories of the United tSates instead of sticking to the land, for which they seem to have an affinity and affection. —Prof. John Craig of Cornell University.

Denatured Alcohol Factory at Stockton

STOCKTON, San Joaquin Co., April 9.—Local capitalists have a movement on foot to erect a large distillery in Stockton in the near future to manufacture denatured alcohol from grape pomace, potatoes and grain. They will invest $200,000 in the enterprise. Among the principals in the project are Frank A. West of the West Winery, and A. Waldenmeier of the El Dorado Brewery. A factory site on Stockton channel, with fine transportation facilities, has been selected.

Portland, Oregon, advices state that reports coming in indicate that the vines in nearly all hop districts of the valley are in excellent condition and much further adanced than usual at this stage of the season. This is attributed mainly to the warm weather in March, which gave the plants a good start.



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Interesting Career of Charles Jadeau

His Long Experience Manufacturing Sparkling Wines in France

THERE has been much curiosity evinced in the personality of Charles Jadeau, the new cellar master of the sparkling wine plant of the Italian-Swiss Colony, at Asti, and at our request the following biographical sketch was furnished by the famous winemaker himself. Naturally the manuscript was in French, as Mr. Jadeau is just beginning to acquire a knowledge of English, but translated, it makes very interesting reading indeed. Mr. Jadeau writes:

My first employment was as a "boy" with a great wine house, "Mousseux de Saumur." Whenever I could find a few moments spare time, I would steal into the cellars and watch with the keenest interest the different phases of champagne manufacturing. It seemed to me that here was my opportunity to utilize my knowledge. I confided my hopes to my god-mother and with her consent, I became a workman in a cellar at two francs 50 centimes per day and often I was compelled to work on Sundays and holidays without a single centime for overtime.

But I was not working for the sake of money only then. I was eager to learn the business and it did not take me long to make myself valuable.

Then a new era opened for me. My work became known and houses began looking for me and entrusting me with their most delicate work. For three years I went from house to house, gleaning what new information I could from each and increasing my worth with each experience. Wherever I went, I managed to ingratiate myself with the chief cellar master, working out new problems with them, and leaving them the fruits of our labor when I departed. In this way, I gained a vast amount of valuable knowledge, for they concealed nothing from me.

After being associated with the best establishments in Saumur and Champagne, I returned to my very first employer, who for more than a year engaged me as assistant cellar master.

By this time, I had established my reputation and I was no longer obliged to worry about my future. I was constantly consulted by my colleagues instead of having to run after them.

At twenty-three I became assistant cellar master of a small, but important champagne house. The proprietor felt very kindly disposed toward me and when distinguished visitors or customers would visit our plant he would always ask me to explain the working of the machinery or open a bottle for them to sample. This habit of showing me a preference over the chief cellar master displeased me, for I was indebted to him for many courtesies and it seemed unfair that he should be relegated to second place. In order to prevent any ill feeling, I decided to tender my resignation. But my benefactor would not listen. He offered to let me buy the plant and pay for it at my own convenience. But I did not yet feel equal to the task and refused.

About three months later, the proprietor of another comparatively small concern, which had a small quantity of wine which they could not sell, offered me the post of cellar master. While the outlook was not so very promising, it seemed to me that here was a chance for me to show what I could do with practically nothing to start with, for there was not a single clerk or assistant, only a cellar man.

I signed a ten year's contract and began to work in earnest. I remade the wines which had not proved satisfactory and began experimenting along original lines. Then with the aid of my cellar man, four assistants and five women, I made in one month a cuvee for 650,000 bottles. How many sleepless nights I spent near my wines, watching the fermentation and studying every change of temperature.

At last, I had the happiness of being successful. The wines turned out excellent and were promptly sold by our house. Competitive firms at once held out tempting offers for me to enter their service, but I had become attached to my little plant and went on managing it, increasing the production each year and now employing three clerks and from 18 to 20 workmen the year round.

When my contract expired I renewed it. Three years later, however, the most important member of our firm died. He was the moving spirit and in charge of our foreign business. There was no one to take his place and we began to feel the effects. Our business remained almost stationary and at the end of my second contract, we were only making about 600,000 bottles a year when we should have been producing twice that amount for France alone.

I remained with the firm for five years longer, refusing to tie myself with a contract, and at the end of that time I decided to sever my connection with the house. It was proposed that I should purchase the plant, and for a time I entertained the idea as I was corresponding with a London house of importance which could have handled the greater portion of our output. But when they decided to cast their lot with another manufacturer, I resigned and took a much-needed rest.

But I could not bear to be inactive and it was only a few months before I was again listening to enticing propositions made by several different parties. One was particularly inviting. It came from the largest grape grower of Bourgogne who was also the most important manufacturer of ribbons at St. Etienne. He had a desire to make champagne and having

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heard of my abilities from several professors of viticulture, he sent two men to my home to sound me and see if they could induce me to visit his immense vineyards and talk over the matter with him.

I found him a very fascinating man with charming manners and a thorough business understanding. He was an intimate friend of Minister Waldeck-Rousseau and so captivated me with his enthusiasm that I signed a ten year's contract. Our success was instantaneous. We had every advantage and every facility for turning out the finest sparkling wines. Our business increased until we outgrew our cellars at Bourgogne and it was finally resolved to transfer the whole plant to Rheims in the Champagne district itself.

In spite of all the inducements offered, however, I refused to take up my abode in Rheims, although I gave them the benefit of my advice in installing their plant. But as soon as things were in working shape, I returned to Bourgogne where I preferred to live. Here for years I produced sparkling wines for a number of leading firms and enjoyed the outdoor life of this beautiful country of mountains and rivers to which I had become very much attached.

It was here that Mr. P. C. Rossi, of the Italian-Swiss Colony, found me and arranged for my departure for California. I must tell you that twenty years before a proposition had been made to me by a San Francisco firm to make champagne for them in California, but certain correspondence was lost in the mail and as I was not over enthusiastic anyway, I let the matter drop.

I had been assured again and again that it was my good fortune not to have gone to America. that the California wines were very poor and that I could not hope for success.

But when Mr. Rossi presented the matter to me in such a favorable light and offered me a good contract, I decided to take a chance, for I wanted to see what wines could be produced by our French, German and Italian vines under a new soil and climate.

I must confess I left France with much misgivings and apprehension. But after four months at Asti, after having tasted the wines, studying the vines and making every possible test, my fears have been dispelled and I am now looking forward with the greatest pleasure to bottling the excellent combination of choice wines which I have prepared.

For days and days I have tasted and retasted the different wines produced by the Italian-Swiss Colony, selecting only the finest, and I have made two blendings—one of white wine and another of red Burgundy—which I am satisfied will have as fine a bouquet, fragrance and velvety, fruity taste as any champagne produced in France.

And why should it not? In the vineyard of the Asti Colony I have found all the choicest vines of champagne, La Tourainne and Anjou. There is the Meunier, which supplies the white juice in Champagne; the black Pinot, which produces our fine red Bourgognes; also two or three other vines whose wines struck me as being especially suited for the "cuvee."

Within a very short time I shall be ready to bottle the blendings I have prepared. I expect to secure about 150,000 bottles of white sparkling wine which will prove a revelation to American wine drinkers. Our 100,000 bottles of sparkling Burgundy promises also to be a rich, fruity, soft wine that will be able to hold its own anywhere.

I am satisfied that the 250,000 bottles of sparkling wines I am now bottling will sustain my reputation as an experienced cellar master, I can assure you that if I came here without enthusiasm and a little uneasy, my feelings have changed to that of optimism and confidence, for the wines that I have found at Asti possess every quality for making the choicest sparkling wines.

Drinking 200 Years Ago

THE Prohibitionists of today should have been about and alive at the time when Peter The Great of Russia was learning the ship-carpenter's trade in England. This was in 1698 and the tough Russian monarch has left a record of his stay in London that causes amazement to the "mollycoddles" of today. In the Bodleian library at Oxford, is preserved an innkeeper's bill the items of which disclose a capacity among the Russians who were with Peter, and of Peter himself, for strong meat and drink that is truly amazing. It is shown that the Czar and his tweenty companions at breakfast "managed to dispose of half a sheep, a quarter of lamb, ten pullets, twelve chickens, three quarts of brandy, six quarts of mulled wine, seven dozen eggs, with salad in proportion. Peter was always a hard drinker. He would drink a pint of brandy and a bottle of sherry for his morning draft, after dinner he managed eight bottles of sack 'and so to the playhouse.' But his favorite drink was hot pepper and brandy."

To Brewers and Dealers in Hops

THE Consul-General at London, England, through the Department of State, under date of March 9, 1910, writes:

"California and English hops have been shipped from London this season to Neuremberg and Saaz, to be mixed there with German and Bohemian hops, and it is stated that after being mixed there are sold as German and Bohemian hops, and as such are shipped to the United States."



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The Effects of Drink

THE other day, ex-Governor Robert B. Glenn, of North Carolina, addressed a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, in New York, which was called to create public sentiment in favor of the City Local Option bill which the Anti-Saloon League is attempting to have passed by the Legislature. In the course of his remarks he said: "I have heard the moans and groans and shrieks of agony going up to the Almighty God from the asylums and learned that 33 1-3 per cent. of the victims are there through drink; I have visited the old soldier's homes and learned that 50 per cent. of the inmates are there from the same cause, and almshouses and learned that 70 per cent. of those there sheltered are there from the same curse."

Rudolph J. Schaefer, President of the New York State Brewers' Association, declares that Gov. Glenn had more of a desire to produce a dramatic effect upon his audience than to give them the truth, and in a strong open letter, in the New York *Times*, says:

"If Gov. Glenn had taken the trouble to consult leading authorities on the subject he would have found that the eminent Dr. Branthwaite, Inspector of Inebriates' Homes, states that a large majority of those inmates are not there insane from drink, but take to excessive drinking because they were originally mentally defective.

"Dr. Gill of the Langho Inebriates' Reformatory states that there is no reason why children of drinking parents should be more likely to be mentally defective than the children of sober people, and both he and Dr. Branthwaite lay stress upon the fact that mentally weak inebriates were mentally weak before they were drunken.

"It is also interesting to note that statistics show that insanity has not diminished in States where the liquor traffic is supposed to have been driven to the wall. In Maine, for instance, the insane in hospitals goes on increasing with the same rapidity as elsewhere. In 1903 it had 125.3 insane in hospitals per 100,000 population. Kansas and North Dakota also yield ratios per 100,000 population which do not show the slightest benefit in this respect for the prohibition of liquor. And, while I am speaking of Maine, I would like to call attention to Gov. Glenn's statement that in Maine he had to have a guide to show him where to obtain a drink—granted that is true—the Governor might have gone further and informed his audience that these guides are invariably small boys or girls, children barely past the prattling infant stage, who are stationed on the corner and lead visitors to the kitchen bars of their mother's and father's homes where whisky and strong drink is sold, but where it is very hard to obtain a glass of beer. One of the darkest spots on Maine's record is the shameful surroundings these young children are placed in by their parents, who openly defy the prohibition law and sell liquor.

"With regard to pauperism, the German Imperial Statistical Bureau found that only 2.1 per cent. of 1,367,347 cases were pauperized by drink. Dr. Bohmert, a German authority, in his study of poor relief in seventy-seven German cities, found only 1.3 paupers whose condition could be attributed to drink.

The Committee of Fifty, composed of such men as Dr. Seth Low, Charles W. Eliot, Bishop Edward G. Andrew, Z. R. Brockway, Superintendent of the State Reformatory at Elmira, N. Y.; the Rev. W. R. Huntington, Grace Church, New York, and the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, former United States Commissioner of Labor, and other men of scholarly and scientific attainments, found that of 29,923 cases reported by charity organization societies 18.46 are attributable to the personal use of liquor, 2.07 to the intemperate habits of one or both parents, .45 per cent. to the intemperance of legal guardians, and 7.39 per cent. to the intemperate habits of others not parents or guardians. Thus the average per cent. of poverty due directly or indirectly to drink is 25.06 per cent.

"Charles Booth, making an investigation in England on the same lines, finds that among 4,000 cases of poverty in East London 13 per cent. were due to drink. In another investigation made by him comprising 5,000 cases of persons living poor and irregular lives, he found 10 per cent. of their poverty attributable to drink. Among a total of 8,420 inmates of fifty almshouses, representing ten States, the Committee of Fifty found the general average percentage of pauperism, due directly or indirectly to drink, to be 37.05 per cent—5.3 per cent. of cases unaccounted for.

"A table has been prepared by Prof. Warner of the Stanford University based upon fifteen investigations of actual cases of poverty numbering over 100,000 cases in America, England and Germany. All of the facts have been collected by investigators who are unbiased by theory. From these figures it appears that only 10 per cent. is due to drink, 75 per cent. to misfortune. Statistics showing the relation between poverty and drink are most inadequate and unreliable, but the point which I wish to enforce is that such as are at all authentic in no way bear out the exaggerated statements of Gov. Glenn and other salaried representatives of the Anti-Saloon League.

"As the Governor quoted Maine, it might be apropos to state that New Jersey with an estimated population in 1903 of 2,040,882 had 1,936 paupers. On the same date Maine, with a little more than one-third of New Jersey's population, (706,427) had 1,152. In other words, prohibition Maine has 163 out of every 100,000 of its people living in almshouses, while thickly populated, licensed New Jersey has only 94 out of every 100,000 of her people dependent upon charity.

"Another interesting fact which Gov. Glenn carefully avoided is, that not more than 20 per cent. of the adult males in the United States are total abstainers and not more than 5 per cent. are intemperate in the sense that they drink to such an extent as to cause injury to health.

"Statistics are always tiresome, but in view of the fact that the Anti-Saloon League's representative has used statistics, if such a grossly inaccurate set of figures as Gov. Glenn used in his speech can be called 'statistics,' I give the above statistics, which may be verified by our opponents, in order to let the public know just what part drink does play in the sociological problem of the United States."

A recent dispatch from Paris, France, states that an estimate of the value of the last vintage has just been issued by the Inland Revenue Department of France. It is stated at 999,671,963 francs, or, say, £39,986,878, which is an increase in 1909 upon 1908 of 34,296,057 francs, or £1,371,822. The vintage of Algeria (£5,599,529), Tunis (£171,360), and Corsica (£181,257), must be added to this total in order to get the full value of the 1909 wine harvest of France. Business in the wine districts is not very brisk, but prices are maintained at a good level, and indicate rising tendencies. This is especially the case in the southern districts. In the Bordeaux district the bad weather has made business dull, and in the Burgundy district very little is being done on account of the shortage of the crops. In the Champagne country, however, business is reviving, and promises to return soon to normal activity.

INTERNAL REVENUE & CUSTOMS RULINGS

(T. D. 30463.)

Straw covers—Empty Bottles.

Straw covers containing empty bottles, dutiable as unusual coverings, under tariff act of 1909.

Treasury Department, March 24, 1910.

SIR: The Board of United States General Appraisers in a decision dated March 8, 1897, G. A. 3836 (T. D. 17961), held that straw coverings containing empty bottles were not subject to additional duty under Section 19 of the act of June 10, 1890, as unusual coverings.

This decision was based upon the Board's finding of fact that empty bottles had long been imported in similar straw coverings prior to August, 1894, and that such coverings were not unusual or designed for use otherwise than in the bona fide transportation of bottles which they were designed to protect from breakage.

This question has recently been under investigation by the Department, and it has reached the conclusion, as a result thereof, that straw coverings or jackets are not the usual coverings of empty bottles imported into this country.

It appears that empty bottles imported at the ports of Boston and Philadelphia are invariably packed in loose straw; that at Baltimore the majority of empty bottles imported are in bales of straw covered with burlap; and that at your port, during the last year, only about 20 per cent of the empty bottles imported were in straw covers.

In view of the foregoing, you are hereby directed to treat straw coverings used as the containers of empty bottles as unusual coverings within the meaning of subsection 18 of Section 28 of the tariff act of August 5, 1909, and to assess duty thereon at the same rate to which they would be subjected if separately imported.

Respectfully,
JAMES F. CURTIS,
Assistant Secretary.

(53298)
Collector of Customs, New York.

(T. D. 30490—G. A. 7004.)

Reciprocity—French products exported from Great Britain.

1. FRENCH RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT—ONUS ON IMPORTERS.

The right to the reduced rates of duty provided for by the commercial reciprocity treaty (T. D. 28721) made with France under the authority conferred by section 3, tariff act of 1897, accrues only on merchandise both produced in and exported directly from said country. And it is incumbent on the importers to furnish satisfactory evidence that these conditions coexist.

2. SAME—EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN AS DISTINGUISHED FROM FRENCH EXPORTS.

Where goods are produced in France and are shipped from there to London, England, without bills of lading showing that the merchandise was intended to be transhipped at London to the New York consignees in good faith, without any contingency of diversion, and such articles are subsequently exported immediately from Great Britain to this country on invoices made out at London, the importation will be regarded as being exported from that country and not directly from France.

3. SAME—GOODS IN FOREIGN BONDED WAREHOUSES.

It is immaterial that the goods were originally exported from bonded warehouses in France, or were placed in bond in Great Britain when there, prior to being imported into the United States, they being subject to the control of the London shippers, and practically having entered into the commerce of that jurisdiction.

United States General Appraisers New York, April 4, 1910.

In the matter of protests 303,863, etc., of Acker, Merrall & Condit Company against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of New York.

Before Board 3 (Waite, Somerville, and Hay, General Appraisers.

SOMERVILLE, *General Appraiser:* The importations all consist of champagne, which was assessed for duty by the collector at appropriate rates under paragraph 295, tariff act of 1897. The claim made in each of the protests is that the wine was produced in France and is entitled to the benefit of the reduced rates of duty under the provisions of section 3 of said act and the reciprocity treaty with France promulgated January 28, 1908 (T. D. 28721.)

It is now settled law that the right to the reduced duties provided for in this treaty accrues only on merchandise both produced in and exported directly from said country, and it is incumbent on the importers to furnish satisfactory evidence that these conditions exist. Migliavacca Wine Co. v. United States (148 Fed. Rep. 142; T. D. 26777); In re Fishel, G. A. 5002 (T. D. 23315); In re Morello, G. A. 5568 (T. D. 24971).

The evidence in these cases show that this champagne was shipped from London, England, being consigned to Acker, Merrall & Condit, of New York City, in some cases by G. F. Grant & Co., of London, as consignors, and in others by W. H. Bauly (Limited), of the same city. The invoices, in due form, were all consulated at London, and the bills of lading show shipments direct from the consignors there to the New York purchasers.

It is immaterial that portions of the wine were in bond while in France and other portions not identified were placed in bond after arrival in London. The merchandise was manifestly subject to the complete control of the London shippers, who could legally have diverted it to either the English or other markets, within their option, chargeable only for breach of contract with the ultimate consignees in this country if so legally liable.

The following provision occurs in the Customs Regulations of 1908, promulgated under the authority of section 2949 of the United States Revised Statutes:

ART. 878. *Diversion to another country.*—Merchandise imported from one country, being the growth, production, or manufacture of another country, will be appraised at its actual value in the principal markets of the country from which immediately imported, unless it appear by the invoice, bill of lading, or other satisfactory proof that the same was in good faith destined for the United States at the time of original shipment, without any contingency of diversion, in which case it well be appraised at its value in the principal markets of the country from which originally exported.

The case of La Montagne, G. A. 4538 (T. D. 21565), was similar to the cases here under consideration in its essential facts. We there held that the products of France exported from Great Britain were not entitled to the reduced rates of duty provided by the French commercial treaty in question. We used the following language:

"Construing the proclamation in connection with said section 3, it must be interpreted to include only products of France exported to the United States from France, and not from any other

country. The invoice is certificated by the consul at London, the district or place of exportation, and specifies New York as the port of entry in the United States for which the merchandise is destined, as required by law. (Rev. Stat., sec. 2855; U. S. Consular Regulations, art. 675.) The construction of this proclamation since its issue has uniformly been that it did not embrace products of France exported from other countries. As observed by the Solicitor of the Treasury, in an opinion given to the Department on this subject, "to hold otherwise would give the benefit of the act, so far as the products of France or its colonies are concerned, to countries with which the United States has made no reciprocal arrangement. The words 'producing and exporting' forbid the more liberal interpretation contended for" (T. D. 19867). This view seems to us to be entirely sound, as it would be utterly impracticable to identify products of France which may have been imported into Great Britain or other countries and absorbed into the commerce of such countries."

The shippers of the merchandise could readily have met the requirements of the law by having the invoices certified at the original place of shipment by the proper officer in France and accompanied by bills of lading showing on their face that the wine was intended to be transhipped at London to the New York consignees "in good faith destined for the United States at the time of original shipment without any contingency or diversion." Such were the conditions in Herman's case, G. A. 4751 (T. D. 22447). This would have obviated the necessity of the attempt on the part of the importers and their consignors to challenge the truth of the sworn statements made on their invoices and bills of lading verifying the importations as made from Great Britain and not immediately from France.

The protests are all overruled, and the collector's decision in each case is affirmed.

OUR WINES IN CANADA

This Country Must Insist on Lowest Rates Given to Any Nation

IN VIEW of the sturdiness thus far shown by the President and State Department in insisting on minimum tariff rates for all our products in return for the benefit of our entire minimum list, we may feel sure that Canada will be compelled to pay our minimum rates if she admits French wines at a lower rate of duty than she collects on American wines. There will be no complaint on our part of whatever preference Canada may choose to give to the products of Great Britain or British colonies. They are all in a family. But, as we read the law, the President cannot "dicker." When he makes his proclamation he must give Canada the benefit of our entire minimum list, unless in his judgment she "unduly" discriminates against us. If there is undue discrimination our entire maximum list must apply to imports from Canada.

What discussion is going on behind the scenes is not made public. But it appears that our "Tariff Board" has been at Ottawa discussing something, and what there is to discuss, or under what law or semblance of propriety there are "hearings" before the "Tariff Board," at which advocates are present and plead causes, does not appear. But the dispatches from Washington treat as an open question the policy of granting our minimum rates to Canada, while Canada admits French wines at 30 per cent lower duty than she collects on our wines.

Discrimination against American wine is "undue" discrimination. Discrimination against us on any other product is "undue" discrimination. Our proposition is the same to all countries—"give to us your lowest rates on everything and we will give you our lowest rates on everything."

For the Government at Washington to permit discrimination against the weaker American industries would be to turn protectionist Republicans into free-trade Democrats.—*San Francisco Chronicle, March* 18, 1910.

Notice of Judgment No. 245, Food and Drug Act

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF DAMIANA GIN.

ON or about November 5, 1908, Henry F. Kaufman shipped from New York City to Baltimore, Md., a quantity of an article labeled "Damiana Gin. A Compound." A sample from the above shipment was procured and analyzed in the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture. As the finding of the analyst and report made indicated that the article was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, said Henry F. Kaufman, and the party from whom the sample was procured, were afforded opportunities for hearings, and as it appeared after the hearings held that the aforesaid article was shipped in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the fact to the Attorney General, together with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course, a criminal information was filed against the said Henry F. Kaufman in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

On January 11, 1910, the defendant pleaded guilty to the charges in said information, that said article was adulterated because it contained added poisonous ingredients—strychnine, brucine, and salicylic acid—which might render it injurious to health; and misbranded because the label thereon bore false and misleading devices indicating that one of the ingredients contained in said article was a substance possessing aphrodisiac qualities, whereas such was not the fact, and because the label thereon represented that damiana was present in said article in a substantial amount, whereas damiana was present in an insignificant amount, and because said label indicated that the article was a gin, whereas it was not a gin. The court imposed upon the defendant a fine of $100.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., February 28, 1910.

Dr. Wiley's Views on Storage Goods

ON April 13th Senator Lodge secured the printing as a public document of a communication from Dr. Harvey Wiley, Government chemist, on the storage of food products addressed to the Senate committee investigating food prices. Dr. Wiley informed the committee that some articles of food in his opinion are improved by being kept in cold storage, and as examples cited cheese, hams and bacon, wines, liquors and beer. Such articles as milk, eggs and vegetables deteriorate in storage, said the chief chemist. The doctor approves the use of canned goods, but declares that they are likely to become unwholesome if kept in storage more than one season. Nine months he fixes as the limit of time that most food articles can be safely stored before deteriorating.

The local option bill introduced in the Legislature of Maryland, which provided for a vote of license or no license in some of the State's wet counties, Baltimore being excepted, was laid on the table and later riveted by a vote to reconsider, and tabled. This disposes of the question of local option for Maryland for this season.

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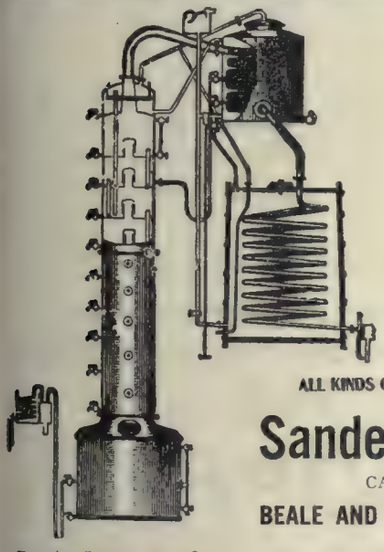
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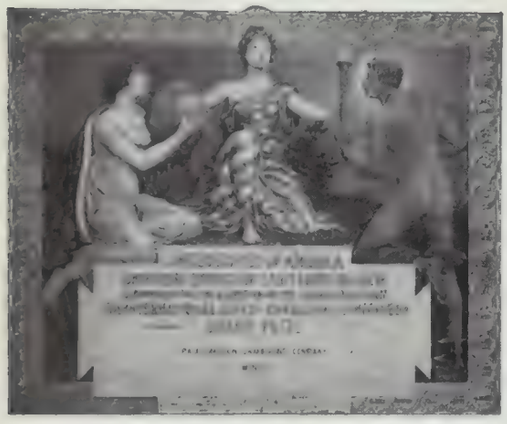
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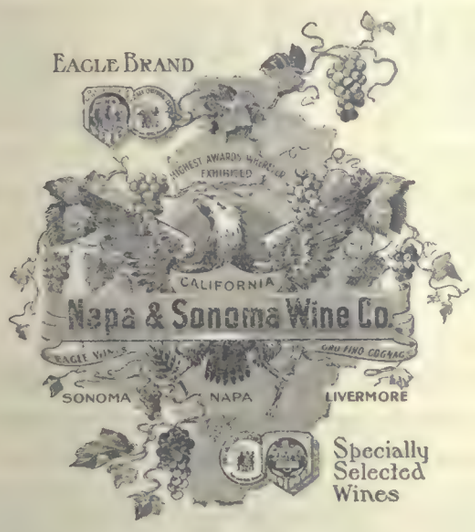
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LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, May 20.—The principal item of interest to the trade of Southern California at the present time is the strike of the brewery workmen employed in the breweries composing the Southern California Brewers' and Bottlers' Association. The members of the Association claim that they have been paying their employees the highest wages, but that the latter under the influence of San Francisco labor agitators made what the brewers considered unreasonable demands upon them which, upon the refusal of the Association to meet, resulted in the calling of a strike against the breweries and bottling establishments composing the Association, and the walking out on a two hours' notice. In retaliation the Maier Brewing Co., Los Angeles Brewing Co., Mathie Brewing Co. of Los Angeles; Union Brewing Co. of Anaheim; Krempel-Preston Co., representing the Wieland Brewing Co. of San Francisco; Iriquois Bottling Co., representing the San Diego Brewing Co.; and the Rainier Bottling Co., representing the Seattle Brewing and Malting Co., adopted a resolution declaring open shop in each of their establishments.

In this stand the Association has the support of the major part of the retail and wholesale dealers of Southern California. The strikers have endeavored to enlist the Royal Arch on their side of the case, but the Royal Arch has refused to be drawn into the controversy. The breweries and bottling houses have not been seriously interfered with and are supplying their customers with beer as usual, apparently not having any difficulty in filling the places of the strikers.

In Southern California Labor Unions are not considered very seriously, but to the contrary the principal that every man is entitled to carry on his business according to his own judgment, as long as he obeys the laws and behaves himself, is generally recognized, and strikes in this end of the State have always been disastrous to the strikers. Aside from the blatant ravings of a few Union sidewalk agitators from San Francisco, that the Labor Unions would go over to the Prohibition party and help them close up the saloons here, the strike has not caused more than a ripple in the trade.

The management of the great La Vista Grand hotel at Monrovia recently applied to the Trustees of that town for a renewal of its table liquor license which was refused. As a result the hotel closed its doors, the management claiming that without a table liquor license the hotel is a failure. With this hotel closed, Monrovia will cease to be attractive to the traveling public and tourists and will become another unfortunate example of the stupidity of narrow minded authorities.

The license question is still dragging its weary way through the meetings of the Board of Supervisors. The winery clause in the proposed ordinance aroused such a widespread and determined opposition from the commercial and business communities of the county, that it has become a white elephant on the hands of the Board, who would probably be glad to forget it. One thing is certain, it cannot be passed without rousing a storm of protest that will engulf those Supervisors favoring it and embark the County in costly litigation, for its validity, if passed in anything like its original form, would be assailed immediately in the Courts.

The "Long Hairs" received a set back in their efforts to make a dry town of Redondo. At the election there on that question of whether Redondo should be wet or dry the wets carried the election by a majority of 90 notwithstanding the powerful influences and money for the campaign from the campaign fund of the drys, the liberal element won out. It is now hoped that differences of opinion will be laid aside and all work for the good and advancement of the city.

The Duquesne Brewery Company which was organized here some time ago with a great flourish of trumpets seems to have been nothing but a stock jobbing scheme. A recent decision of the U. S. District Court adjudged it bankrupt. All the assets in evidence consists of an unfinished brewery building on North Main street.

Henry Baer, of the Los Angeles Wine Company, has just returned from a several days pleasure trip in his automobile through Southern California as far South as San Diego. Henry was accompanied by his family and had a very pleasant time.

The Board of Supervisors this month granted the following winery licenses in the county: Peter Espain, at Spadra, the San Gabriel Winery, San Gabriel; E. Davin, San Gabriel; John S. Baker, at Santa Fe Springs; Mateo Morro, Palms; John L. Sarrial, Palms; Guissepe Fea, Palms; Frank Partenico, Hammond Station; John Villele, B. Casserini, C. Beltramo, Morius Moynier, B. J. Higuera, all near Ivy Station and Felice Campanette, Wilmington.

John Davin, the popular proprietor of the Faust Cafe, has laid out several days fishing trip to Matilaja Springs up in the Ventura Mountains shortly after the first of the month. John is considered a skillful trout fisherman and his friends are anticipating a trout breakfast shortly after his arrival at the Springs.

Frank Becker of the Waldorf Cafe has a several weeks trip to the Northwest in contemplation this summer far from the cares of business and intends to take a good rest and enjoy himself.

Business continues to be good among the trade here both wholesale and retail and the usual volume of goods at this time of the year is being moved both to the outside and the local trade and the trade generally express themselves as satisfied with existing conditions.

During April a sand storm is reported to have done considerable damage to vines and fruit at Uplands. A dispatch says: "The flying gravel cut the vines and fruit and some growers estimate their loss at 80 per cent of the crops. The managers of the Italian Vineyard company believe that the damage caused to the crops on the large vineyards will be close to $50,000. Some varieties may set a heavy second crop and if that should be the case the loss will not prove so heavy." While believing that the storm was severe, we hope and trust the above account is exaggerated.

The people of Escondido are doing their best to injure the great wine and grapegrowing industries of California. A recent dispatch says the City Trustees of that place have petitioned the County Supervisors to refuse to grant licenses to any of the wineries in Escondido valley. The City Trustees were requested to take this action by a number of citizens who object to the sale of wine. It is getting down to the question if it is worth while living in, or having anything to do with, a community that purposely tries to destroy the principal industry in the valley in question?

LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. Grain, Jr., 305-6 Keller Building,
Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 18, 1910.—The volume of whisky business is now declining by reason of the return of warm weather, but local distillers have no cause for complaint with regard to the season just passed. The amusement parks are now open and in these places there is a much freer sale of beer than of whisky. In addition to this, hot weather is the recognized time for the consumption of beer while the demand for whisky decreases during this period. The various distributing points, saloons, hotel bars and amusement parks, are now using a gradually decreasing amount of whisky and a gradually increasing amount of beer and will contiue to do so until the cool weather in the fall creates an increase in the whisky business. However, up to this time, the unseasonably cool weather has given strength to the whisky trade to a great extent and the distillers are now satisfied with past sales and are not inclined to complain over the coming wane along their line.

The production for the past season has been unusually large. Although the distilleries are accustomed to shut down during the months of June, July and August, indications show that many of the distilleries that have heretofore shut down, will continue making their product through the summer in preparation for a very brisk trade in autumn. Besides preparing themselves for coming trade, some of the manufacturers will run their plants overtime in order to fill orders for business now on their books.

The most serious problem now confronting the Kentucky distillers is that of taxation, which is being heaped indiscriminately upon the manufacturer. The legislature does not consider that whisky is one of the greatest, if not the greatest product, both in point of commercial value and the refutation brought to the State, that Kentucky produces. For a century Kentucky has been famed for her fast horses, beautiful women, and old Bourbon, and now the last named product is being crushed as steadily as possible between the remorseless taxes that are being heaped upon its manufacture. These taxes increase the cost of production of whisky in Kentucky to an alarming extent. This results in higher prices being demanded for the whisky, both in wholesale and retail circles, and the trade is being fast driven out of Kentucky into neighboring States, where the cost of production is so greatly reduced.

The taxation was begun in 1906, when a tax of 1¼c per gallon was imposed upon all blends made in Kentucky, and since that year there have been almost yearly increases in taxation. The tax on blends in 1906 was vigorously opposed by Kentucky distillerers and the fight was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. On May 16, the license tax on liquors was declared to be constitutional and there is no alternative for the liquor dealers. There is no loophole left, since the Supreme Court's decision, and the tax will be paid when levied, which will come on this year's product. The State will gain a big revenue from this source yearly and it has been estimated that at least $50,000 will pour into the State coffers each year. A penalty of $500 for failure to pay the tax is prescribed by the law.

On May 13 suits were filed by State Auditor F. P. James against all the distilleries in Kentucky that have warehouses wherein is stored whisky upon which storage is charged. The Auditor thinks that the distillers should pay taxes on these amounts each year derived from these storage incomes and is suing for taxes on such amounts for the past five years. The total amount sued for will be between $200,000 and $300,000 together with $60,000 per year hereafter. The distiller collects 5c per barrel per month for storage, or sixty cents per year. Every distiller in the State, who has a warehouse and collects storage from the owner of the whisky, is made defendant in this suit. Forty-three defendants are named in the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Co. In distributing the tax, a proportionate part will be given to the counties and cities in which the warehouses paying the taxes are situated. Auditor James has been advised by the State Attorney General that these storage accounts are taxable.

However, the distillers claim that this tax would be an income tax, since it is levied directly upon income derived from storing whisky. In Kentucky no income taxes exist and, for this reason, the distillers claim that they are being discriminated against.

Kentucky distillers have been advised by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Cabell, at Washington, D. C., that steps will be taken to bring into Government coffers some $250,000 per year from the distillers, which does not go there now. This $250,000 is to come from the whisky people who make a practice of "recovering" whisky from the staves of old whisky barrels. There are more than thirty concerns in the country who make a practice of recovering whisky from the old barrel staves. None of them are located in Kentucky and the result is expected to make this industry so profitless that it will be abandoned.

Another large corporation was added to Kentucky's list recently when the Bernheim Distilling Co., incorporated, fixing their capital stock at $2,000,000. The company was previously incorporated under the laws of another State and the recent action was simply to have the firm incorporated under the laws of Kentucky. The Bernheim Distilling Co. is one of the largest whisky houses in the South and, in addition to their wholesale house on Main street, have a large distillery in the country.

Whisky firms that have moved to Louisville from their former places of business in Tennessee contiue to swell the mail order business at the Louisville Postoffice. "Since July, the increase in business has been steady," said Superintendent Sewell, of the money department, "this was the time when the whisky houses, that transact mail order business, came to Louisville from Tennessee." Mr. Sewell has prepared the following comparative report:

	No. of Transactions.	Amt.
1910	92,990	$590,719.55
1909	77,615	511,226.59
Increase	15,375	$ 79,492.96
Per centage	19.8	15.5

The West Louisville Brewing Co. recently filed amended articles of incorporation with the County Clerk. The capital stock is increased from $150,000 to $200,000, necessitating the issuing of 1,000 more shares of $50 each. The directorate is increased from five to seven members and the limit of liability is increased from $15,000 to $100,000. The incorporators are T. L. Block, President; Henry B. Ellerman, Vice-President; Charles J. Becker, Secretary-Treasurer; August A. Butterworth and Frank Bloemer.

The Convention of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, to be held at Cincinnati, O., on May 23, 24, 25 and 26, will be attended by a large number of Louisville liquor dealers and gives every indication of being one of the most successful conventions ever held. Cincinnati is admirably located to attract dealers from the chief liquor-producing section of the United States since it is centralized and possesses none of the disadvantages of the more eastern cities, where former conventions have been located. The indications are that the delegates will have a royal good time, and a special car will go

up from Louisville on the twenty-second. The Louisville men who will attend the convention are representing every large whisky firm in Kentucky and an Attendance Committee has been selected for Louisville. The Attendance Committee, which will endeavor to get a large number of delegates from Louisville, is composed of the following:

M. E. Taylor, Stanley Bronner, W. C. Wheeler, M. A. Wathen, Louis Solomon, Edwin Chase, Rudy Vogt, Berhhard Bernheim, Morris Sachs, E. M. Babbit, Owsley Brown, W. M. Miller, Geo. R. Washburne and Joe Greenbaum.

The New Internal Revenue Ruling

A CIRCULAR letter has been issued to the trade by Joseph Debar of Washington, D. C., Secretary of the National Liquor Dealers Association, containing the new rules adopted by the internal revenue department, and effective July 1, regarding the markings of whisky, in conformity with the recent decision of President Taft, which mean that the word "whisky" is not taken away from the rectified product unless the spirit be other than a grain distillate.

All distilled spirits produced above 160 degrees of proof must be marked or branded "cologne spirits," "neutral spirits" or "alcohol spirits," as the case may be.

The first product of distillation produced below 160 degrees of proof and withdrawn from the cistern room above 110 degrees, must be branded "high wines."

All distillates from grain withdrawn from the cistern room at a proof below 110 degrees are to be branded "whisky."

All distilled spirits produced from material other than grain withdrawn from the cistern room at proof lower than 10 degrees, must be marked or branded with the name known to the trade, such as "rum," gin," etc., provided that no distilled spirits produced from material other than grain shall be marked or branded "whisky" preceded by the name "imitation."

Packages of distilled spirits stamped by a gauger after rectification at a rectifying house shall be marked or branded as follows:

"All mixtures of whiskies, not excluding harmless coloring and averring material, shall be marked or branded 'whisky, a blend.' Any mixture of whisky, not excluding coloring of flavoring matter, with a distillate other than grain, provided suffcient whisky to dominate the mixture is used, shall be labeled 'whisky, a compound.' Where not sufficient whisky to dominate the mixture is used, or where the article contains no grain distillate, the word 'whisky' in connection therewith shall not be used unless preceded by the word 'imitation.'"

No distilled spirits shall be entered by a government officer for dumping into any rectifying establishment unless it shall plainly appear on the package containing the same, whether the spirits have been produced from grain or from other material.

Packages containing cordials, liquors and other like artificial compounds shall be marked with such appropriate names as shall indicate the kind of contents. Packages filled on the premises of a wholesale liquor dealer must be marked by the dealer on the stamp end. All words in the marks and brands on the heads of packages of distilled spirits must be legibly marked or branded in letters not less than one inch in length.

The new regulations do not prohibit on the stamp end of the package the use of other truthful descriptive words for legends such as "straight," "rye," "bourbon," "corn," "aged in wood," "sour mash," or "hand process." All packages of distilled spirits marked or branded on and after July 1, 1910, must be marked or branded in accordance with the new regulations, but no packages before that date, in accordance with the provisions of orders dated May 5, 1908, shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture.

Honduras Duties on Wines Advanced

THE import duties on wines in Honduras were fixed at the following rates by law of March 16, 1910, according to a notice in the *Official Gazette* of that country:

	Pesos per ½ kilo.
Ordinary wines:	
In bottles	0.15
In other receptacles	.30
Fine wines:	
In bottles	.08
In other receptacles	.15

1 peso (silver)=37.8 cents; ½ kilo=1.1023 pounds.

Wine of a higher alcoholic strength than 16 degrees Carthier, or its equivalent Gay-Lussac, shall be treated as spirituous liquors or alcohol, according to its grade.

At the commencement of the present month the saloons at Lewiston, Idaho, were reduced to two, but as there is an appeal before the Supreme Court as to the legality of the local option election held March 9th last, should the saloonmen win, two others now closed will be re-opened. The election is contested on the ground of a violation of the secret ballot law, the ballots having been numbered by mistake; also, on the refusal of Judge Steele to issue a writ of mandate to compel the County Board to issue a license to Charles Mix, based on Lewiston's special charter provision.

The Oakland City Council proposes to enforce the ordinance governing saloons, by the suspension of the licenses of the violators of that law, for short or long terms, according to the offense committed. Should such a course be approved by the City Attorney, it will probably be adopted by the council as an amendment to the liquor license ordinance.

At the beginning of May the Grand Lodge of the Knights of the Royal Arch held a convention in this city. Acting Mayor John A. Kelly presented the convention with a key of the city and welcomed the members of the Grand Lodge.

The first business done was the endorsement of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, to be held in this city in 1915. It was further agreed to assist the programme by the subscription of $250,000 to be raised among the members of the order.

(For election of officers see papers of May 5th or 6th.)

The Board of Trustees of Redlands, California, are, it is believed, about to pass a drastic prohibition ordinance. By it is made unlawful for "any person, firm, corporation, club or association within the city of Redlands to sell, keep for sale, deliver, distribute or give away any spirituous, vinous, malt or mixed liquors, or to sell, keep for sale or give away any other beverage containing alcohol in excess of three per cent." The above speaks for itself and it is now up to the general public who believe in personal freedom to give Redlands a wide berth both in business and pleasure.

We have received advices from Albuquerque, N. M., that a party named Charles Mann, when digging post holes near that city, found buried in the earth, a foot or two below the surface, some fifty wine bottles of which twelve were full. The bottles had been buried so long that they were covered with a mineral deposit. The wine was believed to have been buried in the '60's, and that in the full bottles was found excellent.

In Prohibition Territory

The tailor—Hip pocket?
The Customer—Yes.
The tailor—Large or small?
The Customer—Half pints.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Over The Sparkling Wine Cup

Viticulture and the Panama Pacific International Exposition

(By Horatio F. Stoll.)

THE handsome manner in which the leading wine makers of San Francisco gave their assistance in raising the $5,000,000 fund to finance the Panama Pacific Exposition, shows clearly that they are fully alive to the benefits which will accrue therefrom to every industry in California. We need publicity for our California wines and nothing could spread their fame quicker than an international exposition visited by people from every section of the globe. One of the special events must be a "Vintage Day," which will do much to attract attention and favorably impress the hundreds of thousands of strangers.

If the fair is held in Golden Gate Park, I would suggest that the committee, in charge of the viticultural building, as soon as they learn the location allotted to them, should set out a number of thrifty well-rooted vines to form an arbor entrance to the building. At the close of the fair, these vines can be allowed to remain. They will stand as a lasting remembrance of the viticultural display at the Panama Pacific International Exposition, and which will prove a novel sight for strangers. They will also be a welcome addition to the park, for, strange enough, little attention has been paid to our domestic or wild vines by Superintendent MacLaren. They grow quickly and would add a picturesque touch to many a beauty spot in the park.

As for the displays of wines, the methods of manufacture, the by-products, etc., the possibilities are great. The grape arbor of the Allied Grape and Wine Industries, in the Russ building, shows how beautifully the grape, the vine and the neatly dressed bottles lend themselves to decorative purposes. There ought to be little difficulty in adopting a characteristic design for the building, for the history and development of our viticultural industry are rich in suggestions that will provide an atmosphere typical of California.

VITICULTURAL PALACE.

There are many who remember the modest, yet comprehensive "Viticultural Palace" of the Midwinter Fair. It was erected and maintained at a total outlay of less than $7,500, about one-third of which was obtained from the appropriation of the State Board of Viticulture.

The structure was of staff, surmounted by a circular dome. In size it was 50 by 75 feet, and was advantageously located. The main entrance was through the end of a great wine oval and once within, the visitor was ushered into what was without doubt the most harmonious and effective exhibit of wines and brandies ever seen in an exposition. The principal exhibition room was about 50 by 50 feet in size, and here the products of some fifty-two wine makers and merchants were displayed.

In the center was a unique conception in the shape of a ten-sided polygon surmounted by plaster casts of Bacchus and Mercury, seated on a globe. In the center of the polygon was an office, in which the superintendent made his headquarters, while surrounding the whole were booths in which the members of the San Francisco Wine Dealers' Association had their displays.

The different county exhibits were grouped together about the sides of the building. These were unusually tasty and were arranged in alcoves. Just to the south of the main exhibit room was the Weinstube, where numerous tables and chairs were provided for the use of those who desired to taste wines. At the west end of the Weinstube were placed two great oak casks. One of these bore the inscription:

"What is it to us if taxes rise or fall?
Thanks to our fortunes, we soon pay none at all."—Churchill.

The other had this poetic sentimen:

"Sunbeams condensed from Nature's holy shrine
Are gently housed in every drop of wine."

The decorations of the entire Viticultural Palace were of staff and all the pillars and rafters were covered with vines and bunches of grapes. Appropriate verses and mottoes were painted on the walls, all being well selected and to the point.

INTEREST IN AWARDS.

Very little interest was shown by the exhibitors, at first, in the matter of awards, and only nineteen of the wine growers and makers entered for award up to shortly before the judging commenced. But as soon as the excellent personnel of the jury was known and it was announced that the method of judging was to be with the bottles masked and by points of merit, thirty-three of the forty-one growers and makers exhibiting in the "Palace of Viticulture" entered for award.

To show how carefully and conscientiously the judges acted, it may be interesting to know that out of the 84 dry white wines entered only 12 received first-class, 5 second-class and 2 third-class diplomas; out of the 73 dry red wines entered, 12 received first-class, 6 second-class, and 2 third-class diplomas; among 36 entries for sweet wines, only 2 received first-class and 3 second-class diplomas; the 6 entries of sparkling wines gained 3 first-class and 2 second-class awards; and among the 17 entries of brandy, there were 3 first-class and 1 second-class awards.

EXCELLENT RESULTS.

During the 101 days the exhibit was open, 2,842 pint and quart samples—mostly the former—were dispensed to presenters of invitation tickets alone; in addition to this quantity over 1,000 quart and pint bottles were dispensed on special occasions and to visitors unprovided with tickets, as shown by over 4,000 empty bottles returned to exhibitors. Twenty-one cases of wine were also presented to committees for special celebrations, such as Horticultural Day, Santa Barbara and other county celebrations; to the members of the Fair Committee and to members of the press. By actual count, it was estimated that 600 people from every section of the world visited the "Palace of Viticulture" each day, or over 60,000 during the whole term.

SUGGESTIONS FOR 1915.

The Midwinter Fair took place in the spring of 1894, sixteen years ago. In the meantime San Francisco's population has nearly doubled, thousands of additional acres have been planted in vines, hundreds of new wineries have been built and provided with the very latest machinery, and our output of wine has increased at least 20,000,000 gallons. With the additional assistance of novel electrical features, beautiful panoramic photographs, moving pictures and other modern improvements, the grape growers and wine makers of this State should be able to arrange a unique display that will be one of the show places of the exposition.

Adjoining the viticultural building should be a cafe where the public might have an opportunity to taste our California wines with their meals; or, if the cafe idea is not considered feasible, an open-air wine garden could be maintained at a comparatively small cost. Here our wines, grape juice and dainty deserts, prepared with wine, could be offered for a trifling sum.

It may seem premature to discuss the subject of a wine exhibit at the Panama Pacific Exposition in 1915. As a matter of fact it is none too early to begin collecting material. Those of our wine makers who travel abroad can help materially by noting how wines are displayed in similar exhibitions. Let them secure photographs, wherever possible, then when the local committees are ready to begin their labors, they will know the foreign standards they must surpass if they desire to make our California wine display of 1915 the finest of them all.

Beginning of California's Champagne Industry

I HAVE been studying the literature of half a dozen of the leading New York manufacturers of natural sparkling wines and find that nearly all of them claim to have been the first to produce "champagne" in the United States. As near as I can find out from their printed booklets, 1860 was the year they first attempted to make effervescent wines.

This is several years after Don Pedro Sansevian, a native of France, undertook to make champagne in Southern California. He was an early pioneer of California, who had married into a Spanish family, and according to the custom, his Christian name was changed to the Spanish form. About 1857 he tried to make sparkling California from Los Angeles wine, but it had a ground taste, and besides was so rich in sugar that it broke a large proportion of his bottles. After bringing Mr. Debanne, a skillful cellar-master from France, and suffering severe pecuniary losses, he was compelled to abandon the business.

While Sansevian was still struggling with the difficulties of producing a beverage similar to sparkling champagne from the Mission grapes grown on the low lands of Los Angeles, Colonel Agoston Haraszthy made some experiments with Sonoma wine, and he directed his son Arpad, who was studying in Europe, to learn the art of making sparkling wines before returning. Even a half century ago, it was very difficult for a foreigner to obtain admission into a first-class champagne cellar. He paid the proprietor at Epernay well for the privilege, and later made a second liberal payment to the cellar master for instructions, for which he had been prepared by the study of agricultural chemistry. At the end of two years, after his memory and note book had been filled with champagne knowledge, he returned to California, confident that he could make good sparkling wine. He immediately entered his father's cellar at Sonoma and made a lot of 100 bottles. They all sparkled and had a good flavor; and the result was considered a success. Another lot of 200 bottles turned out equally well. Shortly after the second experiment, the Buena Vista Company, which had in the meantime purchased his father's vineyard and cellar, employed him and he bottled 1,000 dozen bottles of Sonoma wine. Unfortunately not a bottle of it sparkled. The result was a loss of $5000, which his father paid. Arpad could not understand the cause of the failure, resigned, and in 1863, became senior partner in a Sonoma house, engaged in the sale and manufacture of still wines and brandies.

The Buena Vista Company employed Mr. Debanne, who put up 30,000 bottles of sparkling wine in 1864, and only 3,000 sparkled. The next year they put up 60,000 and lost two-thirds by breakage, the gas being too strong for the bottles. Out of 40,000 bottles in 1866, only 5,000 sparkled. Mr. Debanne made another attempt in 1867, and then left the company's service. They procured a new cellar master from Europe, and subsequently, several others, until they had tried six, in all, including French, German and Swiss. Sometimes they made passable wine, but the expense of the sparkling wine department exceeded its income by $100,000 in the 16 years of its maintenance, with some interruptions.

ARPAD HARASTHY'S VICTORY.

In 1865, Arpad Haraszthy became a partner in the firm of I. Landsberger & Co., dealer in still wines in San Francisco. He had confidence that he could make a good sparkling wine; but he had found that many experiments would be required to learn how to secure the regularity of sparkle and the desirable flavor. The pure Mission wine was not adapted to the purpose, and suitable varieties were not easily obtainable. But he did not abandon the idea. For years he worked at it, converting his home into a veritable laboratory. His kitchen walls were lined with racks to hold champagne bottles.

At last, in 1869, he felt that he had overcome the difficulties, and he proposed to put up a lot of sparkling wine for the market. Mr. Landsberger objected, but finally, "to get rid of importunity," as he said, he consented that one cask of wine should be wasted. It was made in Mr. Haraszthy's parlor—the carpet having been taken up— and was a success. They then engaged in the business permanently. W. C. Ralston, the head of the Bank of California, heard of it, and being a stockholder in the Buena Vista Company and familiar with its losses sent for Mr. Landsberger and told him that if he intended to manufacture sparkling wine, his credit in the Bank of California would be withdrawn. It was withdrawn; and as their capital was small the firm had many difficulties to overcome on that account, but they persevered, and the wine continued to improve in quality.

Fair to Both Sides

THE PRESIDENT put his finger on the weak spot in the administration of the pure food law. He finds that the fault lies in nice distinctions, such as refusing the name "whisky" to material which has always been known as such simply because of changes that merely increase the proof of the liquor and lessen the percentage of one ingredient. He does not refuse the right to brand as "whisky" a product made from rectified spirits, redistilled spirits or neutral spirits; all he asks is that the brand shall show which kind is offered. This decision, as anyone can see, is just both to the distiller and the public, which is presumed to be the object of the law under which the executive findings come.

The *Chronicle* has had much to say of this general subject, and along the same line of reasoning; and it hopes that the pure food law may be interpreted or modified so far as it affects the labeling of California and other American wines. Where, for example, a native wine, the name of which first meant a place of origin and has come to mean a brand, is ruled out because it was not made in the place where the manufacture of such wine began, a considerable injustice is done. Take Madeira, for example. Nobody who buys wine under that name supposes that it came from Madeira (where the industry has nearly gone out), any more than a builder presumes that the Portland cement he uses comes from Portland, England, or a druggist imagines that the Paris green he sells came from Paris, France. These are now trade names. So are Madeira and port; and by merely labeling the names and addresses of the people responsible for their production on the bottles the public has ample notification of what it is getting. Take the California instance of Tipo Chianti. The local Swiss-Italian growers and makers are merely producing that grade of dry wine, and the name only certifies to the quality, the label clearly showing that the product was grown and bottled in California. Our Tipo Chianti makes no pretense of being imported from Italy; it deceives nobody; yet the nice distinctions which the President noted in the case of whisky has removed "Chianti" from the label.

If the pure food law is to stay on the statute books it will have to be administered and defined with common sense, for no law holds public approval which works injustice or is interpreted fanatically. It would be well for the extreme proponents of the pure food statutes to take a hint from the President.—San Francisco *Chronicle*, December 22, 1909.

Sweet young thing—"No, Mr. Sprat, I cannot accept your invitation. I have learned what kind of a man you are. Mr. Jones told papa he saw you a few moments ago 'hitting a horse's neck.' Oh, how could you be so cruel to a poor, dumb beast? Brute!"—*Judge*.

Deming, Washington, does not want any saloons, and a petition has been filed with the County Commissioners to that effect, asking that no more liquor licenses be granted in the town of Deming.

New York Correspondence

New York, May, 1910.

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW:—Business, locally, during the past month has been far from satisfying. Matters have been very dull, and without any particular reason to be advanced for the dullness. The only activity manifest has been among the importers, and they have been doing more than their share, for this season of the year. However, the bulk of their orders are from the South and Middle West. Little, if anything, being bought by the Far West, and immediate East.

The unsettled weather which has prevailed throughout May is, no doubt, largely contributory to local dullness, as with the sunshiny, typically Spring days that we were favored with in March and April, there would unquestionably be more active buying in anticipation of the summer resort trade. This feature of the usual Spring trade has been practically nil this month. Those few seashore places that have opened up for business, or who remain open throughout the year, are doing nothing. When the comet has finally swung its tail to the other side of the sky, we may be favored with such weather as will encourage the proprietors to stock up the larders or rather wine-cellars of the summer hotels, and the more prosperous residents to hie themselves to the seaside or mountains.

Anticipating the advance in duty on sherries, which becomes effective on August 7th, the major portion of import orders have been on that wine, although the general demand for all imported wines and liquors has been most satisfactory.

New York will be splendidly represented, next week, at the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Convention in Cincinnati. Not alone from the standpoint of numbers, but the most representative members of the trade in this city.

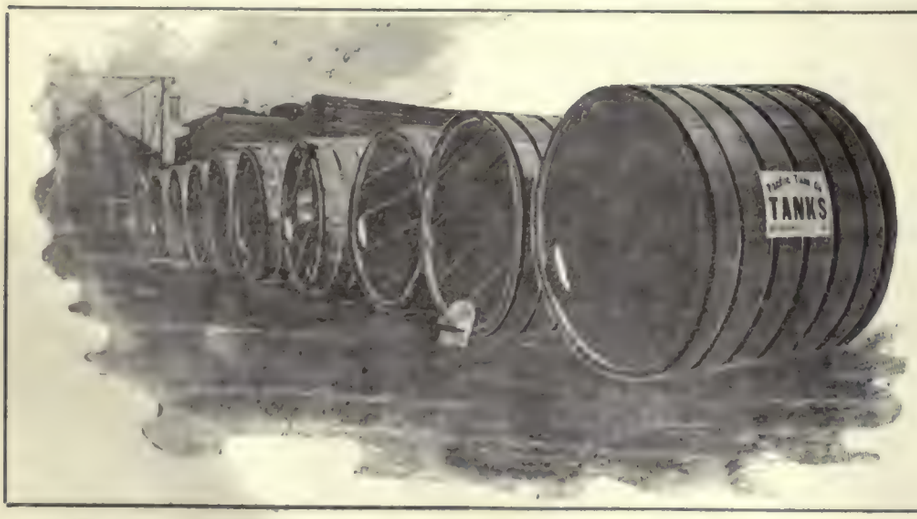
Arrangements have been made for a meeting of the National Association of Mail Order Liquor Dealers and a committee of the Paper Box Manufacturer's Association, at the Convention in Cincinnati, to discuss and consider the adoption of a standard package for express purposes. The mail order business throughout the United States has grown to such proportions that it seems but a question of time, and but little time at that, until they will have greatly displaced the general wholesaler, and eliminated the traveling salesman. With the distiller and distiller dealer finding this outlet through these houses, and they reaching the consumer in his home, where will be the need for a middleman. Of course, for the time being, their greater activities are confined to Local Option and Prohibition sections, but from all accounts, there is no small amount of goods distributed through this medium in sections where neither Prohibition nor Local Option obtain.

New Jersey is trying out a law whereby a wholesale or retail dealer in liquors cannot display outside his place of business the advertisement or sign of any other person. In other words, their signs must be limited to a display of their firm name and business. No more Brewers' or Distillers' signs may be displayed. In some places the law is enforced most rigidly, but it has not been demonstrated finally whether or not it can be made permanent.

And now some enterprising legislator is trying to put through a similar bill in the New York legislature. There does not seem to be much hope for its success, but it means that a strong fight has to be made by the Brewers, as they are the ones to be hardest hit through such a law. And at that, the question arises whether they would not eventually be benefitted through the vast saving on the cost of the signs. Seems to be the sign makers who have the largest interest at stake. It is a debatable question as to how much beer or liquor is sold through the mere display of a sign on the outside of the place of business. The most successful cafes and usually the most representative are those who give no prominence at their entrance or above their doors, as to whose goods are on sale.

Business throughout New England has been materially affected during the past few months by the unsettled conditions due to uncertainty on the May 1st licenses, and in Boston by the Bar & Bottle bill, which has now become a law. This law, which will restrict the sale of liquors in bottle to the Bottle Store, and preclude the sale by bottle through the saloon, although immediately effective, will not go into general effect, seemingly, until next May. Due to the fact that all the licenses, under the old law, were issued in May 1st. However, the advocates of the law may succeed in effecting a more speedy application of it to those licenses as now issued.

If Dame Rumor can be accredited with sometimes hitting the bullseye—our doubts are mainly based on the ladyship implied—the efforts of the California Wine Growers' to secure a decision at Washington, during the present administration, as to "What is Wine," will end as fruitlessly—no reflection on the Ohio wines—as the fight of the Straight Whisky people on "What is Whisky." Were the desired legislation or ruling more particularly directed against the product or output of any State other than Ohio, then this doubt would not be so pronounced. Ohio's sons were ever true to her, and one of them is now said to have completely saved the day for the blending interests of Cincinnati.



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for all purposes
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YOU HERE! AND WHITE HORSE, TOO!



JOS. S. FINCH'S GOLDEN WEDDING RYE WHISKEY PITTSBURGH, PA.



CHAS. MEINECKE & CO.

Agents P. C. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The California Wine Dealers are, almost as a unit, committed to the recognition of such a law as the Bar and Bottle one, just passed in Boston, for the entire country. In this drawing of the lines so strictly between the saloon and the bottle store, they foresee the eventual tendency towards the sale of light wines under a separate license from the sale of liquors in general, making such places distinctive from the average drinking place of the present, and thereby encouraging the consumption of wines.

A question which will be given considerable discussion at the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association is the proposed fight to secure from the Department at Washington, an extension of the present outage allowance. The arguments in favor of this will provide some interesting reading, when the reports on the Convention are published.

There is an apparent sense of general satisfaction among the local dealers with the decision of President Taft on the question of what shall be branded whisky. Bottled in bond whiskies have not grown into sufficient favor throughout New York to make straight whiskies the feature of the day, which would naturally have been the trend, had Dr. Wiley's opinion, as sustained by ex-President Roosevelt, been adopted by the present administration.

While bottled-in-bond whiskies are not so popular here as in other parts of the country, still there is a strong sentiment gradually and effectively developing in favor of straight whiskies at ninety proof, and distillery bottlings have made no inconsiderable inroads on the sale of blends. While the agitation was rife over the question of "What is Whisky," the publicity given to the government's rulings and the arguments of the Straight Whisky advocates were not lost on the general drinking public, and there were many converts, from the ranks of those who were content with the purveyor's classification of the drink as "whisky," to the rank pessimist from the heart of Missouri, who wants to know why and wherefore.

There seems to be a rather general sense of regret that this agitation should end so inconsequently, after what it has cost the entire trade. For assuredly, it would be difficult to attempt to approximate the injury worked to the liquor interests as a whole. From the result, it would seem that the fight was ill-timed. There was sufficient foes without to be fought, without internal dissensions, which brought the business to a standstill, and kept all parties concerned in state of uncertainty, which was absolutely demoralizing.

Importing houses report fair business. From some parts of the country it is quite heavy, and in the South particularly, conditions have been highly satisfactory. The Middle West has also been providing a good portion of the business received by the New York importers, and the East has done fairly well by them. It is only in New York and the Far West that there is any reason to complain. Why this should be so, is difficult to understand, but when the New York Stock market is dull, as it has been, everything here appears more or less affected. People who never bought a share in any thing, except perhaps when they divided a bottle of beer with a friend, seem to decide, "things are rotten"—and they economize. We all hope for an improved stock market.

Local Option in New York State is a dead issue, at least during this legislature. The question is not to come up again at Albany. There was never any great anxiety felt here on the subject. Occasionally, some up State paper finds food for space filling in agitating the possibilities of such an issue, a few editorials crop out here and there, and then it ends.

A valuable pamphlet—Bulletin No. 129—has been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is written by William B. Atwood, Enological Chemist. It contains: 1. Experiments in Cider Making Applicable to Farm Conditions, 2. Notes on the Use of Pure Yeasts in Wine Making. Want of space prevents further treatment of the subject in this paper. The subjects are such that those interested should at once apply for a copy of the bulletin.

We learn from the Sioux City *Journal* that plans for the erection of a giant rectifying plant have been made in that city. It appears from the paper in question that this is a co-operative venture in which all the Sioux City wholesale dealers have joined for the purpose of blending the finest grades of whiskies. Among those particularly active in the new company are H. W. Voss, president of the Crystal Lake distillery and Charles J. Ray, its secretary. The *Journal* says: "The new distillery will be equipped with the latest machinery and will buy its cologne spirits and whiskies from the Crystal Lake Distillery Company."

Announcement has been made by the Anti-Saloon League of Washington that a campaign for a law favoring county unit local option will be started in July, circulars bearing this information being forwarded to all parts of the State.

The Baker City Retail Liquor Dealers' Association has given out the statement that hereafter all saloons would close their doors at 1 o'clock in the morning, and on Saturday night at midnight to remain closed until Monday morning. This is a voluntary act on the part of the Association.

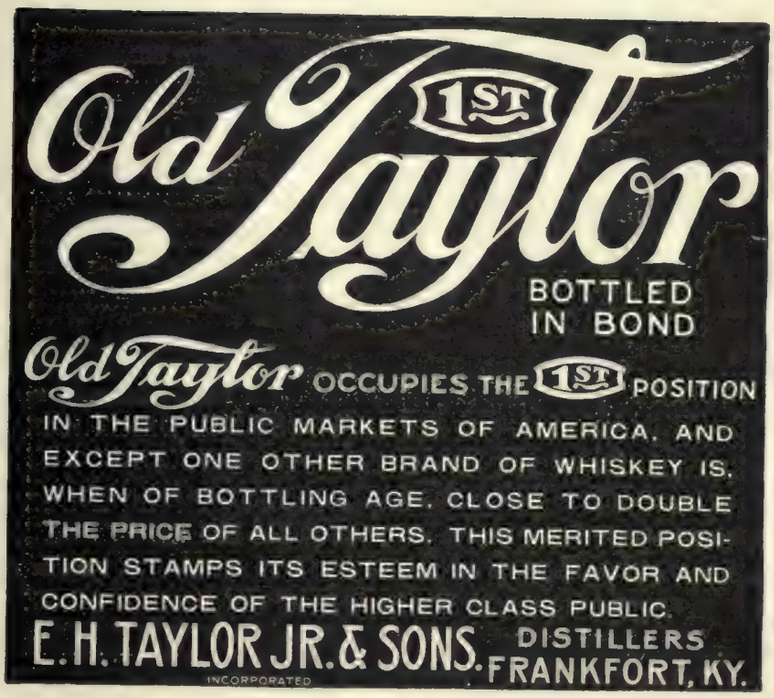
Old Ripy

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH
IN BULK AND BOTTLED IN BOND

T. B. RIPY DISTILLERY
112-8th District
TYRONE, KENTUCKY

ALBERT DALLEMAND & COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILL.



WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTERS

San Francisco, California

WINE AND BRANDY EXPORTS BY SEA

FROM APRIL 20 TO MAY 20, 1910.

Destination.	Bottled.	Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	11	478	$260
" British Columbia	15	2,420	878
" Central America	92	9,751	3,999
" China	5	414	216
" Hawaiian Islands	99	73,713	31,091
" Japan	....	6,079	1,694
" Mexico	59	2,810	1,306
" New York	26	544,847	176,791
" South America	....	3,480	1,576
" Samarange	....	260	200
" Germany	.....	89	67
Total	282	644,341	$218,078

BRANDY.

Destination.	Bottled.	Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	....	177	$300
" Central America	....	30	75
" Hawaiian Islands	13	28	198
" New York	....	1,206	1,708
Total	13	1,441	$2,281

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	8	.....	$63
" Central America	9	.....	67
" Hawaiian Islands	68	.....	614
" South America	34	.....	273
Total	119	.....	$1,017

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	....	293	$798
" British Columbia	1	52	142
" Central America	78	620	1,648
" Hawaiian Islands	140	140	1,661
" Japan	17	.....	91
" Mexico	133	34	701
" South America	4	.....	18
Total	373	1,139	$5,059

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	1 cs Gin, 1 cs Vermouth, 15 cs Cider
	1 cs Ginger Ale, 1 cs Cordial, 4 cs 2 kgs Grape Juice
" British Columbia	1 kg Caromel, 65 cs Bitters, 62 cs Mineral Water
" Central America	20 cs Orange Bitters, 2 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" China	7 cs Grape Juice, 96 gals Alcohol
" Hawaiian Islands	10 cs Champagne, 11 cs Cider, 15 cs Vermouth
	2 cs Bitters, 1 bbl Prune Juice, 206 cs Mineral Water
	15 cs 2 bbls Gin, 1 cs 5 bbls Spirits, 5 cs Absinthe
	1 cs Caromel, 3 cs Cordial, 1 cs 1 hf bbl Alcohol
	2 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Japan	4 cs Champagne, 4 cs Mineral Water
	3 cs Porter, 6 csks Ale
" Mexico	54 cs 5 bbls Mineral Water, 1 cs Grape Juice
	20 cs Gin, 2 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 1 kg Liquor
	10 cs Champagne, 2 cs Ale, 5 cs Vermouth
" New York	75 cs Liquors, 10 cs Sake
" South America	8 cs Champagne
" Cuba	10 cs Grape Juice
Total	659 cs 13 bbls 1 hf bbl 6 csks 4 kgs 96 gals
Value	$7010

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

IMPORTS BY SEA

Domestic.

FROM APRIL 20 TO MAY 20, 1910.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, April 22.

385 bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
60 bbls Beer ..... D. Meinke.
165 bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
340 hhds Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, April 28.

100 hhds Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
110 hf bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
100 qr bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
100 hhds Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
75 bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
120 hf bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
160 qr bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Governor, May 2.

100 bbls Beer ..... John Garlien.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, May 4.

781 bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
105 bbls Beer ..... D. Meinke.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per City of Pueblo, May 7.

2 cs Champagne ..... Napa and Sonoma Wine Co.

FROM PORTLAND—Per steamer Rose City, May 10.

40 kgs Beer ..... G. Liepold & Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, May. 10.

439 bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
69 bbls Beer ..... Order.
190 cs Beer ..... Order.

FROM SAN DIEGO—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, May 16.

25 cs Grape Juice ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, May 16.

40 qr bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
45 hhds Beer ..... Tacoma Brewing Co.
30 bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Brewing Co.
80 hf bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Brewing Co.
200 qr bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Brewing Co.
200 hhds Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
360 bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
180 hf bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
160 qr bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.

BEER IN TRANSIT.

To Santa Clara ..... 170 bbls
" Alameda ..... 596 bbls 78 hf bbls
" Nevada ..... 100 hf bbls 100 qr bbls 395 csks
" Vallejo ..... 70 bbls 44 hf bbls
" San Jose ..... 170 bbls 10 hhds
" Fresno ..... 170 bbls
" Hanford ..... 30 bbls 425 hf bbls
" Stockton ..... 145 bbls
" Bakersfield ..... 10 hhds 25 bbls 246 hf bbls 92 qr bbls

IMPORTS BY SEA.

Foreign.

FROM APRIL 20 TO MAY 20, 1910.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Buccleuch, April 20.

100 cs Mineral Water ..... A. Vignier, San Francisco.
150 cs Beer ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
440 cs Whisky ..... C. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
790 cs Mineral Water ..... Apollinaris Co., San Francisco.
12 csks Wine ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
45 cs Mineral Water ..... Helman Bros. & Co., San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per Newport, April 21.

10 cs Wine ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.

E. A. GROEZINGER Established 1864 E. O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW
SPARKLING AND VINTAGE WINES
CHAMPAGNES
809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Chiyo Maru, April 22.

160 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
140 csks Sake ..... Order, San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE (via Salina Cruz)—Per Ella, April 23.

50 cs Vermouth ..... R. P. Rithet, Victoria.
57 cs Wine ..... Radiger & Janion, Victoria.
70 csks Whisky ..... Order, Victoria.
500 cs Whisky ..... Order, Victoria.
26 cs Wine ..... Radiger & Janion, Victoria.
100 cs Whisky ..... Order, Nanaimo.
3 csks Wine ..... J. Robertson & Son, Vancouver.
15 cs Wine ..... J. Robertson & Son, Vancouver.
25 cs Brandy ..... J. Robertson & Son, Vancouver.
100 cs Brandy ..... J. Robertson & Son, Vancouver.
50 cs Beer ..... J. Robertson & Son, Vancouver.
31 cs Whisky ..... Gold Seal Liquor Co., Vancouver.
70 cs Whisky ..... J. O'Brien, Vancouver.
50 cs Whisky ..... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
20 csks Whisky ..... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
40 cs Whisky ..... Gold Seal Liquor Co., Vancouver.
50 cs Whisky ..... J. Colcutt & Co., Vancouver.
156 cs Beer ..... Ellis & Co., Vancouver.
100 cs Gin ..... Order, Vancouver.
13 csks Whisky ..... J. Robertson & Son, Vancouver.
5 csks Rum ..... J. Robertson & Son, Vancouver.
150 cs Whisky ..... J. Robertson & Son, Vancouver.
19 csks Whisky ..... J. Robertson & Son, Vancouver.
20 cs Gin ..... J. Robertson & Son, Vancouver.
47 csks Rum ..... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Seattle)—Per Watson, April 28.

500 cs Gin ..... J. Buchanan & Co., San Francisco.
30 cs Liquors ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
71 pkgs Liquors ..... Lang & Stroh Co., San Francisco.
5 octs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
1 oct Whisky ..... T. G. Aitken, San Francisco.
100 cs Spirits ..... Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky ..... Order, San Francisco.
500 cs Whisky ..... J. Buchanan & Co., San Francisco.
102 cs Whisky ..... Macondray & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky ..... Wilmerding, Lowe & Co., San Francisco

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Isthmian, April 25.

10 cs Whisky ..... J. C. Haslam, San Francisco.
3 cs Mineral Water ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Champagne ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Cordials ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
5 csks Ale ..... Grandel & Coppa ,San Francisco.
10 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
8 cs Liquors ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.
8 csks Gin ..... T. W. Collins, San Francisco.
10 cs Cordials ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Gin ..... Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
72 bbls Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
1 crate Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
9 cs Wine ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
15 cs Chartreuse ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
117 cs Cordials ..... Blumauer & Hoch, Portland.
10 cs Brandy ..... Descamps & Marco, Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

132 cs Liquors ..... Garbini Bros. & Co., San Francisco.
7 csks Wine ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Virginian, May 1.

5 bbls Gin ..... T. W. Collins & Co., San Francisco.
2 kegs Gin ..... T. W. Collins & Co., San Francisco.
5 csks Ale ..... Rathjen Bros., San Francisco.
25 cs Brandy ..... St. Francis Importation Co., S. F.
200 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
35 cs Whisky ..... C. H. Kamm, San Francisco.
155 cs Gin ..... H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
300 cs Champagne ..... F. Draz & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Champagne ..... C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
68 cs Wine ..... C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
5 csks Ale ..... Stockton Liquor Co., Stockton.
10 bbls Whisky ..... G. S. Ladd & Co., Stockton.
3 octs Gin ..... H. Termon & Co., Seattle.
44 cs Mineral Water ..... Order, Vancouver.
3 cs Wine ..... J. Aronson, Seattle.
785 cs Whisky ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
10 cs Kummel ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
7 cs Liquors ..... S. Hyde, Seattle.
100 cs Champagne ..... United Warehouse Co., Seattle.
1 bbl Whisky ..... C. Eckhardt, Portland.
1 bbl Whisky ..... Imperial Hotel Co., Portland.
1 bbl Whisky ..... N. Uder, Portland.
9 bbls Whisky ..... Rothschild Bros., Portland.
1 bbl Whisky ..... A. D. Germanus, Portland.
23 cs Liquors ..... Silver Grill, Tacoma.
12 cs Bitters ..... Silver Grill, Tacoma.
120 bbls Bottled Beer ..... Hackfeldt & Co., Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

60 cs Beer ..... Order, Los Angeles.
25 cs Beer ..... Hoffschlager & Co., Honolulu.
15 cs Wine ..... Techau Tavern, San Francisco.
5 csks Brandy ..... A. Cora, San Francisco.

30 cs Liquors ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Mineral Water ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco

FROM VICTORIA—Per Queen, April 29.

100 cs Whisky ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
25 cs Whisky ..... J. Levin Co., San Francisco.

FROM GENOA (via Ancon)—Per Queen, April 30.

100 cs Vermouth ..... Mei, Milani & Co., San Francisco.
2 bbls Vermouth ..... Crown Distilleries Co., San Francisco.
350 cs Bitters ..... Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Asia, April 30.

50 csks Sake ..... Macondray & Co., San Francisco.
150 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Sais, May 5.

50 cs Cognac ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
97 cs Liquors ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
20 cs Kirsch ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
50 octs Gin ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
3500 cs Gin ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Benedictine ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
1150 cs Gin ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Orange Bitters ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
62 bbls Wine ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
1000 cs Fernet ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Cordials ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
60 octs Wine ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
1 csk Wine ..... Lemle, Levy & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Brandy ..... J. W. Peterson, San Francisco.
50 csks Mineral Water ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
20 csks Mineral Water ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
5 octs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
28 csks Wine ..... Continental Distillery Co., Seattle.
50 cs Aquavit ..... Hansen & Co., Seattle.
35 cs Benedictine ..... Rithet & Co., Victoria.
100 cs Vermouth ..... Rithet & Co., Victoria.
110 cs Gin ..... E. E. Hose Co., Vancouver.
50 cs Gin ..... J. O'Brien, Vancouver.
250 cs Gin ..... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
175 cs Beer ..... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
50 cs Gin ..... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
78 cs Stout ..... Order, Vancouver.
25 cs Absinthe ..... Hose & Co., Vancouver.
10 octs Gin ..... Robertson & Son Vancouver.
9 csks Wine ..... J. Copley, Vancouver.
18 csks Whisky ..... Robertson & Son, Vancouver.
3 csks Rum ..... Robertson & Son, Vancouver.
110 cs Whisky ..... Bailey Bros., Vancouver.
100 cs Gin ..... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
30 cs Vermouth ..... J. O'Brien, Vancouver.
50 cs Vermouth ..... Hose & Co., Vancouver.
55 cs Benedictine ..... J. O'Brien, Vancouver.
25 cs Benedictine ..... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.

FROM VICTORIA—Per City of Puebla, May 6.

75 cs Kummel .....

FROM VICTORIA—Per Queen, May 13.

25 cs Stout ..... J. Levin Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Chartreuse ..... J. Levin Co., San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Mongolia, May 14.

100 cs Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
60 cs Sake ..... Order, San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Amiral Fourichon, May 9.

50 cs Sake ..... Macondray & Co., San Francisco.

FROM GENOA—SAME VESSEL.

250 cs Bitters ..... Levaggi, Granucci Co., San Francisco.
250 cs Fernet ..... Levaggi, Granucci Co., San Francisco.

FROM MARSEILLES—SAME VESSEL.

500 cs Vermouth ..... Levaggi, Granucci Co., San Francisco.
300 cs Vermouth ..... Tomanovich & Co., San Francisco.
1000 cs Vermouth ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Vermouth ..... Order, San Francisco.

FROM LA PALLICE—SAME VESSEL.

112 cs Wine ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
6 bbls Wine ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
20 cs Rum ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
3 bbls Rum ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
15 cs Wine ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
1 bbl Wine ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
30 cs Absinthe ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
56 cs Liquors ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
350 cs Brandy ..... W. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—SAME VESSEL.

420 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
35 cs Gin ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
70 cs Gin ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Frnacisco.



Guinness' Extra Stout
Bass' Foreign Ale
Boar's Head Brand

BOTTLED BY

T. B. HALL & CO., Ltd. - - Liverpool

American Mercantile Co.

AGENTS

514 Battery St. - - San Francisco

AMERICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY
514 Battery St., San Francisco

SOLE PACIFIC COAST REPRESENTATIVES

Julius Wile, Sons & Co.
Imported Wines and Liquors — New York

Fratelli Branca
Italian Vermouth — Milan, Italy

Legler Pernod
Absinthe and Kirsch — Convet and Pontarlier

T. B. Hall & Co., Ltd.
Ale and Stout — Liverpool, England

R. Beziers & Co.
Sardines — Lorient, France

Dandicolle & Gaudin
Conserves — Bordeaux

Fcois, Lecourt
Mushrooms — Sevres pres Paris

Vve. Goiran & Fils
Olive Oil — Nice, France

IMPORTERS OF PRUNE AND CHERRY JUICE



10 cs Rum ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Frnacisco.
100 cs Whisky ..... J. Levin, San Francisco.
100 cs Beer ..... H. P. Finlay & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Amer Picon ..... Delsol Bros., San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Nebraskan, May 6.

200 cs Spirits ..... Levaggi-Granucci Co., San Francisco.
5 bbls Gin ..... Roth & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ..... H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
15 bbls Whisky ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Liquors ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
86 bbls Whisky ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
2 csks Ale ..... Winedale Co., Oakland.
1 bbl Gin ..... Scheld & Co., Sacramento.
20 csks Ale ..... Varnwig & Son, Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

10 cs Whisky ..... J. Gianelli Co., Stockton.
30 cs Whisky ..... W. Hunt, San Francisco.
25 cs Whisky ..... Kaehler Bros., Fresno.
25 cs Whisky ..... Pleasant Valley Hotel, Coalinga.
150 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
35 cs Whisky ..... Laventhal Bros., San Francisco.
1 oct Whisky ..... Laventhal Bros., San Francisco.
70 cs Beer ..... Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., San Francisco.
185 bbls Beer ..... Lang & Stroh Co., San Francisco.
2 csks Whisky ..... Lang & Stroh Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Whisky ..... F. Gunther, Bakersfield.
1 csk Whisky ..... E. F. Thomson, Kingman, Ariz.
6 octs Whisky ..... H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
75 cs Whisky ..... H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
100 cs Whisky ..... Order, Los Angeles.
60 cs Beer ..... Order, Los Angeles.
2 cs Wine ..... Order, Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Mexican, May 12.

1 csk Brandy ..... Rathjen Bros., San Francisco.
670 cs Whisky ..... W. H. Campbell, San Francisco.
10 cs Liquors ..... Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
6 crates Champagne ..... A. Vignier, San Francisco.
17 cs Wine ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
35 cs Brandy ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
600 cs Whisky ..... Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., San Francisco.
8 csks Ale ..... Scheld & Co., Sacramento.
6 bbls Whisky ..... Order, Honolulu.
129 bbls Beer ..... Peacock & Co., Honolulu.
165 cs Liquors ..... Lovejoy & Co., Honolulu.
25 cs Whisky ..... F. de Bary & Co., Portland.
682 cs Whisky ..... Rothschild Bros., Portland.
15 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, Portland.
100 cs Gin ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
718 cs Grape Juice ..... S. Holmes & Co., Seattle.
50 cs Wine ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
10 cs Bitters ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
20 cs Wine ..... Idaho Wine Co., Seattle.
12 csks Ale ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
21 bbls Whisky ..... Silver Grill, Tacoma.
10 cs Whisky ..... Silver Grill, Tacoma.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

500 cs Vermouth ..... Bertin & Lepori, San Francisco.
15 csks Mineral Water ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
400 cs Wine ..... G. Simi, San Francisco.
11 cs Vermouth ..... Order, San Francisco.
8 bbls Wine ..... Order, San Francisco.
4 cs Wine ..... Order, San Francisco.
20 cs Liquors ..... Levaggi-Granucci Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky ..... Order, Tacoma.
70 cs Whisky ..... Order, Honolulu.
1 oct Whisky ..... S. Damon, Honolulu.
3 cs Whisky ..... S. Damon, Honolulu.
6 cs Lime Juice ..... Davies & Co., Honolulu.
55 cs Wine ..... Order.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Wotan, May 16.

200 cs Vermouth ..... A. Cora, San Francisco.
205 cs Liquors ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
200 cs Brandy ..... Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
500 cs Fernet ..... Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
299 cs Liquors ..... Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ..... Roth & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Spirits ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
42 cs Whisky ..... Wilmerding, Loewe & Co., S. F.
175 cs Stout ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
10 cs Rum ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
165 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
130 cs Gin ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
50 cs Gin ..... Taussig & Co., San Francisco.
10 csks Gin ..... Taussig & Co., San Francisco.
155 csks Wine ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
20 cs Wine ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ..... E. Martin & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Gin ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ..... Rathjen Bros., San Francisco.
175 cs Gin ..... Roth & Co., San Francisco.
205 cs Gin ..... Rathjen Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
400 cs Gin ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
45 octs Gin ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
62 cs Bitters ..... J. de Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ..... Crown Dist. Co., San Francisco.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND

FROM APRIL 20 TO MAY 20, 1910.

Via New Orleans—

152 cs Champagne ..... From Antwerp.
5 cs Wine ..... " Bordeaux.
125 cs Brandy ..... " "
5 csks Wine ..... " Havre.

Via New York—

50 cs Whisky ..... From Glasgow.
3 cs Wine ..... " Liverpool.

The new trustees of the city of Colton have got busy, and as the inhabitants of that city had the poor business sense to vote "dry," they have decided to close the saloons on July 1st. Within a short period of time after that we shall have the great pleasure of recording that the Colton merchants are howling because the business has gone to San Bernardino which wisely knocked out prohibition.

Topazor
The White Wine

Nectarubi
The Red Wine

The Perfection of California Table Wines



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COMPLETE PLANTS FITTED OUT

Continuous Presses
Crushers, Stemmers
and Must Pumps

Toulouse & Delorieux

489 Eighth St., San Francisco, Cal.

—MARKET— CONDITIONS

DRY WINES:—The market for bulk wines is characterized by dullness to such an extent as to cause much complaint on the part of shippers. At the current prices, it is difficult to account for the slowness at this time. The demand in certain Prohibition States in the East has largeley increased, but in the territories where good trade should be found, it is far below the normal. This can not be attributed to the force of prohibition and local option, because the Internal Revenue statisitics show an enormous increase, not only in the consumption of beer, but of whisky, and the gain is the greatest in the latter beverage. This merely goes to make plainer the old proposition that sumptuary laws are useless, except for the annoyance of the better part of communities persecuted by them.

In the case of wines in glass conditions are entirely different. Houses having well established brands report the demand good and steadily growing. This is a significant fact and it certainly points to ultimate success in the introduction of California wines generally in the future.

Exports by sea were of moderate volume, the figures being 282 cases and 644,341 gallons of the value of $218,078.

Imports for the month were 905 cases, 208 casks, 77 barrels, and 60 octaves.

CROP PROSPECTS:—Now that the danger of damage by frost is past reports from the various districts indicate a full crop. In portions of Los Angeles County considerable damage was done to vineyards by a late and severe storm. In some cases lack of cooperage will make it difficult to handle the crop. In this connection the report of the financial editor of the *Call* a few days ago, will be found of interest. Speaking of the stock situation in connection with the California Wine Association, he said that it was particularly well supported during the week's trading, the stock advancing $6.00 per share. "Strength was given the stock when it was learned that the Association would make financial arrangements for handling the year's crop without recourse to an assessment."

BRANDY:—The situation remains unchanged. Exports by sea were of ordinary volume the totals being 13 cases and 1441 gallons, valued at $2,081. Imports were small, the figures being 995 cases and 31 casks.

Production in April was of about usual volume. In the Fourth District the output was 10,127 gallons; in the Sixth District 3,763 gallons; the First District 19,722.

There remained in bond in the State, April 30th, 2,527,306.2 gallons.

WHISKY:—The demand throughout the interior has been normal during the month. In the city, however, conditions have been quite unsatisfactory, business dragging up to the latter part of the month, when there was a considerable improvement. The situation in the metropolis is a puzzler even to the wise men in the trade, as it is hard to reconcile the facts that trade is comparatively good in the country and the opposite in the city. With the favorable settlement of the Panama Exposition proposition and the movement of the large and valuable crops of the State and Coast, it is almost certain that the city will get back to a lively basis. An encouraging feature of the situation is the continual defeat of the Antis in their strongholds, showing that the masses are growing wise and are coming back to a sane basis of consideration of the liquor problem.

Exports by sea were not of usual volume, the totals being only 373 cases, 139 gallons, valued at $5,059. On the other hand, imports were heavy, the figures being 6,995 cases, 142 casks, 19 octaves, 224 barrels and 1 crate.

Imports of gin were again heavy, totals being 8,060 cases, 18 casks, 11 barrels, 2 kegs, 108 octaves.

IMPORTATIONS:—Business is moving along quietly with most of the importing houses. However, the volume of imports is fairly good. The figures follow:

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Mineral water, 992 cases, 65 casks; Bitters, 734 cases; Cognac, 50 cases; Aquavit, 50 cases; Kirsch, 20 cases; Absinthe, 55 cases; Benedictine, 215 cases; Lime Juice, 6 cases; Fernet, 1,750 cases; Amer Picon, 50 cases; Grape Juice, 743 cases; Stout, 278 cases; Spirits, 400 cases; Cordials, 182 cases; Chartreuse, 20 cases; Kimmel, 85 cases; Ale, 57 casks; Champagne, 455 cases, 6 crates; Rum, 40 cases, 55 casks, 3 barrels; Liquors, 1,132 cases, 71 packages; Beer, 1,036 cases, 2,994 barrels, 490 half barrels, 600 quarter barrels, 785 hogsheads, 40 kegs; Whisky, 6,995 cases, 142 casks, 19 octaves, 224 barrels, 1 crate; Wine, 905 cases, 208 casks, 77 barrels, 60 octaves; Brandy, 820 cases, 31 casks; Vermouth, 2,941 cases, 2 barrels; Sake, 50 cases, 710 casks; Gin, 8,060 cases, 18 casks, 11 barrels, 2 kegs, 108 octaves.

BY RAIL IN BOND:—Champagne, 152 cases; Wine, 8 cases, 5 casks; Brandy, 125 cases; Whisky, 50 cases.

BEER:—All things considered, business with the beer men has been fairly good. While with the majority it has not been up to old-time standard, still it could have been far worse. The recent exceptional warm spell has done much to put a brighter aspect on the situation.

Exports by sea were nominal, being 119 packages bottled, valued at $1017. Imports by sea, including domestic receipts, totaled 1,036 cases, 2,994 barrels, 490 half barrels, 600 quarter barrels, 785 hogsheads and 40 kegs; Ale, 57 casks; Stout, 278 cases.

Edgar M. Sheehan Resigns

EDGAR M. SHEEHAN, for the past eight years identified with the California Winery, five years of which time he has been general manager and vice-president, at the beginning of May announced his intention to leave the California Winery on or about August 1st, to go into business for himself, and stated that he had tendered his resignation to the board of directors.

At the time mentioned Mr. Sheehan refused to make public the future steps he intended to take, but on May 12th articles of incorporation of the Sacramento Valley Winery were filed. The articles stated that the purpose of the corporation is to manufacture, buy and sell wines, brandies, whiskies, spirits, unfermented grape juice, cordials and all other spirituous and non-alcoholic liquors. The principal place of business is Sacramento, and the directors are Edgar M. Sheehan, A. A. Merkley and H. L. Stevens of Sacramento; Charles Paule of Oak Park and Louis M. Haight of Stockton. The capital stock is $100,000.

Evidently no time has been lost in taking the initial steps, as we learn the new corporation has already bought the old Pioneer Warehouse at Sacramento, and that improvements, which it is believed will amount to $50,000, are now being made. With so good an executive officer at its head there can be no doubt of the success of the Sacramento Valley Winery, and we feel sure that the trade will join with us in wishing Edgar M. Sheehan health and strength to realize his high ambitions in the wine trade.

"Independents" Join Allied Wine Men

THE stockholders meeting of the Independent Wineries of California was held at Fresno, in the Council Chambers of the City Hall on May 26th. The Mayor of the city, D. Rowell, who was introduced by W. L. R. Rogers, acting president, "as the friend of the Greatest Industry in Fresno county," made an eloquent address of welcome which was received with applause.

The meeting elected Mr. Rogers chairman and Mr. L. T. Stephenson secretary, and the regular order of business was laid over till the arrival of the southern men who had been delayed by a wreck on the Southern Pacific.

A number of speakers were called upon by the chairman to address the meeting. Mr. Louis Landsberger, the broker of the Independents, pointed out that the fact that there was less than 150,000 gallons of wine unsold. He declared that this was a remarkable condition of the trade which he believed had been brought about by organized effort. Other speakers, Mr. Wilkinson, of the Lodi Co-operative Winery, Mr. Johnson of the Elk Grove Delegation, Mr. Perley K. Bradford of Bruceville, Mr. Brown of Lodi, Capt. Rennie of Fresno, W. F. Broderick of the California Barrel Co., Mr. Nolan of the Fresno Cooperage Company and others of the Independent Wineries followed in the same line, giving many interesting facts as to the successful action of the organization.

Mr. B. F. Lamborn, Secretary of the Allied Grape and Wine Industries, spoke at length upon the excellent work which has been done by that organization, notably the appointment of the committee recently sent to Washington, Mr. C. J. Wetmore, W. A. Dondero and the attorney of the Association, Mr. Bert Slesinger, for the purpose of obtaining a revisal of the Pure Food Board's ruling that the word "type" must be used in certain labels of California wines. Mr. Lanborn pointed out that this was in reality a sweet wine fight which had been won without the assistance of the Independent Wineries of California, and had obtained the unrestricted sale of wines marked "California Port" and "California Sherry." He further stated that many other matters were now before the "Allied" that would also work great benefits to the "Sweets." He urged the "Sweets" to individually join with the "Allied" to the end that the work should show a united front, and be done jointly by all interested. He maintained that it was the forte of the Allied Industries to promote the increase of the consumption of pure California wine.

Mr. Lamborn's strong and able address hit the "Sweets" in the solar plexus, and it was immediately voted for the members of the Independent Wineries of California present to take out membership in the Allied Grape and Wine Industries and urge all the members to individually affiliate with it. The stockholders then went into executive session.

The next morning the visitors enjoyed auto rides through the many vineyards and were most royally and hospitably treated by the people of Fresno, at a well arranged and suitable banquet.

The following well known people in the grape growing and wine making business were present at the meeting: S. Guasti, H. S. Baer, Louis Landsberger, W. Mayhew, B. F. Lamborn, W. C. Brown and wife, T. W. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkerson, Mr. and Mrs. Beiden, Mr. Foulks, Perley Bradford, E. Del Roza, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mattei, Mr. A. Mattei, Jr., Mr. Wm. Rennie, Mr. W. F. Broderick, Mr. Frank J. Nolan, Mr. Malto, Mr. Schalitz, Mr. Meakin, Mr. Coffman, Arthur Tarpey, Mr. S. Hockelroad, L. C. Stephenson, John Peterson, L. R. Rogers, Chas. Adams, Alfred Stern.

Selling Spurious Champagne

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* states that "owing to the operation of the new tariff, taken in conjunction with the regulations of the Pure Food law, the domestic market is being flooded with spurious champagne. * * * Under the strict regulations of the Pure Food law, it is not possible to sell a domestic champagne as such. The law ordains that domestic sparkling wines cannot be offered for sale in interstate commerce as 'champagne,' but must be labeled 'American sparkling wines, champagne type.'

"To evade this regulation and pass off on the public a carbonated native wine as French champagne unscrupulous dealers have not hesitated to bottle this product with foreign labels, and this wine is being largely consumed. Not only is a fraud perpetrated on the public, but the Government is subjected to a loss of revenue, seeing that the sale of the genuine imported champagne is damaged.

"The importers complain that not only have they to bear the burden of the higher duty, but that they are not receiving the protection due to them in the pursuit of a legitimate trade. The Wine and Spirit Traders' Association has taken action by reporting the state of things to the Pure Food Department at Washington. A large seizure of labels bearing the trade marks of well known foreign brands was recently made, and legal action is pending, several prosecutions being threatened."

Gigantic System of Robbery

A CINCINNATI dispatch of May 24th states that at a meeting of State presidents, belonging to the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, held in that city, an aggressive campaign against sumptuary laws was planned. It was urged that a firm stand should be taken for the enactment and enforcement of statutes by which disreputable saloons might be eliminated.

According to the dispatch, a bitter attack was made upon the Anti-Saloon League by Henry C. Maine of Rochester, New York. He declared that "the League had organized a gigantic system of robbery. To carry it out, crowds surround and threaten legislators and parade the streets, demanding destruction of property and stifling of commerce. The judges sitting in cases involving the general rapine, are threatened with defeat at the polls if they stand for the rights of property."

The conference was held behind closed doors, but Morris Westheimer, president of the association, said the object of the meeting was to plan a nation-wide action against prohibition.

The Board of Trustees of Yreka City have amended the liquor ordinance by the addition of Section 12, which reads: "The Board of Trustees may by resolution, grant permission to the saloons in said town, on special occasions, to remain open all night."

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Squatters in Vina Vineyard

RECENT information from Chico is to the effect that the claims of A. B. Foster, Walter Baker and G. W. Morrison of that place, who filed notice of location on 280 acres of land in the heart of the famous Stanford ranch near Vina, have been confirmed by Land Commissioner Fred Dennett of the General Land Office at Washington.

The Chico *Record* gives the following description of the land filed upon: "The land is located south and east of Vina, being in a belt twenty chains wide, the northern forty acres of which is about a quarter of a mile east of Vina.

The northern 120 acres is located by G. W. Morrison. On this is situated the Stanford dry-yards and numerous buildings needed in the handling of fruit. Twenty-eight acres of this tract is planted to peaches, and sixty-five acres to grapes.

"Immediately south of this tract is the location of W. J. Baker, who takes 80 acres, forty acres of which is planted to grapes, and the remainder given to alfalfa and a Japanese garden.

"Foster takes the south eighty acres, seventy acres of which is planted to grapes.

"Leland Stanford, in acquiring the tract, doubtless did not discover the Government land lying in the midst of the big farm, or he would have taken steps to secure title.

"The tract in question is worth at least $50,000."

A campaign for closing every saloon in Kitsap County, Washington, has been started. The petitions set June 21st as the desired date of the special election, and call for local option elections in Bremerton, Charleston, Port Orchard(the county seat) and Poulsbo, as incorporated towns, and also in the portion of the county outside the limits of any incorporated town.

Morris F. Westheimer Re-elected

MORRIS F. WESTHEIMER, president of the Susquemac Distilling Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, was paid the well deserved compliment of re-election to the presidency of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association. It is no joke to perform the duties of this office and the Wholesale Liquor Dealers of the United States are fortunate in gaining Mr. Westheimer's consent to serve another term. He has done highly important work in the interests of the trade and is an able, fair-minded man who commands the respect of not only all his friends but of his opponents. With his experience during the past term of office, he will be able to do far more and better work than in the past. We congratulate the trade as well as Mr. Westheimer.

California Wines Were All Right

FORT SMITH, ARK., May 17.—Federal Judge Rogers today released a carload of California wine that was attached here recently under the provision of the pure food law that wines must be properly labeled, it having been charged that this wine was mislabeled. Judge Rogers followed the recent Supreme Court ruling that when the label gave the place of manufacture and the name of the brands there was no violation of the law.

Orders have been issued by the Postal authorities in Washington that after July 1st no stage carrying mail will be permitted to carry liquor. For some time it has been thought that some of the stage drivers were in the habit of furnishing liquor to the Indians, the bottles of "fire water" being packed in boxes and the like in order to pass the inspection of the government men.

CORNING & COMPANY

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Largest Independent Distillers in the United States

DISTILLERS OF

Old Quaker Bourbon, Bottled in Bond

Coronet Dry Gin

The Acme of Perfection in Liquors. Guaranteed under the National Pure Food Law

PACIFIC COAST DISTRIBUTORS

H. & M. RATHJEN CO., San Francisco,Cal. H. JEVNE CO., Los Angeles, Cal. COBLENTZ & LEVY, Portland, Ore.

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of April, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in 6th (new) district	19,0072.2
Received from other Districts, California	8,089.0
Received from special bonded warehouse, other District, California	6545.6
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	4,716.4
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	39,747.1
Exported	
Tax paid	47,047.1
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, April 30, 1910	1,621,773.5

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of April, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	10,127.0
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	3,173 3
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	3,407.0
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	6,882.1
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	15,635.3
Exported	
Tax paid	122,769.1
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, April 30, 1910	646,192.8

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of April 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	3,763.0
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District,	8,385.0
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	2,979.7
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Exported	
Tax paid	2,394.6
Used in Fortification	
Remaining in bond, April 30, 1910	259,339.9

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of April, 1910.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification		
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification		

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	
Sherry produced	
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Tokay	
Malaga	
Madera	

Total sweet wine produced in April, 1910: No production

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of April, 1910.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification		
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification		

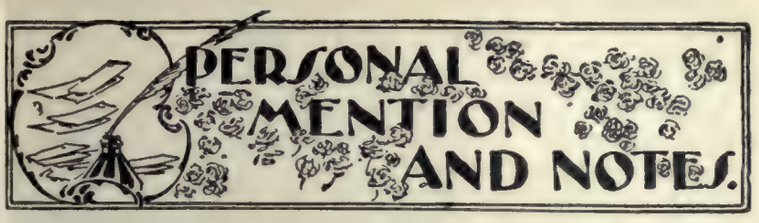
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	
Sherry produced	
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Tokay	
Malaga	
Madera	

Total sweet wine produced in April, 1910: No production

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of April, 1910.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification		
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification		

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	
Sherry produced	
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	

Total sweet wine produced, month of April, 1910: No production



W. Hansen, general manager of the California Wine Association, has gone to England to take a well deserved rest. Mr. Hansen has been working very hard for a long time and this vacation is for the purpose of recuperating his health which has been in a bad state for some time. The REVIEW wishes him a pleasant outing and hopes he may return in his usual vigor.

The Italian-Swiss Colony bears the reputation of fair dealing in all the districts of California wherein it carries on business. The Lemoore *Republican* testifies to this by saying: "Another big thing for our city is the Italian-Swiss Colony winery, making annually more than half a million gallons of the finest of wines of various kinds, providing a sure market for all kinds of grapes and a certain income to our vineyardists."

During the present month the bottling of wine at the Greystone Winery in St. Helena has been resumed. In March 49,000 bottles of wine were shipped from Greystone to San Francisco and Winehaven. Since that time Superintendent Miller has been so busy with his force of men caring for the last season's vintage and shipping wine in large quantities to the California Wine Association's big plant at Winehaven, that bottling was suspended. It has now been resumed and will be continued until this year's vintage commences.

WHEN Roosevelt recently visited Copenhagen, the municipality of that city paid the ex-President and California the high compliment of placing none but wines made in this State upon the banquet board, so as the Sonoma *Expositor* phrases it: "Burgundy from the vineyards of the Golden State, Tokay expressed from the fruit of the vines of her generous hillsides, champagnes that sparkle like the laughter of her skies were quafted in honor of the greatest American."

The wines in question came from the cellars of the Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company, well known to contain some of the highest class wines made from grapes grown in the vineyards of far-famed Sonoma County.

A. Vignier Incorporated report very satisfactory business with the well known Luxus beer, brewed by the Fred Krug Brewing Co., Omaha, Nebraska. This "quality" beer has evidently taken a firm hold on the popular taste in this market, and well deserves the recognition. It is light in quality, highly effervescent and pleasing to the eye as well as the palate. Such a combination should be a winner.

We are informed of an important change in the firm of Braunschweiger & Co., this city. Mr. Edward Braunschweiger has purchased the one-quarter interest of his sister, Mrs. E. W. Bachrach. This acquisition makes Mr. Braunschweiger the sole proprietor of the business of Braunschweiger & Co. This well known old German house was established by Mr. Ed. Braunschweiger's father way back in 1870 and has been in business continuously since then and is one of the representative firms on the Coast. We wish the young man a full measure of success.

INCREASE OF TARIFF

MESSRS. IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE:

On August 7th prox. the new Payne Tariff Rates will be applied on Italian Wines, Liquors and Cordials, to supersede the Dingley Reciprocity Rates that are now being charged.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLACE YOUR ORDERS

NOTE THE FOLLOWING INCREASES THAT WILL TAKE PLACE ON DATE NAMED:

FERNET-BRANCA -	Duty increase will be of about $2.50 per case
Italian Brandy, Grappa, Anesone, Etc. - - - -	From $1.90 to $2.10 per case
Sparkling Lagrima Cristi and other sparkling wines - - - -	$3.60 per case
Chianti Wine, Barolo, Marsala, Capri and all other still wines - - -	$0.60 per case
Vermouth - - - - - - - - - -	$0.60 per case

We are sole agents in North America for Fernet-Branca Bitters and leading brands of Italian Wines, Liquors and Cordials. Correspondence Solicited

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PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

R. M. WOOD.....EDITOR
Office: No. 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.
Rooms 304-305

California Wines Winning Recognition

GREAT credit is due to the Eastern representatives of the Italian-Swiss Colony and Wetmore-Bowen Co. for their success in having our California red and white wines served at the elaborate banquet given at the Hotel Astor, on Monday evening, May 9th, to inaugurate a movement to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the first settlement of Manhattan Island by the Dutch, in 1613, by holding an international exposition in the City of New York in 1913. We understand that every arrangement had been made to serve French still wines at the banquet, a price per plate, including wine, having been fixed upon by the management of the Hotel Astor which has never in its history, either at a private or public function, served anything but foreign wines.

However, the California representatives in New York used their best efforts to have our native wines favored, and after much parleying and wire-pulling, they were successful in having Asti Colony Tipo and Cresta Blanca Sauterne served to the seven hundred people who were present. It was a fine advertisement for our California wines as the gathering was a very distinguished one, the guests of honor including the Governors of California, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Georgia, thirty prominent men especially appointed and representing thirty different states, the mayors of half a dozen cities, and several notable foreign consuls.

Want Home Rule in Oregon

THE Portland (Oregon) *Oregonian* states that as a resistant force to the State-wide prohibition movement, the Hotel Men's Association recently met and organized the "Greater Oregon Home-Rule Association." The purpose of the new organization is to establish a policy of home rule for each incorporated city and town.

The meeting was attended by managers and proprietors of the leading hotels of the State and they were unanimous in their opinion that another organization, to which all business men other than those engaged in the manufacture or sale of liquors, except hotel and innkeepers whose principal occupation is the serving of food and lodging to guests, would be eligible, and that a policy of home rule for incorporated cities and towns in the State be adopted.

The meeting was called for the express purpose of forming the new and broader organization. Eligible business men in the State will be asked to join and a campaign will be launched for home rule. In addition to this specific object, the Greater Oregon Home-Rule Association will assume the attitude of a boosters' club and do what it can for all that is good for Oregon.

Charles Kroschel, of Albany, Oregon, was fined $50 for selling near-beer. Probably had he sold beer, these crazy fanatics would have hung him, or if whisky, burnt him at the stake. If this kind of thing is not checked the tortures of the inquisition will soon be renewed!

California for the Settler

In the early days of California the honest attempts of journalists and others, were somewhat marred by the drawing of extreme differences that really existed between this State and Eastern territory lying between the same latitudes. For instance, much was said about roses and strawberries in California at Christmas time. While perfectly true, it was beyond the comprehension of the majority of Eastern dwellers, with the result that our writers were generally looked upon as members of the great Ananias Club.

All this is changed, and the literature now sent out, while not perhaps more truthful, dwells upon practical utilities, leaving the extreme differences between East and West in climate and vegetation to be discovered by the settler upon his arrival in the "land of promise."

In line with this sensible practice, the Southern Pacific Railway Company has recently published a well-edited and profusely illustrated book, entitled "California for the Settler," giving facts and figures of the greatest value to all those intending to make their homes here and earn a living from the soil. It is impossible with the limited space at our command to do more than emphasize the reliability of the information given, and advise every person interested to obtain a copy from the company.

Allied Wine Men Indorse Dr. Wiley

THE Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California, appreciating the action of Dr. Wiley, of the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., in remaining neutral in the matter of the word "type," argued by a committee of that body before that Department, and decided in favor of the Californians, recently sent the following telegram to the learned doctor:

"The Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California deprecate and sincerely regret the unjust and unwarranted criticisms of yourself, appearing in the *American Wine Press* of May 15th. We consider you a true friend of our great industry. At last meeting resolutions commendatory of your attitude adopted.

"FRANK A. BUSSE, President,
"Allied Grape and Wine Industries."

Keep Alive

Tell us, are you advertising
In the same old foolish way,
Blowing in your dollars
And persist, "It doesn't pay?"

Think the whole world knows your address?
"Cause it hasn't changed in years."
Wouldn't the pathos of such logic
Drive a billy-goat to tears?

"Just a card" is all you care for,
Hidden, lonesome and unread,
Like the sign upon a tombstone
Telling the folks that you are dead.

Wake up, man, and take a tonic.
Bunch your hits and make a drive,
Run a page and change your copy—
Advertise and keep alive!

—Exchange.

OBITUARY

J. D. Frey

IT is with sorrow that we announce the death of J. D. Frey, General manager of the Western Distilleries of this city and Agnew, at the early age of 47 years. Deceased was born at Washington, D. C., coming to California at an early age. He commenced his business career on this coast with the Illinois Central Railroad, in which employ he remained for twenty-three years, after which he became manager of the Western Distilleries in which position he soon grew well and favorably known to the liquor trade.

Although not a Californian by birth he was one by adoption and choice. Imbued with the spirit of the West, he became an ardent advocate for the home industries of this State, and all his energies were bent in the developing and marketing of its products. In this congenial work he labored too hard, resulting



J. D. FREY

in loss of life at the zenith of his usefulness. If we had a few more men like J. D. Frey it would be better for the Golden State, to which his death is a great loss.

Mr. Frey was a firm believer that as good, or better, manufactures could be produced here as elsewhere, and his faith in the possibilities of California assisted others to succeed in building up our industries. His genial and sunny disposition aided him in making friends in both business and social worlds and he was always heartily welcomed wherever he went. In business he believed in "a square deal" for all, and did his best for those who reposed confidence in him—in saying this we mean the entire trade, for no one doubted his good faith!

The private life of the deceased was an ideal one; he was a domestic man and devoted to his family. He left a widow, a son and a daughter to mourn his loss, and who no doubt enjoy the sympathy of the large circle of friends who knew him well and so highly respected him.

Andrew Hemrich

SEATTLE, May 9, 1910:—One of the most powerful figures in the brewing industry in the West, Andrew Hemrich, 53 years old, wealthy pioneer citizen of Seattle, and for seventeen years president of the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company, died in the Minor hospital about 4 o'clock in the morning of May 2 after an illness of four months. The end came unexpectedly. He had been in the hospital only four hours. Mr. Hemrich had been slightly ill for over four months. Six weeks before his death his condition became serious.

Besides being the domination figure in the brewing industry of the Northwest, Mr. Hemrich was one of the organizers of the Seattle and Lake Washington Waterway Company, and at the time of his death was vice-president. He served in the State Senate of Washington for two terms beginning in 1898. He was a Republican. He had extensive real estate holdings in Seattle.

Andrew Hemrich lived a busy life. Few knew him for his real worth. He discharged his full duty as a citizen, business man and philanthropist whatever the occasion. Not once during his business career did he fail to respond to any call for funds, influence or other assistance needed with which to promote or protect his city's welfare. He was noted for his generosity and he often erred on the side of indiscriminate charity in order not to deny the petition of any worthy individual or charitable organization that asked his help.



ANDREW HEMRICH

A native of America, Mr. Hemrich was born in Alma, Wisconsin, October 31, 1856. He was the son of John and Catherine (Koeppel) Hemrich, both natives of Germany. He was educated in the common schools until he was fourteen years old. He went west, to the mining regions. He spent ten years in Colorado, Nevada, Idaho and Montana. Besides mining he engaged in the brewing industry and he established a brewery in Glendale, Montana, which he conducted for several years, He sold out and became manager of the Bozeman Brewing Company of Bozeman, Montana. He resigned after two years to

come to Seattle and establish a brewery business with John Kopp.

From his arrival in Seattle February 18, 1883, Mr. Hemrich took active part in local business and political circles. The new firm was established at Bay View under the name Kopp & Hemrich. Two years later he was joined by his father John Hemrich and his brother-in-law Frederick Kirschner, in the organization and incorporation of the Bay View Brewing Company. In 1893 the business was merged into the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company. Its trade soon began to grow and now it is the largest establishment of its kind on the Pacific coast. Mr. Hemrich was president of the company from the time of its organization until his death.

Mr. Hemrich is survived by a widow, and his mother, Mrs. Katherine Hemrich, four sons, John Alvin, Ernest and Karl Hemrich, and one daughter, Katherine Hemrich, together with a sister, Mrs. Emma Kirschner and three brothers, William, Alvin and Louis Hemrich.

San Bernardino Squelches The "Drys"

The fact that San Bernardino went "wet" at the recent election is now an old story, but we think the way it went "wet" proves that the people of these southern cities are gradually beginning to understand that prohibition and business do not pull well together. The sweeping victory, for prohibition, which was defeated by a majority of 465 votes, is credited to the pronounced attitude in favor of licensing saloons by the majority of business men in that town. They declared in published interviews that if the prohibition ordinance became law, it meant business depression for years.

We learn from a dispatch that "the victory is a great disappointment to surrounding towns, whose residents stormed San Bernardino, and at a public meeting held at a pavilion urged the voters to stand for prohibition, promising the town the bulk of the trade from Highland, Rialto, Colton and other busy sections in the citrus districts."

The business men before alluded to may have held reasonable doubts with regard to these promises, or possibly as to the power of the promisers to deliver the goods, but knew that opening properly regulated saloons in San Bernardino meant that this business would then be sure to come to their city, just as naturally as water runs down hill. The result cannot fail to be that when the many "dry" cities and towns in that vicinity see the prosperity of San Bernardino, prohibition in them will meet with just as crushing a defeat as it recently did in the latter city.

Soft Drinks Are Poisonous

ONCE more on the approach of summer the department of agriculture has issued a bulletin full of warnings against the dangers of soft drinks, of which the so-called temperance friends have little or nothing to say. The mere name of soft drinks is alluring but deceptive, and it is more descriptive of the drinker than the drink, for, as a rule, he takes into his stomach that which will work harm, and will create a dope habit of a more degrading and dangerous character than that caused by excessive use of alcoholic beverages.

The public should understand that many of the so-called soft drinks contain cocaine, caffeine and other deleterious agent. They might bear in mind also that insurance companies are beginning to consider the status of the soft drinker as a future risk. The young person, whether festive or fagged, will find it worth his while to approach the allurements of the soda fountain with a greater degree of caution. It is ever the young and thoughtless, of adventurous and unformed taste, who are subject to mental or nervous strain, such as factory employees, stenographers and typewriters, that are prone to indulge in this class of beverages. It is an anomaly that so little attention is paid to this snare for youth by the W. C. T. U., and kindred bodies, who are so prominent in the crusade against alcoholic beverages, to "save the young." It is certainly an inconsistency arising from a one-sided and exaggerated point of view.—*Ex.*

C. H. Fuson, who with Ben D. Harris, compose the liquor dealing firm of Harris & Fuson on Stockton place, San Francisco, filed a voluntarily petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court on April 22nd, both as a co-partner and an individual, with liabilities of $1688.87, and no assets. Harris

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"IN PURITY IS HEALTH"

San Francisco Office and Bottling Works

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The Russ

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CASSERLY'S

¶ A CAFE FOR GENTLEMEN

98 Market St., at California San Francisco

JAS. P. DUNNE

1 STOCKTON ST.

SAN FRANCISCO



For explanation go to

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346 Pine St., at Leidesdorff St.
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Bar Supplied with Standard Brands of
WINES AND LIQUORS

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The Chronicle Bar

6 Kearny San Francisco, Cal.

P. W. WOBBER, Proprietor

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Royal Arch After "Blind Pigs"

AT THE recent convention of the Pacific Coast Grand Lodge of the Knights of the Royal Arch, it was agreed to take steps to prosecute the "blind pigs" now so prevalent in San Francisco. The statement was made that there are more than 3000 now in operation. There can be no excuse for the presence of these unlawful liquor dealers, and it is only right that not only the Knights but city authorities take this matter in hand and close up all the unlicensed bars now running in this city.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: William C. Wood of San Francisco, Grand Valiant Commander; Thomas W. Roulo of Los Angeles, Grand Lieutenant-Commander; Col. Theodore Gier of Oakland, Grand Treasurer; William Jungblut of San Jose, Grand Orator; F. J. Roney of San Francisco, Grand Recorder; Charles Gottwals of Marysville, Grand Master of Ceremonies; Nicholas Reinecker of Alameda, Grand Captain of the Guard; J. C. Davis of Sonora, Grand Tyler; C. W. Pendleton of Los Angeles, Grand Attorney; Grand Trustees, John L. Herget, J. Harry Daley, C. F. A. Last, F. J. Dietrich, P. N. Hanrahan, Herman Bayer and C. Barr.

Five thousand and fifty dollars was added to the fund to take up the Royal Arch block of $250,000 of exposition stock. This brings the amount subscribed to $15,850. The further collections are in the hands of the exposition committee, consisting of E. L. Wagner, chairman; I. H. Spiro, J. Harry Daley, Oscar Hocks, John L. Herget and Frank Roney.

In 1911 the convention will be held in Los Angeles.

The "Russ," on Montgomery street, is a typical San Francisco saloon, attractive interior, handsome bar, the best of drinkables and eatables, and a hearty welcome. A visit in the middle of the day shows the old style bountiful and well-cooked lunch, which, after the custom of the city since "the days of old, the days of gold," has ever been one of the attractions of the true California saloon. In fact, a better resort than the Russ in which to quench the thirst, or eat a lunch, it would be hard to find. In consequence it is largely patronized, and when the Russ building is properly appreciated by business men its clientage is bound to rapidly increase. It is right in the center of a busy neighborhood and so located as to command much transient trade. Under all circumstances, therefore, its attractions guarantee its success, and under the present excellent management it is daily becoming more popular, and bids fair to build up a first-class connection.

The Emeryville Trustees have screwed down the lid a little tighter, by passing an ordinance prohibiting music and dancing in saloons. This movement on the part of the Trustees came as a result of a protest raised by the churchmen of the town, who complained that the combination of music, dancing and liquor was proving too great for the morals of the community. The writer of this notice lives close to Emeryville, and can truthfully aver that this is the first time he ever heard of that race track town possessing any morals and doubts that the action of the Trustees will succeed in producing any.

An Internal Revenue Inspector has decided all the temperance bars in Chico, California, must pay a license of $20 a year, as their "soft" drinks contained 2 per cent of alcohol, and the government only allows 1 per cent in temperance drinks.

Opposes Prohibition in Hawaii

FROM Honolulu, T. H., comes the news that Alfred Castle, member of the Board of Liquor License Commissioners, is opposed to prohibition, and believes that the existing liquor law, with three changes, is entitled to support. He recommends first the prevention of the rectifiers business and the sale of adulterated liquor. Secondly, compelling wholesalers to abstain from selling liquor in small quantities, and thirdly, that the Legislature should make an additional appropriation for the work of the liquor license board of Oahu, so that two inspectors could be employed instead of one, as at present.

Commissioner Castle, who, the Honolulu *Bulletin* says, "has an intimate knowledge of the practical working of the present Statute," believes that the existing law, with these modifications, is entitled to the support of the people of Hawaii, and should not be cast aside for a prohibition law.

During the recent hot spell general public attention has been turned to the merits of the various beers, which when old Sol gets in his thirst-begetting work are much in favor. Among all the best brands, and there are very many in San Francisco, none find more favor than the celebrated Weinhardt's beer. It is a splendid specimen of the admirable malt liquor now being brewed on the Pacific Coast, bright amber in color, delicious in taste, with just enough of the hop bitter to act as a tonic and appetizer. Any good judge of beer will be delighted with Weinhardt's, and the attention of the trade is called to its merits. A good beer of some well-known brand, propertly drawn, is one of the best advertisements that a saloon can have, and no proprietor should select any beer before he has thoroughly tested Weinhardt's. We believe it is bound to prove a good seller and give every satisfaction to thirsty customers.

Prtoect Your Health



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COOKS SPRINGS MINERAL WATER

BE YOUR DRINK AND BE WELL

AUG. LANG & CO.
AGENTS
18th and Alabama Sts.
Telephone Market 588 SAN FRANCISCO

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136 South Broadway
Opposite Mason Opera House
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THE WALDORF
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648 MARKET STREET
NEW SAN FRANCISCO'S FINEST BUFFET
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San Francisco's Most Magnificent Bar
CHOICEST IMPORTED GOODS AMERICA'S FINEST WHISKIES
10 THIRD STREET
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Fine Imported and Domestic Wines and Liquors
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THE BEST THERE IS IN WET GOODS
S.W. COR. POWELL AND ELLIS STS.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

HOUSE FOUNDED 1853.
BANK EXCHANGE
Back at the same old stand; same old goods; same excellent service. The fire did not get me.
I import
Famous Old Campbeltown SCOTCH WHISKY
Pisco de Italia, Madeira Wine
Sazerac de Forge & Sons' Brandy
DUNCAN NICOL
S. E. CORNER MONTGOMERY AND WASHINGTON STS.
SAN FRANCISCO

Carlsten's Imperial Stout Porter
BEST IN THE WORLD
Nine Gold Medals from 1897-1905
YOUR ESTABLISHMENT IS NOT COMPLETE WITHOUT IT
PACIFIC COAST AGENTS
SWEDISH-AMERICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY
2168-2174 Market Street
SAN FRANCISCO

Telephone Temporary 1210
The Bernhard Mattress Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron Beds, Wire Beds, Top Mattresses
Pillows and Upholstery
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO SHIP WORK
791-793 MISSION ST., Near Fourth St. SAN FRANCISCO

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

New Baldwin Cafe

KILBORN & HAYDEN'S new Baldwin Cafe, adjoining the Flood Building on Market street, is to be opened on Wednesday, June 1st, and that celebration cannot fail to be a great success, as both partners in the business are well liked by both the trade and the public.

The place itself has been very handsomely fitted up by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, who as usual have made a most artistic job of the interior. The woodwork, plain, substantial and massive, is the leading feature, and forms a perfect setting for an immense mirror which lines the back of the bar. Two other mirrors, also on the bar side of the room, are set in onyx frames, and are so formed as to reflect the light through that ornamental and semi-opaque stone. The usual adjuncts of check room for parcels, toilet, etc., are all so arranged that visitors to this new hostelry are assured "all the comforts of a home."

The saloon is set well back in the premises, leaving space for a roomy cigar stand, and a mezzanine floor above, which is occupied by a large and convenient barber shop. There is also at the back of the saloon another mezzanine floor which will contain proprietor's office, etc.

As far as the commissary is concerned it is well known that the names Kilborn & Hayden stand for the best in the land both for eating and drinking. The high character enjoyed by the Ferry Creamery Cafe and Restaurant, is a sufficient guarantee of the quality of the goods which will be on tap at the new establishment, also for first-class service and considerate attention for the comfort of guests.

At last the Police Commission of this city has thought proper to grant a license to Michael Debret and Angeleno Campani, lessees of the San Marco Hotel at Geary and Mason streets. Before the fire Debret was one of the proprietors of "Marchands," and is well known as a first class caterer.

There certainly will be a big kick coming in Los Angeles County if the license ordinance drawn up is passed by the Board of Supervisors. It will affect wineries, billboards, drug stores, dance halls, sparring exhibitions and many other things. One of the changes made by this ordinance is the selling of wine by the wineries throughout the county. Heretofore the wineries could sell an amount as small as one-fifth of a gallon, while under the proposed ordinance the minimum amount is increased to ten gallons.

HULSTKAMP & TOON & MOLYN
Established A. D. 1775
Holland's Best Schiedam
GIN
by the Case, in Quarts or Halves
For price and terms apply to
EMIL TIRGRATH
Importer
132 River Street Hoboken, N. J.

The State Eagle Officials Elected

AT the State Aerie of Fraternal Order of Eagles held at Ukiah May 17, Stockton was chosen as next meeting place. The following officers were elected: J. E. Shaffer, Los Angeles, No. 102, W. S. P.; Tom Carpenter, Alameda No. 1376, W. S. V. P.; H. F. Briggs, Fresno No. 39, W. S. chaplain; Gus Pohlman, San Francisco No. 5, W. S. secretary; M. A. Fitzpatrick, Oakland No. 7, W. S. treasurer; J. H. Daley, San Francisco No. 5, W. S. trustee; W. C. Brown, Lodi No. 343, W. S. conductor; G. W. Hopman, Healdsburg No. 1673, W. S. inside guard; J. E. Harding, Santa Paula No. 998, W. S. outside guard.

Matt Grimm's is, and has been for years past, one of the most popular saloons in this city. Lying in the background and away from the usual channels of travel, this well-arranged thirst-quenching establishment is a restful place, where the busy man of the street can drop in and banish his cares, while he imbibes his chosen drink and take a much-needed rest. Matt's is typical of the Golden West, where the saloon must be a combination of restful beauty, fine liquor, and perfect service to command the best custom. All this and more could be said of this delightful retreat on Liedesdorf street. The building was erected on purpose for the business and although the man who designed it is no more, the business he built up and so carefully provided for remains and thrives, a monument to the memory of that genial, kind-hearted and successful business man—Matt Grimm!

If young beginners in the trade want to learn for themselves the secret of success in the saloon business we would advise them to call at No. 10 Third street, and have a chat with that veteran purveyor of good things to drink, "Ben" Jellison. Taking into account the many years he has served the public, his advice would indeed be well worth having, and even a chance visit to such a perfect establishment, as the one over which he presides, enables the visitor to realize the several causes, which united are the foundation of his popularity. First, his establishment is bright, cheery and comfortable; secondly, everything allowed behind that handsome bar is the best in his experienced judgment that the market provides, and thirdly, Ben Jellison is there himself with genial smile and handshake to see that his guests enjoy themselves and are properly served. That is why the crowd comes and goes at No. 10 Third street all day long, and why Ben Jellison is a successful and popular man!

At Pendleton, Oregon, analysis has shown that the near-beer sold as a temperance drink does in fact contain from 4 to 5 per cent of alcohol, and is in fact beer. Only one sample tested showed 2 per cent of alcohol, and could be classed as near-beer. Only fancy, 5 per cent alcohol, how awful!

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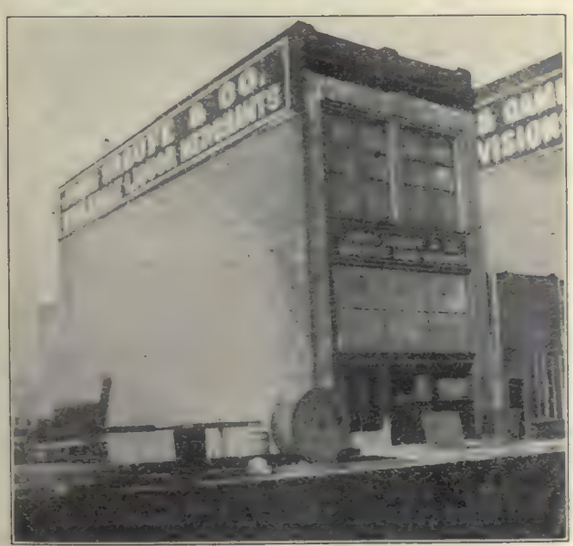
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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Denver Swats the Prohibs Awful

THE result of the election of May 18 in Denver, Colorado, while being a great gratification to the friends of personal liberty, was an awful swat for the "sure thing" prohibition party in that city, which expected to carry it with a sweeping majority. They had the advantage of sailing under the banner of the reform element campaign which was the result of the agitation brought about by the publication of a book entitled "Beast and the Jungle," written by the famous Judge Ben Lindsay, father of the Juvenile Court of today. The Denver newspapers declare the victory one of general reform and this includes the proposition that the prohibitionists were beaten by the surprising majority of 15,000 votes.

We agree with the Denver newspapers in saying that the result is in the line of reform, because in the matter of liquor contests it places the prohibitionists where they belong, way back, which is reform.

Beer Consumption Shows Increase. Why?

THE Department of Internal Revenue reports that the barrel tax on beer for the month of March, 1910, amounted to $4,993,793, as compared with $4,079,222 in March, 1909, this being an increase of 22.4 per cent. The beer sales for March, 1910, beat all records for the same month in any previous year. They show an increase of nearly 8 per cent over the largest March sales previously recorded, which occurred in 1907.

It is recalled that the beer sales for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, showed a decrease of 4.14 per cent., as compared with the previous year, the total amount of beer sold being 56,303,479 barrels of 31 gallons. The beer sales for the months of the current fiscal year (June 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910), show an increase of 1,876,528 barrels, or 4.60 per cent.

Danville, Va., Votes "Wet"

DANVILLE, VA., held a local option election on April 28, in which the "wets" were victorious by a majority of ten. The local option leaders have accepted the result and will make no contest, they conceding that the vote was a fair expression of the will of the citizens of that city.

Redondo Goes Very Wet

THE patriotic voters of Redondo Beach had the good business sense to work together and win a decisive victory for the "Wets." The vote stood 357 for believers in personal liberty and common sense, and 247 for the puritanical anti-saloon and prohibitionist party. In consequence, Redondo Beach will retain its saloons together with its self-respect, and those who wagered money on the "Wets" made a nice winning. It is understood that over $5000 changed hands on the result of the election. The "Wets" offered unlimited sums that the city would go their way by over seventy-five majority.

Rah! For Los Gatos

SAN JOSE advices state that the recount of the tie vote in the Los Gatos election, has been concluded, giving R. P. Doolan six votes more than F. W. Derrickson. As Mr. Doolan favors a more liberal liquor policy in the town, and two of the other trustees take a similar view, the "wets" feel that they have won at least a partial victory.

Mendocino County appears to be getting a good ducking by the prohibition wave. We learn from the local press that twenty-one "dry" petitions have been received by the Board of Supervisors from various precincts, of which sixteen have been passed as good. As there are seventeen "dry" precincts in that county, it looks as though the thirsty traveler will soon think that he has struck the desert of Sahara and that all of the oases have dried up.

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Good Clean Service and Popular Prices

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In conjunction with our restaurant we have the most complete Bar in the West.

KILBORN & HAYDEN, Props.

Vineyard and Cellar

Bioletti "Shows" Table Crape Growers

PROFESSOR BIOLETTI delivered a lecture recently at Stockton in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. The professor dealt with the table grape question, and stated that the low prices received by growers for grapes in the East was owing to poor quality. He declared that in the past 50 per cent of the tokay grapes shipped out have been below the commercial standard.

He informed his hearers that cultivation and irrigation will make vigorous vines and will tend to prevent sunburn. The proper production will prevent grapes becoming flabby and will greatly enhance the keeping quality of the Tokays. There are two general ways to diminish crops, the proper pruning of the vines and the subsequent thinning of the bunches. By cutting off half the bunches the color is improved, the bunches fill out better and each berry fills more nearly perfect. Proper pruning will prove valuable and will save in the handling much labor and expense.

The thinning process in cost will range from $2.50 to $15 an acre and the average gain per acre will be $7.50 per acre after excluding costs, the gain coming from the highly improved quality, each bunch being prettier to look at, better in color, larger and sweeter in taste. When bunches have a tendency to be too compact, growers should cut from the bottom. The best time to trim bunches is when the grapes are about the size of No. 4 bird shot. At this period the cutting is also cheaper.

Regarding the packing, he said: "Packing and shipping must be done scientifically in order to get the best commercial results. Sweating is a very frequent mistake made by growers. Tokays should be picked when warm, not damp. They should be packed in flat boxes and placed in a shed until shipping day. One spoiled box in the East prevents the sale of twenty boxes of excellent quality."

When?

LODI, May 18.—Another winery is about to be established in or near Lodi in time to handle this season's crop of grapes. Charles A. Heinrich of Oakland says he is about to incorporate the Golden West winery, with ample backing, but he declines to state who are its backers. He is making 15-year contracts for grapes at $10 a ton, which is just twice what other wineries offered last season, and $4 better than offered by them this season. These contracts are being signed up by many growers, who see in them a chance to make money from their vineyards for $15 years. If the contracts for the output of at least 10,000 acres of grapes are signed up Heinrich says a winery plant costing between $250,000 and $300,000 will be erected here.

A dispatch from Stockton at the end of April says that "owing to an understanding between the independent wine makers and the California Wine Association, whereby the price of wine has advanced, it is estimated that wine grapes should bring $8 per ton this year."

From Lodi we learn that the demand for grape juice is rapidly increasing, and that it will take the balance of the season for the Lodi Fruit Products Company to supply the orders which are daily arriving.

At Eureka, Humboldt County, a deputy revenue inspector arrested D. F. Peron for selling liquor without a revenue license. Peron was fined $41.

Attorney Hoefler Denies All Charges

ATTORNEY L. M. HOEFLER, who was charged by Ferdinand and Mary Albertz with having fraudulently obtained control of the Moulton Hill Vineyard Company and its Sonoma county properties, has filed an answer to these charges in the Superior Court.

Hoefler declares the statements of the Albertz' that they are the real owners of the Vineyard Company are untrue. The stock in question which gives him the controlling interest was transferred absolutely and not merely pledged to him in March of 1907, he says, when by the payment of $8000 he prevented its sale, which would have operated against Albertz.

It has been his intention, says Hoefler, to give Albertz an interest in the property as soon as he was reimbursed for cash advancements made to the corporation. At the time the transfer of stock was made, he asserts, Albertz had been declared bankrupt in the United States district Court with liabilities totaling more than $12,000, of which $750 was owing Hoefler's firm.

Hoefler then appointed Albertz superintendent of the vineyards, but subsequently, because of his incompetence, he says, he was compelled to discharge him. Hoefler denies that he is in control of a dummy board of directors or that any but one of such directors are his office employees. He declares that he has entered into no conspiracy with the officers to defraud the company or that in suing the company for the return of moneys loaned that he is actually suing himself, and that no defense will be entered.

He declared that Albertz has no interest in the concern and is not a party to the suit.

New Vine Disease In Yolo

NEWS comes from Berkeley that the appearance of a new and unexpected disease in the vineyards of Woodland has resulted in the request of the horticultural commission for the presence of Prof. Frederic Bioletti, head of the department of viticulture of the college of agriculture of the university. Prof. Bioletti will start at once for the vineyards. According to the information he has received, the pest is similar to a scale and does great damage to the plant. But few of the vineyards have been attacked, and the university savant hopes to check the disease before it gains any headway in the region.

Mr. H. R. Bostwick will succeed Mr. Moroney as president of the Jesse Moore-Hunt Company, of whom we will have more to say in detail in the coming number of the REVIEW.

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A dispatch from Escondido states that President W. E. Alexander of the Homeland Acres, is proud of the results obtained in planting several hundred acres of muscatel grapes on the McCoy tract this season. He is employing the Carmel method of dry farming in the care of the vineyards and with excellent results. Men with teams and cultivators are constantly going over the land, at present covering every foot of it every fifteen days. In this way the ground is kept moist and pulverized.

Last month vineyardists in the vicinity of Lockford organized under the name of Lockford Grape Growers' Association. The organization was made for the purpose of marketing crops direct. The growers claim they have been at the mercy of the middlemen and shippers every season, in consequence have suffered heavily, and they hope by united action to get better prices.

Advices from Sonoma state that at the end of April the big winery on the Picetti ranch, five miles east of town on the Napa road was destroyed by fire. Seventy-seven thousand gallons of cooperage, 35,000 gallons of wine and the building were entirely consumed. A smaller winery containing 10,000 gallons, located but 15 feet distant from the one destroyed, was saved after a hard tussle with the flames. The cause of the fire is unknown but is supposed to have been started by hobos. The loss was $20,000, which was partially covered by an insurance policy for $5850.

At Stockton recently the South San Joaquin Table Grape Growers' Association elected the following officers: President, B. H. Von Glahn; vice-president, Charles Filloon; secretary, E. E. Welty; treasurer, William Filloon; directors, George Minges, J. S. Moulton, P. G. Toyner, T. A. Proudfit, W. W. Fowler.

The association will affiliate with the North San Joaquin grape growers' organization at Lodi. Secretary Welty was named to represent the association at all meetings of the county growers.

The county association has asked the Supervisors to appoint a deputy horticultural commisisoner with an office at Lodi, whose duty shall be to inspect fruit trees in shipment. The salary of the inspector shall be $5 a day.

An exchange says: "At the big Lachmann & Jacobi winery in East Petaluma extensive improvements are being made. The Herbert, Voget & Marks Company of San Francisco have seven coopers at work constructing a 200,000 gallon tank in the big building. It will be some time before it is completed. The winery is doing a big business and is kept busy filling the many orders that daily arrive.

On May 23rd the Board of Supervisors of Santa Clara county declined to submit to the electors of the county an ordinance closing up all saloons outside incorporated towns, by a vote of 3 to 2. This commendable action was taken because the Supervisors believe that the great wine industry of that valley would be jeopardized by the adoption of such an ordinance as was petitioned for. The county ordinance affecting the sale of liquors will, therefore, for the present at least, remain unchanged.

WANTED—Small second hand wine filter. Apply, Benj. Schnier, 549 Hayes St.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

The San Francisco *Argonaut* referring to the now closed incident of the requirement of the use of the word "type" on California wine labels, says: "The incident has some value as showing what must invariably happen when the operations of industry come under the supervision of petty bureaucrats. In such cases authority is placed invariably in the hands of a small-brained officialism; men who are doing important things find themselves hindered and pestered by officials whose only means of demonstrating their activity is to be everlastingly meddling with something or somebody. We have seen this sort of thing in practice during the past two years not only in connection with our wine industry, but in a vexatious hold-up of our cured fruit industry. Nobody with common sense wants to see the government so mix in matters which do not concern its responsibilities as to put upon industry the embarrassments and vexations which inevitably come under bureaucratic systems."

At Nampa, Idaho, a dispatch informs us that sentiment has turned against the crusade of the Law and Order League over the method employed by that organization in obtaining evidence to prosecute alleged "boot-leggers." J. C. Nichols, a Deputy Game Warden, was employed by the Law and Order League as detective to catch persons believed to be selling liquor in violation of the local option law. He is severely criticised for his conduct in obtaining evidence. It is charged that he appealed to various friends to get him liquor, and in one instance approached a man as a brother Odd Fellow, representing that he was ill and needed a drink. Who but a fanatical prohibitionist would be guilty of such a dirty trick as that!

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License League Addresses Mayor McCarthy

TO His Honor, the Mayor of San Francisco, California:—The prohibition wave that has been passing over the country is showing unmistakable signs of subsiding because the people are finding out that prohibition, whether by State or county, does not prohibit.

The undisputable evidence of the Internal Revenue Department proves beyond question that putting over half of the United States under prohibitory laws has increased the per capita consumption of distilled and fermented liquors fifty per cent.

Prohibition destroys millions of property and of revenues, but it does not check the demand for whisky, beer, wine, brandy, gin, alcohol in the form of patent medicines, etc., and while this demand exists the mail order houses, the druggists, the bootleggers and the moonshiners will see that it is supplied.

A nation that consumes each year twenty-three gallons of alcoholic beverages per capita may pass prohibitory laws, each voter favoring them for the other follows, but it will not be denied these beverages by any edict of law and it will not for long, nor seriously, prosecute the men who supply them.

The question, therefore, for the future is to regulate the sale of these beverages and it is the part of wisdom to adopt regulation that will regulate.

The people and the press of the country are demanding obedience to law and the liquor trade will welcome the adoption of license laws that will both encourage and compel obedience so far as their trade is concerned.

Persecution, excessive taxation, excessive competition and nominal penalties may compel the saloonkeeper in his fight for existence to do things that are wrong, but it is a great mistake to suppose that brewers, distillers, wholesale or retail liquor dealers favor law violation or that they would not welcome a law abolishing such practices.

I ask your consideration, therefore, of what are known as Model License provisions and should they appeal to you I urge that your influence be employed to engraft them into your liquor ordinances.

We recommend:

First—That all licenses must be renewed so long as the holder is not convicted the second time of the violation of law and the business is not prohibited by a vote of the people.

Second—The licenses issued in the future shall not be in excess of one license for each five hundred of population.

Third—That the license shall be reasonable, fair and just and not represent a penalty.

Fourth—That for the first conviction by a jury of the violation of law the license shall be suspended for thirty days and the place closed for that period. And for the second like conviction the license shall be cancelled, and the holder never again licensed to retail liquors in that city.

The permanent license will remove the saloonkeeper from politics, for the political boss could no longer cancel his right to do business; it would be a valuable asset and especially if limited in number as suggested, and the holder of such a license would hesitate a long time before he would invite its destruction by violating a law.

The mandatory penalty which no judge could set aside would do away with the farce of minimized penalties which are generally imposed and which are merely an invitation to further disobedience.

Under most of our license laws the profits incident to the violation of law are so great as compared with the penalties imposed that the one thought of the saloonkeeper in his fierce struggle for existence is to get around the law, but under Model License the saloonkeeper's one thought would be to obey law.

Saloonkeepers, like bankers, merchants, manufacturers, railway companies, oil magnates and men in general will violate law if it pays and if the penalties are small, but no man will violate law if he knows it will not pay.

The National Model License League has but one purpose and that is to bring about the adoption of license laws under which the liquor trade will not be tempted or compelled to violate law, and in submitting our ideas to you we indulge the hope that you will give them your favorable consideration and join with us in urging their adoption.

Yours very truly,
T. M. GILMORE,
President National Model License League.

Decision on the Tippling Act

IN THE case of F. J. Bettencourt, a grocer at Watsonville, against Jerry Sheehy, a Pajaro farmer, the decisions of the Superior and Appellate Courts were recently reversed by the Supreme Court. The State court of last resort decided that the tippling act, which does not allow for the collection of any debt above five dollars on account of liquors sold, applies only to sales of liquor across a saloon bar. It does not apply to merchants.

Only a short time ago we heard much about a wonderful reformation in Chicago. Nevertheless, a recent dispatch from the Windy City states that eight indictments against moonshine distillers of that city and liquor dealers who have purchased whisky manufactured by them have been voted by the Federal Grand Jury. It is alleged the moonshiners who distilled the whisky supplied it to certain dealers at a cost 10 cents a gallon below the amount of the Federal tax, which is $1.10 a gallon.

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Dr. Wasson's Fight For Temperance

THERE are signs of a strong rational movement in favor of real temperance. The resignation of the Rev. Dr. William A. Wasson from the Protestant Episcopal Church to devote his life to this great American problem is significant of the increase of rationalism in opposition to the intemperance of Prohibition.

Dr. Wasson is a brother of the Rev. James B. Wasson, formerly assistant pastor of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church in Manhattan. He has been in charge of Grace Church, Riverhead, L. I., for eight years, having been pastor of Grace Episcopal Church in Brooklyn previously. Four years ago he began his anti-prohibition struggles in an open letter to a Riverhead newspaper in which he vehemently advocated license in the liquor traffic.

Although the clerkyman was criticised by his congregation, the town of Riverhead responded to his sally by going "wet" in the elections. Subsequently he carried his fight into every town in Suffolk county, and as a result practically the whole county voted anti-prohibition.

Dr. Wasson's letter of resignation is as follows:

"Grace Church Rectory, Riverside, L. I., May 14, 1910.

"The Right Rev. Frederick Burgess, D. D., Bishop of Long Island:

"My Dear Bishop:—I hereby tender you my resignation of the rectorship of Grace Church, Riverhead, to take effect on September 1st next.

"This is a step that I have had under serious consideration for some months. It does not mean that I have less regard for the church or her work or less appreciation of my duty and privilege as her minister. On the contrary, it is these very considerations that are determining my course—that I may serve the church more effectually. I see an ampler opportunity than a local pastorate can afford of preaching the Gospel, 'as this church hath received the same,' and I feel that I am 'thereunto called.'

"The supreme immorality that confronts and threatens the Christian church in this country is that which masks and misreports itself under the guise of that noble word Temperance. The prohibition movement is more dangerous than commercialism, for the latter at least makes no pretense. If it demoralizes, it does not deceive. The poisonous influence of this humbug 'Temperance' is more disastrous than that of drunkenness, for the latter is seen and loathed for what it is, whereas the prohibition propaganda parades in the livery of Heaven.

"This spurious 'temperance' slurs, not always covertly, our Lord Jesus Christ, because, in his own words, he came 'drinking.' A copy of the *Prohibitionist,* the official organ of the National Prohibition party, is before me, containing an editorial in this very strain, the gist of which is that if Jesus did drink wine, he was ignorant of what He was doing, ignorant of that fact that He was setting a bad example to all future ages! Jesus Christ must sit at the foot of these blasphemes to take lessons in good morals. And these modern scribes and pharasees have the brazen nerve to call themselves Christians!

"Calling the master of the house Bellzebub, how much more them of his household. This perfiidious crusade denies and where it can, tears away and destroys the lawful liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free. Our own branch of the one Universal Church, in agreement with all the other ancient divisions of the same, expressly and formally places the wine cup in the hands of every communicating member and commands, 'Drink this!' Indeed, it looks on this sacrament as at once the consummation and the well spring of the Christian's spiritual life. Our church, in so many words, in the catechism teaches that wine (and by analogy other alcoholic beverages that may be no more dangerous than wine) has an even stronger claim than that of legitimate indulgence. It teaches that wine is a food; 'Our bodies are strengthened and refreshed by the bread and wine.' How far, or whether at all, the individual member of the church shall commonly use these beverages the church leaves to the conscience and good sense of the member.

"The moral influence of this tyrannical unscriptural, and unchristian prohibition propaganda is wholly and many sidedly bad. While the masses of its adherents are, no doubt, sincere and honest, its protagonists, as a class assault all who differ from them with the savage and venomous ferocity. Even to question their wisdom argues moral depravity. In addition, they slander and falsify. They brow beat. They set wicked traps to entice to sin. Where they prevail there begins an orgy of hypocrisy and lawbreaking, and the last state of the community is worse than the first.

"I believe there is a great and urgent work for the church and her Master to be done in exposing and combating this threatened reign of terror. In this work I propose to do my little share by giving up my whole time to it. I shall oppose that menace to true religion with voice and pen. With my brother, I am now collaborating on a book aiming at once to expose the real character of this mis-called temperance movement and to show how intemperance can be met and overcome, here a little and there a little, by methods that approve themselves to the reason and invade no inherent rights. I am writing for the periodical press as well. And I am prepared to speak wherever men will listen to the voice of the church and the message of the everlasting Gospel that has been intrusted to her care.

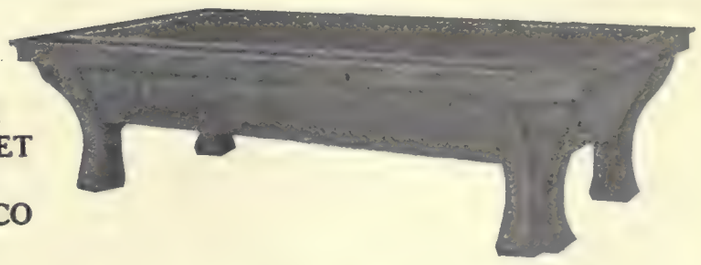
"Henceforth, I shall give my time and thought to fighting temperance falsely so-called and advocating the true temperance, which means moderation and self-control.

"Yours sincerely,
"WILLIAM A. WASSON."

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SAN FRANCISCO



TEL. SUTTER 333

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES---BAR FIXTURES---BOWLING ALLEYS AND SUPPLIES

Whisky and Beer Interests of Indiana United to Meet Common Foe

A RECENT dispatch from Indianapolis states that the liquor dealers and distillers of Indiana have joined hands with the Indiana Brewers' Association in the matter of introducing needed reforms in the liquor business and to bring about the enactment of a new liquor law that will provide among other things for a strict regulation of the business. Hitherto the two branches of the trade have been kept apart by jealousies and suspicions. But now it may be expected that any proposed new law which comes to the front will bear the stamp of approval by both elements of the liquor business. This is regarded as an important development in the fight, because the oposition to curtailment of personal liberty is better organized now than heretofore.

Advices from Bellingham, Washington, state that the anti-saloon forces carried the local option election at Friday Harbor, San Juan county, by a majority of 51. Three saloons, the only ones in the county, are affected.

The Warner, Idaho, council has decreed that all saloons doing business in the city limits must hereafter for the first time in the town's existence, pay a city license of $250 a year in addition to the county license. No opposition to passing the regulation was made by saloon men.

Bakersfield is to have a brewery. The concern is to be known as the Farm Products Brewing Co., and the place where its principal business will be transacted is Bakersfield. It is capitalized for $500,000 in shares of $1 each. There has been actually subscribed $300 by the incorporators, who are Fred Hollinger, Anton H. Fowler and John M. Fowler, all of Los Angeles.

Dayton, Washington, is in the limelight again as a glaring example of how prohibition does not prohibit. A dispatch says local option has failed to stop the importation of liquor into Dayton, according to a freight agent, who recently said that 500 to 800 bottles of beer are being shipped in daily. This is being delivered to private homes for "table use" in barrel lots. Another arrest for intoxication was made yesterday. Nice law-abiding place, Dayton!

A New York City doctor, said to be rich enough to devote his time to seeking for violations of the ordinance prohibiting smoking in the subway, at which he has been most successful, is now trying to stop smoking in any public place, or in the streets of the city. The more forms of "prohibition" there are, the better, for in time the public will become disgusted with the attempts of people who attempt to regulate mankind according to their individual ideas. In addition, it will bring to the aid of the liquor interests, other branches of business, whose existence may also be threatened.

UNWISELY CONTINUED.

Judge—Have you been arrested before?

Prisoner—No, sir.

Judge—Have you been in this court before?

Prisoner—No, sir.

Judge—Are you certain?

Prisoner—I am, sir.

Judge—Your face looks decidedly familiar. Where have I seen it before?

Prisoner—I'm the bartender in the saloon across the way, sir. *Harper's Weekly.*

Prominent Anti-Converted

IT IS not often that any members of the Anti-Saloon League are found to acknowledge their mistake, and resign from that body. It appears, however, that the Rev. C. W. Helt is one of them, as he has not only resigned his office of superintendent of the Evansville, Indiana, district of the league, but what is more, given some cogent reasons why he did so. He states that he is a teetotaller and ardent and sincere advocate of prohibition, but he has reached a place where he "will not allow his desire to bias his judgment as to the best method of dealing with so important a matter as the drink question."

Mr. Helt treats the subject at length, and holds that laws cannot be successfully enforced without a sustaining public sentiment. "An unbiased study of the problem has," he says, "forced on me the conclusion that unconditional prohibition of the liquor traffic in the present generation, with our complex citizenship, is a practical impossibility, and that the money expended and the efforts put forth by the Anti-Saloon League and kindred organizations, with the prohibition idea as the ruling motive, have been unwisely directed.

"The only practical and permanent solution of the liquor problem lies in education and the enactment of laws which are reasonable, and which will make the successful control of the traffic possible."

The reverend gentleman is quite correct, and it is the very views which he holds and so plainly states, that give rise to the belief that every man belonging to the party in question must be either a fool or a knvae. Mr. Helt is no fool and refuses to play the knave any longer, and like an honest man comes forward and states why.

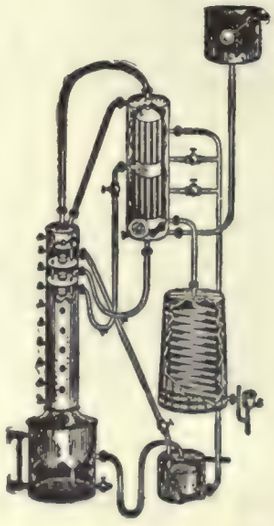
Attorney Frank H. Powers of this city is said to be forming plans to gather together the scattered monks of the Carthusian order, who were driven out of France in 1903, and get them to settle in California. The proposition would of course cover the renewal of the manufacture of the grand liqueur of Chartreuse.

The San Francisco *Call* which makes the above statement says: "Chartreuse is said to be a most complex product, resulting from the maceration and distillation of balm leaves and tops, orange peel, dried hyssop tops, peppermint, wormwood, angelica seeds and roots, cinnamon, mace, cloves, tonquin beans, calamus aromaticus and cardamoms. Where will Powers get all these ingredients?"

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OUR SPECIALTY OF MANUFACTURING ALL KINDS OF STILLS, FILTERS, PASTEURIZERS AND COPPER AND BRASS WORK FOR WINERIES, DISTILLERIES, BREWERIES, ETC. FURTHER INFORMATION GIVEN UPON APPLICATION.

Gold and Silver Medal awarded at Mechanics' and Midwinter Exposition for continuous still.

Popularity of Sparkling Wines

THE United States is now consuming nearly 5,000,000 quart bottles of French champagne per annum and until the recent tariff rates were increased and went into effect, the amount in customs duties paid into the United States Treasury on account of this champagne, all of which is produced in what may be called the legal champagne district of Rheims, approximated more than $3,000,000 a year. Great Britain imports almost double the amount represented in the figures for the United States, and drinks more champagne than any other nation. The United States ranks second and Russia third as champagne drinking nations. Belgium is the greatest champagne-consuming nation in the world per capita, and the Scandinavian States are second in that respect, Norway leading Sweden or Denmark. France consumes about twice as much sparkling wine as the United States, but it must be understood that the greater part of this is the very cheap quality of wine made from the last pressings and the refuse of the champagne grapes that the first-class houses cannot use in their export trade. In the legitimate champagne trade it is estimated that less than one-fourth of these figures represent the champagne, in its true sense, that is used in France.

There are 52 firms exporting champagne from the Rheims district to the United States. Four of these do two-thirds of this business and 9 of them nine-tenths of it, roughly speaking. When one considers the tremendous sales of foreign champagne in the United States, it is not surprising to learn of the large appropriations the importers spend in advertising and in expensive agents, who in many cases, are social leaders. According to statistics compiled by S. Y. Allaire, G. H. Mumm & Co., with 36,160 cases to their credit, shipped more wine to the United States from January 1st to April 1st, 1910, than any other of the Rheims establishments. Royal warrants, they claim, have been granted to them by nearly every reigning sovereign in Europe and they feature this endorsement for all it is worth in advertising their wines, as they know how much our newly rich like to imitate foreign monarchs.

The Pommery Company comes next with 18,581 cases. They are at present conducting an elaborate window display campaign throughout the United States and distributing a little booklet entitled "A Glimpse of a Famous Wine Cellar," in which they emphasize the enormous and rapid growth of the house of Pommery by pointing out the fact that in 1856 they shipped 50,000 bottles while to-day their annual output of Grand vin alone amounts to 2,500,000 bottles.

Ruinart, Pere & Fils, are eighth on the list with only 2,250 cases. That they are using every avenue of publicity and are willing to give away quantities of their wine to increase their sales in the United States is evident from the remarks of May Robson, the clever actress, who recently appeared here in "The Rejuvination of Aunt Mary." She declares that she turned down an offer from the Ruinart people to advertise their champagne in the course of her successful comedy. "I was told," she remarked, "that if I would use their champagne in the dinner scene, they would give me a silver champagne bucket with the name 'Ruinart' in red enamel on it, and two bottles of champagne every night, but I said 'No, thank you.' If we had two bottles of champagne every night the show wouldn't last two weeks. I'd like to know what would become of my people. Fancy feeding those college boys on champagne every night. Why, it would be a sin. No, sir, they get cold tea from me and very weak tea, too."

There are altogether 247 champagne houses in the Rheims district. Some houses do not attempt to push their business in the United States, because they claim the methods of "drumming" up trade required too much of an outlay. They prefer to devote their efforts to expanding their business in England, Russia, and other countries, simply accepting the orders that come to them from the country.

A Remarkable "Wet" Showing

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 20.—Secretary G. R. Washburne of the National Model License League has prepared a tabulation showing that the average increase in the use of alcoholic beverages in the United States is 244,874 gallons a day as compared with the corresponding period in 1909. The tabulation, he says, is based on the figures of the United States Commisioner of Internal Revenue for the first nine months of the current fiscal year, and is as follows:

Average daily increase in withdrawals of distilled and fermented liquors for consumption for the first 9 months present fiscal year (gallons), 244,874.

Total increase in collections on distilled spirits for same period, $9,815,497.54.

Total increase in collections on fermented liquors for same period, $1,876,528.

Total increase in consumption of distilled spirits for same period (gallons), 8,923,179.58.

Total increase in consumption of fermented liquors for same period, (gallons) 58,172,368.

"The drys have received some severe set-backs recently, but this is not the explanation of the enormous increase in consumption of liquors," said Secretary Washburne. "The true explanation is that prohibition has caused the introduction of bottles, cases, jugs and barrels of various kinds of alcoholic drinks into homes where liquor had never entered under the license system. The success of the mail order business has been proportionate to the spread of "dry" territory, not to mention the growth of the blind tiger and moonshining industries."

Model City of Gary, Indiana

The New York *Telegraph* printed the following brief and illuminating statement relative to the situation in the new steel city of Gary, Indiana:

"Students of the saloon and excise legislation will not fail to observe the case of Gary, the Steel trust town on the edge of Chicago. The steel people set out to regulate the liquor traffic in their jurisdiction by restraining the number of saloons to two or three and keeping those under strict and offensive survellance. Of course there sprang up on the border of the town, just outside the venue, numbers of dives for the dispensing of rotten whisky, and the spread of drunkenness and disorder was proportionate. Exactly the same phenomenon has been observed on the borders of the Army posts. As a measure of temperance, the steel people have at last lifted the lid, and by next Monday there will be no less than 200 saloons in Gary doing business without oppression or hindrance. The populace will then settle back, it is expected, to a dead level of sobriety. The expectation will be fulfilled, unless human nature is different in Gary to what it is elsewhere. Men do not hanker incurably for a thing until it is denied them; then they will have it or bust."

Word comes from Lodi that the Lodi Fruit Products Co. has resumed bottling grape juice with a large force of men. The bottling works has been shut down for the past two weeks on account of a lack of bottles, a shipment being delayed in transit.

From "Dry to Wet"

THERE is a great deal of significance in the fact that thirty-two cities and towns in Illinois which two years ago were carried away by the wave of local option sentiment and voted to put the licensed saloon out of business and go it "dry," Tuesday voted to return to the "wet" or the old, conditions. Two years of local option was enough. Two years of blind tigers, speakeasies, bootlegging and keg and jug parties proved sufficient for these places. Not that saloons are altogether desirable; not that saloons are the highest manifestations of civilization, but that however objectionable they may be to those who do not indulge in the use of intoxicating drinks they are far preferable to the sneaking speakeasy, the conscienceless bootlegger, the villianous blind tiger and the riotous keg and jug parties. The observant citizens in these thirty-two towns and cities, not including wicked Chicago, which did not vote on the local option question, have registered their conviction that as a solvent of the liquor evil local option is a dismal failure. The decision is not new. It has been rendered many times before.

Decatur in particular is one of the large places which has had enough of the so-called "dry" life. Decatur is a city of something like 30,000. The population for the most part is made up of American-born people. Very few foreigners abide there. It is not, like Altoona, a railroad town; and it is not, like Johnstown, a manufacturing town, with a considerable part of the population shifting with every change in the calendar. It is a city of small industries largely dependent upon a magnificent agricultural territory. The agricultural population surrounding it is an enlightened one. So that Decatur is a center of wealth and refinement. It is a city containing a very large element of highly educated and churchgoing people—for those who know Decatur know it to be a city not only of many beautiful homes, but of many flourishing churches of all denominations. Thus when a place of its high standing in the social world, after two years' experience, registers its disapproval of local option, or liquor anarchy, it is worth while to sit up and take notice and inquire why the open saloon is preferred to the secret dive.

That question is easily answered. While Decatur for two years was legally "dry" It was at the same time illegally "wet." The authorities found it impossible to control the individual appetite. They found it impossible to prevent parties of men from clubbing together and importing kegs of beer and jugs of whisky into the city and indulging in riotous debaucheries. They found that men who did not get "soused" when there were open saloons "loaded" themselves to the very limit when the clandestine chance came to tarry with the booze. They found it to be a case not only of men but of boys indulging in all they could guzzle when the opportunity came. They found that the closing of the saloon opened the way for the devilish bootlegger and that the bottlegger sold to parties regardless of their age or sex. They found the speakeasy could not be kept down. Closing it at one place simply meant the opening of it at another. The pulling of a blind tiger proved only the signal for the establishing of another hell hole somewhere else.

That invariably is the experience of local option towns and cities everywhere. It is the invariable experience in prohibition towns and cities, as we know it to be true in the prohibition towns and cities of Maine and Kansas and Georgia. Local option and prohibition do not make for temperance. Each may close the licensed saloon, but immediately they accomplish that they make sneaks and hypocrites of men and women and pave the way for scalawags to deal out deadly poison to thirsting humanity. This is the history of local option and prohibition. They are alike in their effects. Instead of those who will drink buying and consuming the stocks of the licensed and regulated saloon they become patrons of the outlaws and consumers of stuff so vile that it would consume the rust on a rod of iron. It is not beer or whisky that they get. It is the rankest kind of poison. It makes men mad. It makes veritable demons of them. It is stuff so foul that it is unfit even to feed to a sewer.

Yet that is not the worst of it. Where the licensed and regulated saloon prevails the opportunity for habitual drunkards and boys to secure intoxicating liquors is very largely restricted. The average licensed saloonkeeper is very careful not to sell his wares to either; but when the licensed and regulated saloon is put out of business the outlaw bootlegger stores his bottles of hellfire under sidewalks, in haymows and various other places and flourishes like a green bay tree. He has but one policy. Those who would become his patrons must first solemnly avow that under no circumstances will they betray him. Men and boys and women thirsting for liquor readily swear to maintain secrecy and thus make themselves sure of opportunity to buy any time they feel the desire for liquor. Thus once in the confidence of the bootlegger they are careful not to lose it because it means that they can get drink when they want it. Thus the betrayal of a bottlegger is a very rare thing. Thus the bootlegger can safely deal out his stuff to all comers and he takes the coin of the boy of twelve or fifteen years as readily as he does the coin of the older ones, the habitual drunkard being his most faithful victim. In a licensed saloon town where bootlegging is out of the question the habitual drunkard is always at his wit's end to secure drink, but where the bootlegger sneaks around through dark places the habitual drunkard finds the way easy to keep himself soaked to the neck. The bottlegger is the habitual drunkard's evangel and the bootlegger is the open gate to hell for the young man.

The *Democrat* is not defending the saloon. It is bad enough God knows. But as between the saloon and local option and prohibition, give us the saloon regulated by society, the saloon forced by an unrestricted paaronage to sell pure brews and distillations, instead of the loathsome blind tiger, the hellish speakeasy and the scandalous bootlegger with their liquid damnation. And it is quite evident that several notable Illinois towns and cities are favorable to this view, having gained something by experience.—Johnstown Daily Democrat.

In Re "Old Taylor"

ONE of the most exquisite specimens of typography which has ever come to this office—almost as fine in its way as the whisky it celebrates—is a ten-page circular sent out by E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons, of Frankfort, Ky., giving a reprint from Bonfort's of an article from the graphic pen of T. M. Gilmore descriptive of Col. Taylor and the Old Taylor Distillery, also of Col. Taylor's own brilliant monograph, "The Rule of the Region," and his interview in *Barrels and Bottles* of January 25th, headed, "Col. Taylor Bells the Cat." The whole illustrated with fine half-tone engravings of Col. Taylor and his distillery, and printed upon heavy plate paper, affords a striking example of the fastidious excellence and elegance of everything emanating from this famous firm.—*Barrels and Bottles.*

Beer sales in the United States during March aggregated 4,993,793 barrels, which beat all records by nearly 9 per cent for the same month in any previous year.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Cabell has informed distillers that the regulations for marking of distilled spirits do not go into effect until July 1st, and that until that date all such spirits should be marked according to regulations now in force.

Passing of a Notable Land Mark

A FAMOUS old landmark of Sonoma County was wiped out on Sunday night, May 15th, when the superintendent's residence at Asti was destroyed by fire. The old-fashioned but comfortable building was erected during the sixties, and when purchased by the Italian-Swiss Colony in 1881, was thoroughly repaired and renovated from attic to foundation. It was well cared for and in its verdant setting of fine old oaks, orange trees, beautiful shrubs and multi-colored flowers, it always presented a cheerful and inviting appearance.

Among the distinguished people entertained there were diplomats, ministers, university presidents and even royalty. Prince Luigi of Savoy, son of the late King of Spain and cousin of the present King of Italy, visited the Colony in 1896 with his suite of ten officers—in the party being Count Cagni, with whom Luigi afterwards went to explore the Polar regions. Prince Ferdinand of Savoy also enjoyed the hospitality of the Colony, in 1905, with Count Marenco di Moriondo and his suite of eight officers. So delighted were the royal parties with Asti that they remained there several days and the members were profuse in their expressions of genuine admiration.

In the summer months it was customary to entertain visitors at dinner out of doors, in a green arbor just off the dining room. Not long ago, Mrs. T. M. Malasani, wife of the popular superintendent of the Colony, transformed this beauty spot into a bower of golden oranges in honor of the visit of Governor J. N. Gillett. Unfortunately however, it drizzled the morning of his arrival and dinner was served indoors instead.

The burned building is to be replaced by a picturesque modern structure, but in the meantime, the Italian-Swiss Colony will not lack for proper accommodations and facilities to entertain noted visitors. Not far away, on a small hillock overlooking the valley, is the rustic and commodious bungalow of P. C. Rossi. It is called "Buen Retiro" and here the President of the Colony and his large family and their friends spend their summer vacation. Just opposite the Asti station is the "Villa Pompeii," Andrea Sbarboro's reinforced concrete fac-simile of the Vetti House uncovered among the ashes of Vesuvius at Pompeii. It is one of the show places of California.

One of the notable features of the Villa Pompeii is the long wild grapevine arbor overlooking Russian River, where over two hundred guests can be seated at the rustic table built for the purpose. It was here that the Sons of Hermann were entertained at luncheon by the Italian-Swiss Colony on Wednesday, May 11th. About 150 of the delegates that convened at Santa Rosa made the trip to Asti in automobiles. They visited the winery, inspected the new champagne plant where the bottling of effervescent wines was in full progress, and then enjoyed their lunch at the villa, when they had a chance to taste the Colony's choicest wines.

Swiss Viticulture

THE following statistics, covering the production of wine in Switzerland, are furnished by Consul D. I. Murphy, of St. Gall:

Considerable attention is given to grape culture in 20 of the 22 Cantons of Switzerland. In 1908, the latest year for which official figures are published, 67,248 acres were under grapes, the yield of wine amounting to 18,008,572 gallons, valued at $5,748,106, of which 12,846,032 gallons were white wine, valued at $4,217,978. Swiss white wine is ordinarily sharp to the taste, but seems to be highly esteemed; the red wine resembles French "Vin ordinaire," but with a little more alcohol and less bouquet. While a great deal of wine is consumed in Switzerland, stronger liquors are also consumed in considerable quantities. There seems to be very little Swiss wine exported, that in 1907 amounting to only $107,930, of which $21,161 worth was champagne.

That Wine Trouble

WHAT amounts to an appeal to the President on the question of "What is Wine?" has been taken by the Sandusky wine growers. In company with Senator Burton they called upon the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the Solocitor of the Agricultural Department. To all of the officials the delegation claimed that the recent regulations put in effect by the Agricultural Department would prove ruinous to the wine manufacturers of Ohio.

The Agricultural Department has ruled in effect that the addition of sugar to wine is adulteration.

On this account Dr. Wiley's board is insisting that the wines made in Ohio should be so labeled to indicate that sugar has been added. To this the Ohio growers object. They have taken a position similar to that of the whisky blenders when Dr. Wiley ruled that only so-called straight whisky was entitled to the name of whisky.

Naturally, the Ohio growers want the President, the attorney-general or some other authority to review the ruling of Dr. Wiley's board. In this they are supported by Senator Burton, who has about reached the conclusion that the Agricultural Department exceeded its authority. If the case is opened it probably will be contested as strenuously as was the "What is Whisky?" cases.

The California wine growers occupy the same position in the controversy that the straight whisky people of Kentucky did in the whisky cases. The California grapes are so sweet that it is unnecessary for them to add anything to the wine.

It will therefore be a great advantage to the wine growers on the coast if the wine manufacturers on Lake Erie were compelled to place a label on their product, which would create an impression that it is not absolutely pure.—*Bonforts.*



SEATTLE AND NORTHWEST NEWS

Regular Correspondence

SEATTLE, WASH., May 20, 1910.—Peaceful settlement of the threatened strike of the brewery workers, involving from 750 to 1,000 men employed in the larger cities of the State, was affected at a joint conference between representatives of the unions headed by Joseph Proebstle, international secretary of the international union, of Cincinnati, and G. W. H. Davis, secretary of the Northwestern Brewers' Association.

The new contract calls for an increase of $3 per week for its brewers, $4 per week for the engineers and time and a half for over time. The body of the contract remains the same. In detail the increases are: Brewers from $21 per week to $24; coopers from $21 and $22 to $24 and $25; the difference being made when tools are furnished by the brewing company or by the cooper; engineers from $23 and $24 to $27 and $28; firemen from $20 to $22; bottlers from $14 and $16 to $16 and $19; beer drivers from $20 and $21 to $23; stablemen from $18 to $20 and the yardman from $15.60 to $18. A new clause in the contract is that apprentices in the bottling shop get $12 per week and that brewers' apprentices get $13 and $15. Time and a half for overtime will be given in all departments. Formerly overtime was 50 cents an hour flat. The new contract will continue for three years.

The Anti-Saloon League is going actively into politics in Washington this year. War on the brewers and strict county option are part of their program. They will pledge legislative candidates to their ticket or run some of their own.

"We intend beginning our campaign early this year," reads a statement issued by Boyd P. Doty, superintendent of the League, "we intend to support all those candidates for re-election who stood by us in the last legislature, to pledge all other candidates to our measures, and in those districts where we are unable to obtain pledges, to run candidates of our own. Our fight in the next legislature will be an anti-brewery fight. We will also seek an amendment to the coming law to make the county the unit, and one of the things we will work the hardest for is an amendment for law enforcement features in the matter of the transportation of liquors from one county into another, as well as a law to prohibit the soliciting of orders for liquors by mail."

Grand Valiant Commander James Weir, of the Washington Grand Lodge, Knights of the Royal Arch, has returned to his home in Seattle after attending the convention of the California State Grand Lodge in San Francisco May 2.

Carrie Nation, the Kansas hatchet wielder, spent two days in Seattle and one in Tacoma recently. It was her first trip to the Northwest. The local W. C. T. U. got a good jolt from the festive bar smasher. They had hired Arcade hall for her lecture, advertised it and planned to greet her with a brass band. She was here two days mostly talking for the benefit of the newspapers and then she got a telegram from her son-in-law who is dying in Texas. That settled it. Without so much as saying, "by your leave," to the temperance advocates who had spent their money preparing a welcome, Carry packed her tin hatchets back into her trunks and left. There are a lot of sore W. C. T. U. workers around Seattle.

"Billy" Sunday has been in the Northwest, mostly in Bellingham, lately. He got lots of the fool's money, then he went away again. The ministerial federation of Seattle invited him to deliver an address here. He did one morning. He said Seattle was the Paris of the Pacific coast.

Walla Walla has adopted saloon regulations providing that saloons shall close from 1 a. m. to 5 a. m., and that no nickel-in-the-slot machines will be allowed.

Druggists will have to pay the State license fee of $25 for the privilege of selling spirituous liquors, according to a decision of Superior Court Judge J. T. Ronald, who held the State law of 1907 valid. Saloonkeepers generally paid the tax but the druggists have been holding back and trying to dodge it. Some of the pharmacists talk of taking the case to the Supreme Court but it is generally believed the druggists will accept the tax.

E. J. Martin and R. Deverell have purchased the Brook saloon at 1006 First avenue. This firm formerly conducted the California saloon at Fairbanks, Alaska. The members of it are widely known throughout the Yukon country.

E. Day, of Port Angeles, E. LeCounty, of Blaine and F. H. Hutchins of Leavenworth are included in the list of out of town liquor men visiting Seattle recently.

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WRITE to US for PRICES

M. C. Dickinson and Charlie Wright who have purchased the Seattle hotel intend opening the Seattle cafe.

Rev. Billy Sunday came over from Bellingham to Friday Harbor with a delegation of temperance workers, conducted the biggest meetings ever held on the island and carried the local option election there May 10 for the drys by a vote of 87 to 36. This means the closing of three saloons which pay licenses of $700 each. The licenses of the saloons expire June 1. They are the only ones in the county.

It is reported that the Angeles Brewing and Malting Company operating a brewery at Port Angeles, has gone into the hands of a receiver. J. F. Janicke, a former manager and stockholder is the receiver. J. F. A. Jensen, manager of the company says the assets are $120,000 and the liabilities $245,000.

Funny Old Lincoln, Nebraska

The following from the Omaha *Bee* of 20th ult., is really funny enough to reproduce, as follows:

"While Lincoln has just voted itself dry again for at least another year, the funny thing is that even before the campaign is over the excise board should be getting busy revising its rules and regulations to make it easier to get drinkables in a dry town. While Havelock was wet and Lincoln dry the excise board promulgated a rule prohibiting the delivery of wet goods in Lincoln for family consumption, imposing the necessity on the thirsty mortal in search of a quencher to patronize the street car running to Havelock and carry the bottle or jug home with him in person.

"Now to accommodate the refrigerator traffic, it is proposed not only to authorize household delivery in wagons, carefully labeled to disguise the cargo, but even to license three or four central distribution stations, conditioned only that nothing be drunk on the premises and no consignments handled unless in original packages. The clubs that have been so popular in Lincoln are, of course, to continue unmolested in a dry town.

"Does prohibition prohibit? Of course it does. If you don't believe it, look at Lincoln."

Cable advices from Bordeaux state that the cherry and apricot crops of Southern France are a failure owing to bad weather. The shortage in the French cherry crop is expected to have a very helpful effect upon the domestic Maraschino cherry industry.

New York Will Not Be Hurried

IN his advice to the New York members of the Anti-Saloon League Gov. Glenn of North Carolina showed a practically—a recognition of facts as they are instead of as they ought to be—that would have excited not a little indignation from old-time prohibitionists and started them to talking hotly about "compromises with evil." Nowadays, however, the effective part of the campaign against intemperance deals rather with its social andeconomic than its moral aspects, and most people have discovered that more can be accomplished by proving that the use of intoxicants interferes with work and business than by declaring that it is wicked to drink even a single glass of whisky, wine or beer.

So the Governor's speech was very well received, even though he did warn his hearers that it was the production of intelligent public sentiment, and not to the passage of prohibitory statutes, that they must trust for the advancement of their cause. And he was especially emphatic in telling them that for years to come it would be a fatal mistake to use much of their energy in trying to turn New York into a "dry" town. Even if the City Local Option bill were to pass at this session of the Legislature, he said, it would be useless to expect a majority vote here in favor of closing the saloons until after the other cities of the State had one by one declared their weariness of the liquor traffic and its consequences.

Whether this was a severe arraignment of New York or an involuntary recognition of its good sense depends, of course, upon the point of view, but it is undoubtedly true that this city is at present about the least hopeful of places in which to work for prohibition, while there are presumably a good many villages, and perhaps a few large towns, where the inhabitants can be persuaded more or less easily to banish the Demon. And New York, though it does not yet even think of "going dry," is steadily mitigating the fervor of its worship of Bacchus. Out-and-out drunkenness is already in high disfavor here and, while those who drink nothing at all are still comparatively few, the number of those whose consumption of alcohol is strictly moderate is steadily increasing. If the process goes on long enough there will be no more need for special laws regulating the liquor traffic than for laws to govern the sale of crackers.—*New York Times.*

According to reports received from the Bristol bay country, Alaska is becoming a rival to the moonshiners of the Southern states, as the natives and Russians are making intoxicating liquors from sour mash and selling it to the Alaska Indians. This has caused the government officials of Alaska no end of trouble and a strong effort is being made to bring the offenders to justice.



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Sole Distributors For OLD OSCAR PEPPER Bottled in Bond
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(T. D. 1621.)

Marking of Distilled spirits.

Circular 723 not to be superseded by Circular 737 until July 1, 1910.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., May 6, 1910.

SIR: Under date of the 5th instant, this office received a telegram from ———— of your city inquiring, in effect, whether packages of spirits filled at rectifying houses between that date and July 1 next must be marked in compliance with the terms of Circular 723 or those of Circular 737.

In reply, the following telegram has been sent: "Packages of distilled spirits must be marked in accordance with Circular 723 until July 1, 1910." This telegram is hereby confirmed, and you are informed that Circular 723 will not be superseded by Circular 737 until July 1 next.

Respectfully,
Royal E. Cabell,
Commissioner.

Mr. A. E. Muenter,
Collector First District, San Francisco, Cal.

(T. D. 1620.)

Regulations for marking and branding distilled spirits.

[Circular No. 20—Int. Rev. No. 737.]

Treasury Department,
Office of Cimmissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., April 23, 1910.

To Collectors of internal revenue, revenue agents, and others concerned:

In order to carry into effect the decision of the President, dated December 27, 1909, as to the proper regulations for marking and branding distilled spirits, the following rules will be observed:

MARKING AND BRANDING AT DISTILLERIES.

All distilled spirits when withdrawn from receiving cisterns will be marked or branded on the stamp head of the cask or package containing same, as follows:

1. *High wines*—That which is the first product of distillation produced below 160 degrees of proof and withdrawn from the cistern room above 110 degrees of proof shall be marked and branded "High wines."

2. *Alcohol* or *spirits.*—All distilled spirits produced above 160 degrees of proof shall be marked and branded "Cologne spirits," or "Neutral spirits," or "Alcohol," as the case may be.

3. *Whisky.*—All distillate from grain withdrawn from the cistern room at a proof below 110 degrees shall be marked or branded "Whisky."

4. *Brandy, rum and gin.*—Those products of distillation which, by reason of the material used and the method of distillation employed, are differentiated into various forms of potable spirits will be marked or branded with the name as known to the trade, as "Brandy," "Rum," "Gin," etc., and other truthful descriptive words may be used, such as "Apple," "Peach," "Grape," etc., provided that no distilled spirits produced from material other than grain shall be marked or branded whisky, unless the word "Whisky" is preceded by the word "Imitation."

ON THE PREMISES OF RECTIFIERS.

Packages of distilled spirits, stamped by a gauger after rectification at a rectifying house, shall be marked or branded as follows:

1. All grain distillate reduced to potable proof, not excluding harmless coloring and flavoring matter, shall be marked or branded "Whisky." All mixtures of whiskies, not excluding harmless coloring and flavoring matter, shall be marked or branded "Whisky—a blend."

2. Any mixture of whisky, not excluding harmless coloring and flavoring matter, with a distillate other than grain, provided sufficient whisky to dominate the mixture is used, shall be labeled "Whisky—a compound."

3. Where not sufficient whisky to dominate the mixture is used, or where the article contains no grain distillate, the word "Whisky" in connection therewith shall not be used unless preceded by the word "Imitation."

4. No distilled spirits shall be entered by a government officer for dumping in any rectifying establishment unless it shall plainly appear upon the package containing the same whether the spirits have been produced from grain or from material other than grain.

5. Packages containing cordials, liqueurs, and other like artificial compounds shall be marked with such appropriate names as shall indicate the kind of contents.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS' PACKAGES.

Packages filled on the premises of a wholesale liquor dealer, as provided by section 3323, United States Revised Statutes, must be marked by the dealer on the stamp end, in conformity with these regulations.

All words in the marks and brands on the heads of packages of distilled spirits must be legibly marked or branded in letters not less than one inch in length.

Nothing in these regulations shall be construed as prohibiting on the stamp end of the package the use of other truthful descriptive words or legends, such as "Straight," "Rye," "Bourbon," "Corn," "Aged in wood," "Sour Mash," "Hand process," etc.

All packages of distilled spirits marked and branded on and after July 1, 1910, shall be marked and branded in accordance with these regulations, and all regulations inconsistent herewith are hereby rescinded as of that date. However, no package of distilled spirits marked or branded prior to July 1, 1910, in accordance with the provisions of Circular No. 723, dated May 5, 1908, shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture.

Collectors will place a copy of this circular in the hands of gauging officers, and also supply a copy to each distiller, recifier, and wholesale liquor dealer in their respective districts, and all internal revenue officers are expected to be vigilant to see that its provisions are fully and carefully observed.

Royal E. Cabell, Commissioner.

Approved: Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury.

(T. D. 30509.)

Leakage of vermuth.

Decision of United States Circuit Court of appeals, second circuit, in suit 3950, United States v. Wile (T. D. 30449) involving the question of the leakage of vermuth, acquiesced in.

Treasury Department, April 7, 1910.

SIR: The Department is in receipt of a letter from the Attorney-General, dated the 31st ultimo, in which he states that no further proceedings will be taken in suit 3950, United States v. Wile, involving the question whether vermuth was within the provision in paragraph 296 of the tariff act of July 24, 1897, prohibiting allowance for leakage on wines, liquors, cordials, etc., which was recently decided by the United States circuit court of appeals for the second circuit adversely to the Government.

In view of the foregoing, you are hereby authorized to take the

necessary steps for the refund of the duties collected in excess in this case.

Respectfully, James F. Curtis,
(65997.) Assistant Secretary.

Collector of Customs, New York.

(T. D. 30495.)

Gauging of ale, porter, and stout in kegs, casks, etc.

T. D. 29929 of August 2, 1909, respecting the gauging of beer, extending to cover ale, porter, and stout imported in kegs, casks, barrels, and similar containers.

Treasury Department, April 4, 1910.

SIR: The instructions of August 2, 1909 (T. D. 29929) respecting the gauging of beer imported in barrels or casks, are hereby made applicable to ale, porter, and stout imported in kegs, casks, barrels and similar containers.

Respectfully, James F. Curtis,
(57773.) Assistant Secretary.

Collector of Customs, New York.

Anti-Prohibition Movements in Georgia and Tennessee

THERE is going on in two southern States whose legislatures have adopted prohibition statutes, but which the people have had no direct voice in choosing, a persistent and ceaseless effort to throw off the galling vote imposed upon the citizens. These States are Georgia, the so-called banner State of Southern prohibition, and Tennessee. In both these States the legislatures assume the power to impose prohibition, although they had not been elected on that issue, nor had they been consulted in any other informal manner. Indeed the voters of Georgia emphatically repudiated prohibition by a large majority. When swollen with brief authority or under the delusion that the people were with them, the prohibitionists sought to have their system planted in the constitution by a direct referendum.

In Georgia, if indications that are constantly cropping up to the surface mean anything, a strong movement is on foot to have the legislature repeal the prohibitory law and return to local option. As showing how lax the enforcement of the law is in Georgia, we quote from a series of articles in *Leslie's Weekly* by S. Mays Ball, a well known magazine writer of Atlanta. In one of these articles Mr. Ball declares that, as for prohibition in Georgia, there isn't any, and there hasn't been any, except in a few localities, and that for a very few weeks after the law took effect on January 1, 1908 .

This is rather a broad statement but Mr. Ball is a careful observer and an unprejudiced writer. His articles show a far greater laxity in the enforcement of prohibition than had ever prevailed in the larger cities of Georgia under local option.

In Tennessee the present Governor has declared himself a candidate for re-election on an anti-prohibition platform, and his friends are seemingly confident that he is going to win.

The same laxity that prevails in Georgia is evident in Tennessee only to a greater degree in all the great cities of the State.

These things raise a hope of returning sanity in these two leading commonwealths of the South.—*Midas.*

Food Inspection Decision 118

LABELING OF WHISKY COMPOUNDS UNDER F. I. D. 113.

AT the instance of certain parties in interest we have considered the suggestion for a modification of the rules embodied in Food Inspection Decision No. 113. The suggestion was that mixtures of whisky with a potable alcohol distillate from sources other than grain, such as cane, fruit, or vegetables, are not misbranded if labeled "a blend of whisky and neutral spirit." After exhaustive consideration we have concluded that such a change would be in conflict with the controlling reason of the rule itself.

It has also been suggested that the term "blend" might be employed under the circumstances given if the neutral spirit disclosed its origin by the designation "neutral molasses spirit," or other like terms. While a modification in that form might protect the public against deception or misunderstanding, we are nevertheless of the opinion that such a modification would still be in conflict with the fundamental principle adopted in the President's opinion and in Food Inspection Decision No. 113. In our opinion such a combination, if it is to be designated according to the terms of the law, would be a compound, and not a blend, and if either term is to be employed the former is the only one that is permissable.

Our conclusion accordingly is that we must decline to modify the decision hertofore adopted in any respect.

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH,
Secretary of the Treasury.
JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.
CHARLES NAGEL,
Secrtary of Commerce and Labor.

Washington, D. C., April 18, 1910.

Another Tremendous Setback for State Prohibition in Alabama

IT goes without saying that whatever the democratic party in Alabama decide upon goes, as that party is and has been from time immemorial dominant in that State. On May 2 the democratic primaries took place, and the result is that Emmett O'Neal, advocate of local option, was nominated for Governor by some 20,000 majority over H. S. D. Mallory, candidate of the State-wide prohibitionists.

Mallory, for years chairman of the democratic state committee, made his campaign on the platform of a continuance of the State-wide prohibition policy. O'Neal, an aggressive lawyer and the leader of the movement that defeated the proposition for constitutional prohibition at the polls last November, was the more liberal candidate.

He is willing to give the State-wide law a fair test, but asserts that if the legislature, fresh from the people, stands for local option, or some modified form of the liquor traffic the State administration should fall in line accordingly.

It was on this issue that the gubernatorial battle at the polls was fought. The result is expected to have an exemplary influence upon Florida, Mississippi and other States where State-wide prohibition is being vigorously agitated.

This is one more sign that the southern prohibition tide is steadily on the ebb.—*Criterion.*

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Early Experiences and Vicissitudes of the California Wine Industry.

THE FIRST vines in California were planted by the Mission fathers, who migrated hence from Mexico in 1769. The wines they made were crude and for the use only of the missions.

It was not until the early 50's of the nineteenth century that the manufacture and sale of wines on a commercial scale was entered upon. At first only the Mission grape (a variety the origin of which is quite obscure, but presumably Spanish) was cultivated in the southern part of the State, whose climate was better adapted to sweet wines than to the production of a good quality of dry red and white wine.

In the early 60's enthusiastic attention was given to the planting of vines of recognized varieties for the production of wines analogous to their European prototypes. The climate and soil in the region contiguous to the Bay of San Francisco were found to be excellently adapted to the growing of fine quality red wines of the claret and Burgundy types, and white wines similar to those of the Rhine and Moselle, while a small district in Alameda County was found to produce excellent wines of the Sauternes character.

About 1870 the production of wine outran the limited consumption which it had been found possible to establish with the meager means of transportation to the Eastern markets, and a check was given to viticulture which threatened to overwhelm the industry. Many proprietors uprooted their vineyards in the dark days between 1870 and the latter part of that decade, but the few courageous vineyardists who persevered were aided in their efforts by the pioneer wine merchants, who patiently and laboriously built up a trade outside of the State, and better times came to the industry in 1880, when exports from the State had grown to about 2,500,000 gallons annually and the consumption in the State totaled about an equal gallonage.

Planting was again revived and the industry received a new impetus, but, this time, benefitting by previous experiences, an era commenced where quality was placed above quantity in the production of grapes and wines, and, aided by a State Viticultural Commission, whose unselfish devotion to the service of the State has never been properly appreciated, the wine industry flourished, and in 1886 the production reached 18,000,000 gallons, while the exports from the State had increased to about 7,000,000 gallons, and the distribution of California wines had become almost world-wide.

The production of brandy had, by this time, also reached a considerable volume and an export demand had been created, which, for the three years between 1889 and 1891, totaled over three-quarters of a million gallons.

With the opening of the 90's, however, the industry once more fell upon evil days; the wonderful fertility of California soil again brought the production beyond the marketing possibilities, although the quantity exported had shown a steady and healthy increase, reaching, in 1893, about 13,000,000 gallons.

The passage, by Congress in 1890, of the sweet wine law, permitting the use of grape spirits free of tax for the fortification of ports, sherries, angelicas and other wines of like character, came as a great relief to the industry, stimulating the consumption and sale of this class of wine to the production of which the hot interior valleys and southern counties are particularly adapted, but the grape and wine production had increased faster than the market expansion justified or the limited individual capital of rival wine dealers—who competed with unparalleled bitterness—could cope with.

Unusual conditions caused a re-alignment of interests in 1894, when seven of the largest houses united under the name of the "California Wine Association," while the growers and wine-makers formed an organization called the "California Wine-Makers' Corporation."

These powerful factors for the preservation and upbuilding of the industry received the co-operation of a majority of the other interests in the trade and, for some years, worked in harmony, but misunderstandings arose, and in 1898 a bitter controversy was precipitated which ended in law suits and a war of prices which brought the industry, after the great vintage of 1897, to the verge of ruin.

Wiser counsels prevailed finally, however, and an adjustment of differences resulted in the retirement from the field of the "Wine-Makers' Corporation," and a better recognition of mutual rights on the part of the other leading factors in the trade. Thenceforth, for almost ten years, the vineyardists enjoyed a period of hitherto unparalleled prosperity.

Planting again progressed rapidly and "all went merry as a marriage bell" until the panic of 1907. The consequent exodus of a large number of wine-drinking Southern Europeans to their native lands, coupled with the wave of prohibition which swept over the country, caused a great curtailment in the, until then, rapidly increasing export trade, which, by 1907, had reached almost 25,000,000 gallons of wine and brandy annually.

The comparative failure of the wine crop of 1908 should tend to again equalize conditions, and with the assurance which Mr. Taft's election to the presidency gives of an adhesion to the Republican policy of "protection for home industries," coupled with the anticipated revival of general business which should encourage a return of the temporary emigrants from our shores, the California wine industry, with the moderate prices for wine which now prevail, should be able once again to anticipate a revival of the prosperity which was so suddenly and unexpectedly checked in the fall of 1907.—Percy T. Morgan in *Bonfort's,*

The Chilean Wine Industry

AT the beginning of 1909 there were 145,894 acres of vineyards in Chile, of which 47,103 were irrigated. These vineyards contained 254,086,859 native vines and 53,173,715 vines of French origin, and produced during 1908 30,472,333 gallons of wine and 974,092 gallons of spirituous liquors. Chilean wine is said to measure well up to the average French and Spanish wines. When a year old it sells at wholesale usually at 8 to 9 cents a gallon, while three-year-old wine sells at from 22 to 28 cents a gallon.

Until recently wines in Chile have been aged only in the old way. At present one of the largest producers is putting in an up-to-date aging installation, which is expected to produce wine in a few weeks, equal to old wine of several years. The most of the wine vaults are made by digging out the earth to a depth of eight or ten feet and covering this with a thick layer of earth, supported by timbers. Here the wine is kept in tierces, one above the other, so arranged that it can be easily tested and looked after. Formerly these tierces were made from native oak, but it has been found that American oak makes a much better barrel for this use, and there is now quite a demand for staves from the United States. These come in logs or bolts about ten feet long and are cut to suit on arrival. So far two firms have been shipping most of the stave timber from New York, each having branches in Valparaiso and other cities of Chile.

During 1908 wine to the value of $135,153 was brought into Chile, of which the United States supplied none. During that same time wine to the value of $63,741 was exported.—*Consular Report.*

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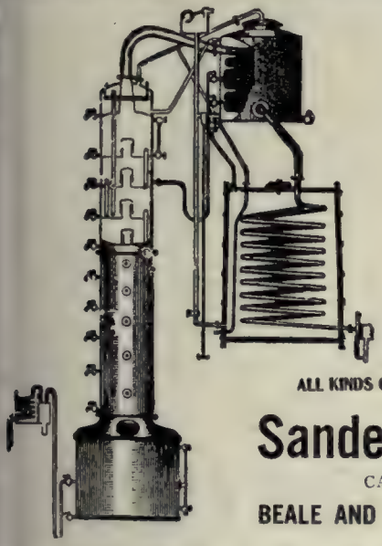
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LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, June 20: The strike of the union labor men in this city continues to drag along, though aside from losing their jobs, there in no apparent result. The breweries are all running as usual and filling orders promptly, and they are having plenty of orders to fill. The people of Los Angeles are still drinking "unfair" beer, much to the chagrin of the strikers.

Collector Parker of this district has issued a ruling that it is illegal for liquor to be shipped into dry territory in packages misbranded and that all liquors must be properly labeled and entered on the shipping manifest, or else the goods are subject to seizure and the shippers subject to prosecution.

The town of Colton in San Bernardino county has adopted a prohibition ordinance to take effect after July first, but luckily for the thirsty ones, the oasis of San Berdoo is only four miles away with a good street car service.

The application of Andrae Michael for a winery license at Newhall was turned down by the Board of Supervisors because of its proposed location being within the restricted district along the aqueduct.

H. R. Morton, a Santa Monica wholesaler, wes recently found guilty of selling liquor in Ocean Park in which suburb he did not have a license, on appeal to the Superior Court from the decision of the recorder of Ocean Park he was adjudged guilty and fined $15.

The City Fathers of Redlands are keeping close tab on the drug stores of that city and recently the Chestnut Drug Store was caught selling liquor contrary to the ordinances and heavily fined therefor.

John Ardens, proprietor of a winery down near the ocean, awoke the other morning to find that he had been annexed to the prohibition city of Long Beach. John immediately got busy and loaded his winery on wheels and moved it a few yards out of the prescribed district into the territory under the jurisdiction of the Board of Supervisors and upon applying for a liquor license was granted the same.

A hotel liquor license was granted this month to J. J. Munger at Alamitos Bay, adjoining Long Beach, by the Board of Supervisors despite the frantic protests of the "long hairs" from the prohibition city.

The proposed liquor ordinance is still pursuing its tortuous way through the meetings of the City Council. As it is approaching election time it is being handled very gingerly by the members of the board who realize that it is loaded, and as a result it is being carried over from meeting to meeting and probably will not be decided upon until after election.

The Krempel Preston Company, successors to Adlof & Hauerwass, have sold the Gambrinus saloon in San Bernardino, to Wm. C. Hollenbeck of that city.

The saloon license of E. S. Albright, Arcadia (Lucky Baldwin's domain) was revoked by the trustees of that burg this month, in accordance with pre-election promises to restrict the saloons from the purely residence districts.

The prohibition bug is surely an active pest. It is now responsible for the circulation of petitions in South Pasadena to prevent the running of liquor delivery wagons from Los Angeles into that territory, which means if the unlucky resident of that section desires a bottle of beer to consume in the privacy of his home, he will have to secrete it upon his person and smuggle it over the prohibition border.

The Italian Vineyard Company of this city have been forced, because of their increasing business in the Northwest territory, to open a branch in Seattle, where they will carry a complete stock of goods from their California vineyards.

W.

The New Colony House at Asti

RAPID progress is being made on the Colony House that is in course of construction at Asti, to house the Superintendent and his family, and provide suitable accommodations for the entertainment of visitors from every land, by the officers of the Italian-Swiss Colony. The concrete foundation and first floor are already completed and within a very short time the wooden framework will be in place. It is expected that the Colony House will be ready for occupancy before the winter rains set in.

L. Mastropasqua, the architect, has drawn plans for a roomy colonial house which will cover 82 by 52 feet, and be located on the old site in the midst of some beautiful oak trees. It will be two stories and basement, and all of the fifteen rooms will be large and airy.

The reception room, on the first floor, will be ornamented with a beamed ceiling, substantial bookcases built in the walls, and a large open, terra cotta fireplace. The dining room, which adjoins, will also have a beamed ceiling and be provided with sideboards built in on either side of another artistic open fireplace. On opposite side of the hall will be apartments for the Superintendent and his family and servants' quarters. On the second floor will be the guest chambers.

Perhaps the most striking feature about the building will be the wide veranda which will run around the sides, and enable the visitors to sit in the open air and enjoy a wonderful view of the Russian River valley and the vine-clad foothills.

One end of the veranda will be screened off into a large dining room, where, in the warm summer months, the Superintendent and his guests will be able to breathe the fragrance of the flower-scented garden, and avail themselves of every passing breeze.

One thousand dollars per year is the amount of the license which saloons in Sebastopol will have to pay to the municipality after the first of next October. The new ordinance also provides that saloons must have front doors with glass extending to within two feet of the sidewalk and seven feet above the sidewalk. No frosting, curtains or screens of any kind will be permitted on the doors or windows, for the entire bar-room must be within full view of the public. No back rooms or gaming or gambling of any nature will be permitted, and dancing and music are prohibited.

LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. Grain, Jr., 305-6 Keller Building,
Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, KY., JUNE 18.—With practically every Kentucky distillery closed for the summer, and with the heavy end of the business disposed of until next fall, distillers and wholesale whisky dealers of this section are now able to sit back and review the situation with judicial calm. The general opinion is that if the trade has had any doubts as to the future of the business, those doubts are now fully dissipated, because the demand for whisky has increased steadily and the production has had to make big strides to keep up with it. The past season has been a prosperous one, but there is little doubt that next season will make still greater strides.

The cool weather of this spring has helped the situation considerably. Usually business drops off early in April when the mercury begins to rise, but this year cold weather continued right up to the first of June. This of course helped to stimulate the demand, though the wholesale men, as a matter of fact, would not have been disappointed if more seasonable weather had prevailed, since the conditions tended to interfere with general business and thereby had an indirectly bad effect on the whisky trade. Now that warm weather has come to stay, apparently, the usual summer dullness is being accepted with equanimity.

Whisky withdrawals, and especially withdrawals of bottled in bond goods, have been increasing right along, and the distillers who were displeased with President Taft's interpretation of the definition of whisky are pointing out that the demand for straight whiskies indicates that the question is one which mere legal dictums can no longer decide.

"The public," said a well-known whisky man in conversation with the Louisville representative of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, "is now educated on the subject. It knows what is whisky, even if President Taft is in doubt about it, and is ordering its drinks accordingly. The demand for straight goods is increasing, and will continue to grow."

While this is of course gratifying to the distillers, the houses whose brands of blended goods have become famous had had no trouble in keeping their sales well up to normal, so that it seems as if the mooted controversy, which at one time, in the opinion of local wits, threatened to become an issue upon which a Presidential election might hinge, may be relegated to oblivion.

Whisky men who attended the convention of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association at Cincinnati returned declaring that the sentiment in the trade is more nearly uniform now than it has ever been before, the attacks from without having cemented the factions which may have grown up within.

It was determined at the meeting to continue the efforts against the anti-saloon league and to continue also the work of reforming the business where it needs reform. An incident of the meeting which caused some comment was the fact that the National Model License League was not mentioned during the session, causing some inquiries to be made in the direction of ascertaining whether the league is still regarded as representing the views of the leaders in the business.

While the cold weather was boosting sales of whisky, it was having a depressing effect upon the sales of California wines, and only with the beginning of this month have they been anywhere near the figures which previous seasons' business suggested they would reach this time. However, it is believed by leading handlers of the goods that the sales during the next few months will more than make up for the falling off due to bad weather this spring.

"The tariff on imported wines," said a member of the firm of Hermann Bros., who are large handlers of California wines, including the output of the growers' association of the Pacific Coast States," has had the effect of increasing the demand for domestic brands, and we are in consequence selling a much larger volume of California wines than ever before. Then, too, there has been a gain which has had nothing to do with this, and is based on the merit of the goods. During the past three years business on this item has increased wonderfully."

The spirit war at Cincinnati, which broke out a few months ago following the expiration of an agreement as to prices, is still in progress, although not much moise is being made about it now. It is regarded as likely that the contending forces will get together shortly and renew the arrangement which had prevailed before, as the disturbance in that end of the business is bound to have a bad influence on the trade at large.

Davis Brown, of J. T. S. Brown & Sons, who has recently been appointed a member of the Board of Water Works, is taking politics seriously, and acted as campaign manager of Congressman Swagar Sherley in the latter's race for renomination. Needless to say, Mr. Sherley won.

Marion Taylor, of Wright & Taylor, one of the best-known whisky men in the city, has been seriously ill for some time, but is now practically recovered.

Announcement has been made to the effect that the house of Bernheim intends to isue a newspaper dealing with the liquor trade and its allied interests. The details of the project have not been made public, but it is understood that the publication will be along novel lines. A well-known Louisville newspaper man has been engaged to edit it.

August Hollenbach, Louisville pioneer wine merchant, died June 16th at his home in this city after a long illness. Dropsy hastened the end. He was born in Germany in 1843, and learned the wine business in the Vaterland. He came to the United States in 1865, and connected himself with the New York wine house of Hattemers & Co. After five years he went into other ventures, returning to his first love in 1876, when he opened a wine house in Louisville. He was successful from the start, and at the time of his death owned the building at 142 South Third avenue, where the business is now located. His house was run along model lines, and was noted for the high character of the men who patronized it. Mr. Hollenbach was a leader in commercial affairs and in musical circles, and was a warm friend of the late Theodore Thomas. His death caused universal regret.

The Kentucky Bottlers' Association will meet in Louisville September 15th. G. L. Wainscott, of Winchester, is Secretary of the Association. Exhibits by manufacturers will be a feature of the convention.

The Charles Boldt Company, bottle manufacturers and dealers in bottlers' supplies, will erect a warehouse at Floyd and Main streets. The offices of the company in this city will be located in the new building, and will be removed from the present location at 223 West Main street.

E. H. Taylor & Sons, distillers at Frankfort, have complained against the Louisville and Nashville in the matter of its rates on whisky to and from the distillery, and the State Railroad Commission will make an inquiry.

Mrs. Thomas J. Batman, wife of one of the leading wholesale dealers of Louisville, and a large wine handler, was thrown from a trap in a runaway accident and fatally injured. The horse which she was driving became frightened at a motorcycle.

Arrangements are being made for the next horse show, which will be held in Louisville next fall, and is a leading social event. Lawrence Jones and Saunders Jones, of Paul Jones & Co., are leading members of the association, and the stable of the former is one of the chief contenders at this and foreign shows.

Owing to suggestions from the State Board of Health, representatives of the distillers of the State will meet with members of the Board in Louisville next month to confer as to the best means of disposing of the problem caused by allowing the waste from the distilleries to flow into streams upon which they are located. It is said that this pollutes the water. The distillers have indicated a willingness to co-operate to the utmost with the Board in this matter.

Local option communities in Kentucky have taken a peculiar stand in the matter of soft drinks, having fixed the license for selling "near beer" and other substitutes at $500 a year.

The action of the Democratic convention in Tennessee this week in favor of repealing the obnoxious prohibition laws which are now in effect is taken here to mean that the days of prohibition in that State are numbered. If the Democrats are sustained at the polls, as seems to be likely, the prohibition of the manufacture of whisky and other alcoholic drinks will be removed, and individual communities allowed to determine for themselves the question as to whether they shall be sold.

Association Affairs

LAST September the directors of the California Wine Association levied an assessment of $10 per share. At the annual meeting it was intimated that further capital would be required to properly carry on and expand the business. The following plan is now submitted to stockholders: "That 20,000 shares of the present authorized capitalization of 100,000 shares of the par value of $100 each shall be converted into preferred stock, carrying cumulative dividends at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and preferred both as to dividends and assets; that $1,426,260 par value of this preferred stock shall be offered to stockholders, at $66.66 2-3 per share, with the right of subscription thereto in the proportion of 3-10ths of a share of preferred stock for each share of their present stock holdings." A syndicate has already been formed which has agreed to take at $66 per share such stock as may not be subscribed for and taken by the stockholders. The proceeds of the sale of this stock will be used to retire a portion of the floating indebtedness which is now bearing interest.

Must Have Their Claret

THE Calistoga *Calistogian* is authority for the following statement: "California shipments of wine to the eastern states is on the increase. During the past eight or nine months the increase has been about 25 per cent. Traffic officials and wine men make the interesting statement that some of the increased demand comes from states like Illinois, where many of the counties have local option, and from prohibition states like Kansas and several in the south. These interstate shipments cannot be interfered with if properly and plainly marked.

Considerable California claret has been going into the prohibition state of Vermont, where many Italian workmen are employed in the quarries, particularly in the marble quarries at Barre. These men must have their claret. Recently the state and federal officials there seized some of the shipments from California on the ground that they were not marked in a manner prescribed by law. They are making a concerted fight against claret shipments.

This has had the effect of cutting off much of the supply from the Italians at Barre. Many of them, it is reported, have quit because they cannot get any more claret with their meals and have gone elsewhere to work. They are telling their fellow-countrymen about the shortage of claret in Vermont, and as a result the owners of the State's great marble quarries are having difficulty in getting this much-desired class of labor.

The Colton City Council has under consideration an ordnance prohibiting the sale of liquor as a beverage. It is very strict as to all retail but contains a provision for table licenses for hotels with 25 or more rooms. When that clause was reached it was decided to strike it out. The ordinance is nearly a copy of that in force in Pomona, which includes the hotel table license provision.

Centerville after it went "dry" lapsed into a farming acreage. Since its saloon closed, the value of property has depreciated, because of the stagnation consequent upon the driving away of transient trade. Nevertheless, residents are fighting against the issuance of a license for a saloon which, if granted, could not fail to increase business.

During the month the Retail Liquor Dealers' Mutual Protective Association of Oregon was organized to fight prohibition. It consists at present of 425 dealers from various cities in the State. The officers elected are as follows: President, Frank Hoffman, Portland; secretary, C. D. Elder, Portland; treasurer, A. G. Magers, Salem; trustees, Al Seafelt of Astoria, S. A. Miller of Aurora and E. A. Gerechten of The Dalles.

The Supervisors of San Luis Obispo county have voted to revise the liquor license ordinance. After July 1st the annual license will be $300, payable in full in advance. Heretofore the licenses were issued from quarter to quarter at $100 a quarter. The change cuts out the drinking places that spring up at the resorts and at points of temporary population, and, after a single quarter, suspend. The license will have a tendency to lessen the number of saloons.

At Ritzville, Washington, early in June, at the instigation of Mayor W. R. Peters what is known as a daylight saloon ordinance was introduced at a council meeting. Besides providing that all saloons shall be closed on Sunday and on all general, special and primary elections and that no intoxicating liquor shall be sold or given to minors it is provided that no liquor shall be sold or given away on any week day after 8 o'clock p. m., and before 7 o'clock the following day.

National Wholesale Dealers' Association Holds Most Successful Meet

THE annual convention of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, at Cincinnati, May 24-25-26 was in every respect the most successful and harmonious in the history of the association. Owing to the careful and systematic elaboration of the program by the officials having that matter in charge everything went off without a hitch. In numbers, in the caliber of the attendance, and in the enthusiasm exhibited, the fifteenth annual convention stands on record as far in advance of any previous gathering.

There was a marked feeling of jubilation over the events of the past year as indicating the receding tide of the prohibition wave, and the hope was freely expressed that from now on public opinion would reprobate prohibition as an impractical and visionary remedy, aggravating rather than improving conditions; and that regulation and strict enforcement of the laws under a moderate license system will be generally accepted as the only feasible solution.

These sentiments will be found embodied in the resolutions adopted.

In large measure, the harmony displayed was the result of the final removal from acrimonious discussion of the question, "What is whisky." In fact, during the three days' sessions not a single discordant note was heard during the proceedings. It was, in short, a steady and continuous feast of eloquence of the very highest order, which was listened to with rapt attention, leaving an impression which will long be remembered.

It was an inspiring sight to see nearly 600 delegates, representative of the highest type of the membership of the trade, assembled in one hall, all imbued with the sole aim, viz: formulating a policy for the betterment of conditions on which all the branches of the trade could unite.

In a number of the addresses, especially that of Mr. Percy Andreae, it was revealed for the first time that the brewing interest would join hands with the spirit interest in mutual defense and co-operation in necessary reforms. That this elicited the highest enthusiasm needs no emphasizing.

Under the chairmanship of President Morris F. Westheimer, the proceedings were conducted with excellent parliamentary skill, all matters being disposed of expeditiously.

Those who could not be present missed a delightful and instructive occasion, and those who were privileged to be in attendance left with a feeling of deep gratification at the spirit of unity and enthusiasm so abundantly displayed, the general verdict being that this convention was by far the best conducted, the most instructive and beneficial of any so far in the history of the association.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

President, Morris F. Westheimer, the Susquemac Distilling Co., Cincinnati, O.; First Vice-President, Wm. A. Miller, John Miller & Co., Boston, Mass.; Second Vice-President, Sam Woolner, Jr., Woolner & Co., Peoria, Ill.; Treasurer, Thos. C. Dennehy, Chas. Dennehy & Co., Chicago; Secretary, Joseph Debar, Cincinnati, O.; General Counsel, Robert T. Hough, 1423 New York Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Executive Committee.—A. J. Sunstein, Chairman; Geo. F. Dieterle, W. E. Hull, Joseph A. Strasser, Irving K. Taylor, Thos. C. Dennehy, Jacob A. Ulman, and the President, ex-officio.

Board of Control for One Year.—J. W. Freiberg, of the Freiberg & Workum Co., Cincinnati.; J. H. Carstairs, of Carstairs, McCall & Co., Philadelphia; Jos. A. Strasser, of Steinhardt Bros. & Co., New York City; Marion E. Taylor, of Wright & Taylor, Louisville; Fred Westheimer, of F. Westheimer & Sons, St. Joseph; R. N. Wathen, of Mueller, Wathen & Kobert, Lebanon; Geo. F. Dieterle, The Union Distilling Co., Cincinnati, O.; Jacques Blum, of Wilmerding-Loewe Co., San Francisco; Geo. C. Brown, of Brown-Forman Co., Louisville.; Geo. C. Howell, of Samuel Streit & Co., New York City; and the President, Vice-President and Treasurer, ex-officio.

For Two Years.—John Sinnott, Gibson Distilling Co., Philadelphia; George G. Benz, of Geo. Benz & Sons, St. Paul; W. N. Hobart, of The Diamond Distilling Co., Cincinnati; I. Guckenheimer, of A. Guckenheimer & Bros., Pittsburg; John C. Parker, of The Parker Distilling Co., St. Louis; Wm. E. Hull, of Clarke Bros. & Co., Peoria; A. J. Mahoney, of The Everett Distilling Co., Everett, Mass.; H. F. Cellarius, of Clifton Springs Distiling Co., Cincinnati; David G. Rosenheim, of H. Rosenheim & Son, Batimore; Geo. J. Lang, of Lang, Schenck & Co., Columbus.

For Three Years.—A. J. Sunstein, of The Thompson Distilling Co., Pittsburg; Jacob A. Ulman, of Wilson Distilling Co., Baltimore; Samuel Grabfelder of S. Grabfelder & Co., Louisville; George C. Dempsey, of P. Dempsey & Co., Boston; Leo. Strauss, Strauss Bros., Chicago, Ill.; Leopold Einstein, of the Ullman-Einstein Co., Cleveland; Sam Levy, Casey-Swasey Co., Fort Worth, Texas.; Irving K. Taylor, of W. A. Taylor & Co., New York City; S. Hirsch, of S. Hirsch & Co., Kansas City; Oliver F. Zinn, of National Distilling Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM.

Whereas, The President of our Association has unselfishly devoted his time and energies to accomplishing an exemplary administration, which action we commend to our members as deserving of their fullest appreciation and thanks.

Be it Resolved, That the address presented as his annual report be given wide circulation and recommended for general perusal.

Whereas, The Secretary of this Association has accepted the office at a sacrifice to his personal interests, and only because he recognized the call of duty, we cannot help but compliment the Association on the acquisition of such an officer. His work is manifest in the efficient re-organization of the National office, bringing it to its present high plane of efficiency. His scholarship and learning are the underlying strength of each of his contributions to the National Bulletin and other publications in defense of our business—a gentleman in all he does. Now, therefore, we recommend that the thanks and appreciation of the Association be expressed to him.

Be it Resolved, That this Association extend to our Treasurer, Mr. Thos. C. Dennehy, commendation and fullest appreciation of the services rendered in the collection and care of the Association funds.

We recommend the endeavor being made by the officers of this organization to secure a fair and equitable outage allowance by the federal authorities and urge upon our members the necessity of presenting the matter to their congressmen and senators that aid and assistance may be secured.

We recommend to this organization a revision of the import laws regarding the payment of duty on wines and spirits, so that duties shall be collected only upon the actual contents of the package on the date of their withdrawal from United States work with other organizations to secure the enactment of State pure food laws and regulations that will be in conformity with the National Pure Food laws and regulations.

Realizing the value of co-operation between all interests in the liquor business, we urge an extension of such efforts to all those having this end in view, and we invite all kindred organizations to unite in this important movement.

We join with the officers of this organization in their expressions of the importance of the work of the Protective Bureau and we urge upon our members the necessity of giving the Bureau their moral and financial support.

We recommend the publication of the National Bulletin and endorse its continuance and recommend that the trade give it that support which is necessary to a stimulation of its usefulness.

We re-affirm the platform adopted by this Association at Niagara Falls in 1908 and confirmed at our Convention at Atlantic City in 1909.

We take our stand for the enactment of laws providing for license, regulation and control along with that large and overwhelming majority of the people who realize the failure of prohibitory laws to prohibit and who are disgusted with the conflict being waged between those who agitate such laws and those who want the unregulated unlicensed saloon.

As an evidence of our good faith, we pledge our earnest endeavor to secure the enactment of such laws, or constitutional provisions permitting such laws, in all those States where enactments of that character are not now in force.

For such laws it may be urged that the character of the person seeking the license is given paramount consideration.

It takes the liquor question out of politics and keeps it out.

It frees the public from that strife and misunderstanding into which it is plunged by any agitation having for its purpose the abridgment of the personal rights of the citizen.

It limits the number of saloons to the necessity of the public.

In general, it tends to regulate the sale of liquor at retail while it assures to the public that condition which the people desire.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT, MR. MORRIS F. WESTHEIMER.

Gentlemen of the Convention: A year of comparative prosperity brings us to this, our fifteenth annual convention.

Our membership is the largest in our history. Our finances are ample to enable us to properly conduct our administrative and legal departments, leaving a balance for the necessary work of publicity.

In welcoming you it is a source of much satisfaction that many of the difficulties of the past seem to be yielding to the influences of the present.

It is only eleven months since we met at Atlantic City, but in that time your Association has developed along some new lines; consolidation, organization and concentration have been the triple watchwords. New men are at the helm. For better or for worse—many changes have been made, both in the methods employed and in the men to carry them out.

The sad loss through death, of our most worthy and esteemed treasurer, Mr. Ephriam Brice, brought the selection of his successor as the first change in our official family.

Mr. Thomas C. Dennehy, who was selected to fill the vacancy, needs no introduction here. Mr. Dennehy is one of that type of men who command the respect of the mercantile world.

In the desire to develop this Association as rapidly as possible, there arose the need for a secretary of unusual ability. Many months were consumed in the search; finally success crowned our efforts—the proper man was located—one, who by his experience, his high standing, his capacity as a thinker, a writer, a student and a worker combined to form the right man. Gentlemen, you are to be congratulated upon having secured the ideal secretary, Mr. Joseph Debar.

The installation of our new treasurer and our new secretary was soon followed by a change in the legal department. Mr. Robert T. Hough, who had been solicitor of Internal Revenue during President Cleveland's administration, was engaged to take care of the interests of our members at Washington, and Lawrence Maxwell, Esq., of Cincinnati, was retained to take charge of Interstate and Constitutional questions. This system gives promise of being very satisfactory, especially so since the entire administrative work of the Association is now concentrated in one office. Our Washington counsel, Mr. Robert T. Hough, entered upon his duties at a trying period when the contest as to "What is Whisky?" was at its height and when the new conditions imposed by the Humphrey Amendments to the Penal Code were taking effect. His untiring and successful efforts to serve the Association and its members combined with the experience he is gaining will make his connection with the Association of steadily increasing value, and your president desires to emphasize his appreciation of Mr. Robert T. Hough's valued services. Our counsel on Interstate and Constitutional matters, Lawrence Maxwell, Esq., is known to you all as a lawyer of national reputation. Mr. Maxwell's successful administration as Solicitor General to President Grover Cleveland is but an instance of his recognized ability. The Association is to be congratulated that it has been fortunate enough to secure his able advice and counsel. Time will no doubt demonstrate what victories will be obtained and how much dangerous litigation will be avoided through Mr. Maxwell's sound judgment.

I shall endeavor to give you briefly an outline of some of the cases in Mr. Maxwell's hands:

First—The Iowa case. In this case the Supreme Court of Iowa had rendered judgment forbidding the sale of liquors within the State by non-resident salesmen. Mr. Maxwell reported that while the petition in this case alleged that "the said orders were subject to the approval and acceptance of the non-resident firm the facts alleged showed that there was nothing for the non-resident firm to approve or accept and that the contract of sale was made in Iowa" and he recommended therefore that the case be dropped.

Second—Vermont case. This case was one in which a member of this Association was denied the right to collect for an account for goods sold for shipment into Vermont, because he had not taken out a license in Vermont. The case was finally tried on our appeal before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York City, upon brief prepared by Mr. Maxwell, and judgment rendered in favor of our contentions, which were that the sale took place in Maryland, where our member had his license. This victory is of very great importance to the trade, and a full history of the decision was published in the March National Bulletin.

Third—The Virginia case. This is a case where the salesman was arrested for non-payment of the tax imposed on non-resident salesmen, and has not yet reached trial on appeal.

Fourth—The Maine case. This is of very great importance principles of general application throughout the United States. Various state sheriffs had been seizing shipments made from Boston to residents in Maine, while said shipments were still primarily to the trade in New England, but it also involves some in the possession of the common carriers. Mr. Robert T. Hough made a special trip to Boston to consult the local counsel employed by the Boston trade. It is satisfactory to be able to report that victory so far perches on our banners. The case has been appealed and will be tried in the higher courts with every prospect of ultimate success.

Fifth—The Michigan case. A salesman of one of the members of our Association was arrested for selling goods in Michigan, the firm for whom he traveled having declined to pay the Mich-

(Concluded on page 44)

Over The Sparkling Wine Cup

Boosting California's Viticultural Industry

By Horatio F. Stoll.

FOR some time now, our California winemakers have been preaching loyalty to American wines. They have again and again reminded every hotel, restaurant and cafe manager in the United States that it is their duty to favor our choice native wines. They have pointed out the fact that the King of Italy has decreed that at state dinners nothing but Italian wines (including, of course, champagne) shall be served; that Emperor William of Germany also prohibits the use of any but German wines at court functions; that, as our California wines are now as fine as those produced anywhere, the American people should follow the example of these progressive sovereigns and show their loyalty to the United States by using our own wines in the home and on all public occasions.

It was a pleasure to find nothing but native products featured at the semi-annual dinner of the Merchants' Association at the Palace hotel on Tuesday evening, June 7th, when the food, wines and service were typical of California's ability to please the most fastidious persons. Wherever it had been possible, unique features were introduced. The iced punch was served in ice cups, in which had been frozen the yellow state flower with a spray of fern. To follow the idea out, the ice cream was served in the form of a grizzly bear, holding the national colors. Cigarettes and cigars of local manufacture were also served.

There were quite a number of people present who had also attended the elaborate dinner given the visiting Eastern hotelmen only a month or so ago at the same hotel, when nothing but foreign wines were served. This slap at California's viticultural industry was unpardonable, for here was a golden opportunity to impress at least 200 representative hotelmen from every part of the country with the high quality and wonderful variety of our native wines. Here was a chance to let them taste our pure white and ruby wines under the very best conditions and to prove the desirability of their serving the California product at their own establishment at home.

The only conclusion one could draw was that, in their efforts to outdo their Los Angeles rivals, the committee considered our California wines unfit for such a costly function. How else can they justify their preference for a foreign liquor served as an appetizer, a cocktail made of foreign ingredients, and two foreign champagnes?

Surely we had a right to expect that at a California function, served in a California hostelry for the purpose of demonstrating California's well known hospitality, California products, including our fine wines, would be given first place. It seems as if some steps should be taken by the Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California to make our principal hotels realize that they are working a great harm to our State when they adopt such a snobbish attitude.

We are constantly appealing to the hotel men of the United States to be broad minded and help us introduce our wines by listing them in order that interested people may be able to taste them if they desire. But in view of the indifference of some of our local hotel men and leading citizens who are at the head of committees to select the wines, we should like to know how we can hope for co-operation in the East. If we do not consider our native wines worth serving to our guests on festive occasions, how in heaven's name can we expect Eastern hotel men to enthuse and push them?

ARE NATIVE WINES AT THE WHITE HOUSE?

I have been wondering whether native wines are served at the White House dinners, when the President is acting as host for the nation. I am told, it is the custom that state dinners at the White House shall consist of ten courses with five wines, topped off with pousse cafe and cigars. Surely one or more of these five wines ought to be an American product, for it is acknowledged that today we produce wines that are the equal of the best foreign article and our chief executive, therefore, would have no reason to be ashamed of serving them at any banquet or dinner.

I am sure that many of the distinguished foreign guests at the White House would be glad of the opportunity to taste our best native wines under such auspices. The plea often made in entertaining notable visitors from wine-producing countries that imported wines should be served as a compliment to them is a hollow argument indeed. You never hear of the rulers of France, Italy, Germany or Spain, for example, serving California wines at any functions they may give in honor of visiting Americans.

And this reminds me of the comment made by an American naval officer at the public banquet given at the Fairmont hotel by the citizens of San Francisco in honor of President William Taft. The officer had visited practically every port on the face of the globe and when the wines were introduced, he remarked:

"I am glad to see that the wines served tonight are California wines. It is proper that our native wines should be featured on such an occasion. Since I have been in San Francisco, I have been enjoying your excellent California wines, because I know I am getting them under the very best possible conditions. I always like to form my opinion of a country's wines by drinking them at first hand, that is, in close proximity to the place where they are manufactured."

If President Taft were to set the example of encouraging the use of American wines, I have no doubt it would help California wine-makers materially in getting their wines listened in the large hotels of the East, and would doubtless influence other notabilities to follow the lead of the President, who, while he is almost a tee-totaler himself, is too broad-minded to banish wine from the White House.

The President's personal habit of drinking little or no alcoholic beverages, is doubtless the reason why the usual temperance discussions have not come up between the Tafts and the temperance societies. The prohibition and anti-saloon league leaders have also probably left them alone because they are using all their powder and shot to secure legislation making the District of Columbia a prohibition territory; or perhaps from past experience, they realize it will do little good to urge temperate people, though good society entertainers, as our President and Mrs. Taft, to abolish wines from White House entertainments. Perhaps some of them also have in mind the fact that during the height of the Canteen war, Mrs. Taft was in favor of the restoration of the canteen, and realize that she will be hard to convert to a wineless White House scheme.

Catherine Frances Cavanagh, in an intensely interesting article in the May number of the National Food Magazine on "The Temperance Proclivities of our President," declares that until very recently, notwithstanding the conviviality of all of our former presidents, save Hayes, much surprise has been expressed by cosmopolitans visiting the White House that so cold a reception was tendered them, and other guests, on occasions of state and private functions. The writer adds: "Even the distinguished members of the Diplomatic Corps, after donning their glittering uniforms and brave array of decorations for the high occasion, were sent home from the state reception without partaking of anything stronger than ice water. How they hated that ubiquitous ice water is not within the bounds of polite language to express. The Tafts have broken the ice—in more ways than one. They inaugurated their social regime by serving refreshments at their reception to the Diplomatic



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Corps and continued the hospitality at each of the state receptions held this season. Supper was served in the state dining room on a buffet table which occupied the west length of the stately room. This was beautifully decorated with flowers, and bounteously spread with hot and cold viands. Besides coffee, chocolate, lemonade and ice water, there was champagne punch, and everyone went home refreshed and happy!"

Three cheers for President Taft! His new protective tariff bill has certainly encouraged American winemakers. Now let him complete the good work by doing his share to make our native wines popular. Let him order them served at the White House and give his guests an opportunity to appreciate the choice dry, sweet and sparkling wines that are made in California and other States of the Union.

W. C. T. U. Under False Colors

PROFESSOR KARL RIEDEISBERGER, president of the United German Society of Spokane, considers that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union belies its name and should be called a prohibition and not a temperance organization. He says: "When members of the W. C. T. U. speak about temperance they mean prohibition, and I think it only fair that they should be honest enough to declare what they are working for and not live under false colors."

The platform of the Spokane United German Society, contains a declaration against prohibition, the prevention of which would, it is believed, tend towards better government and liberty.



Filling, corking, wiring and capping sparkling wines at Asti, California

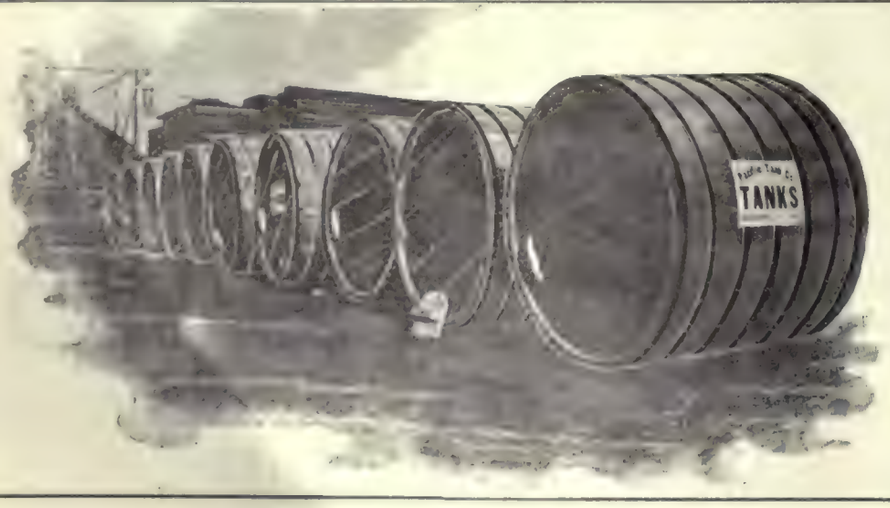
The Boston *Herald* recently printed the following "o'er true tale" as to the future destination of prohibitionists:

A temperance lecturer was giving an address in Keene, and, to impress upon his audience the superiority of water over alcohol, he reminded them of the story of Dives and Lazarus. The lecturer pointed out how, when Dives was in Hades, he did not ask for beer, wine or spirits, but for one drop of water.

"Now, friends," said the lecturer, "what does that show us?"

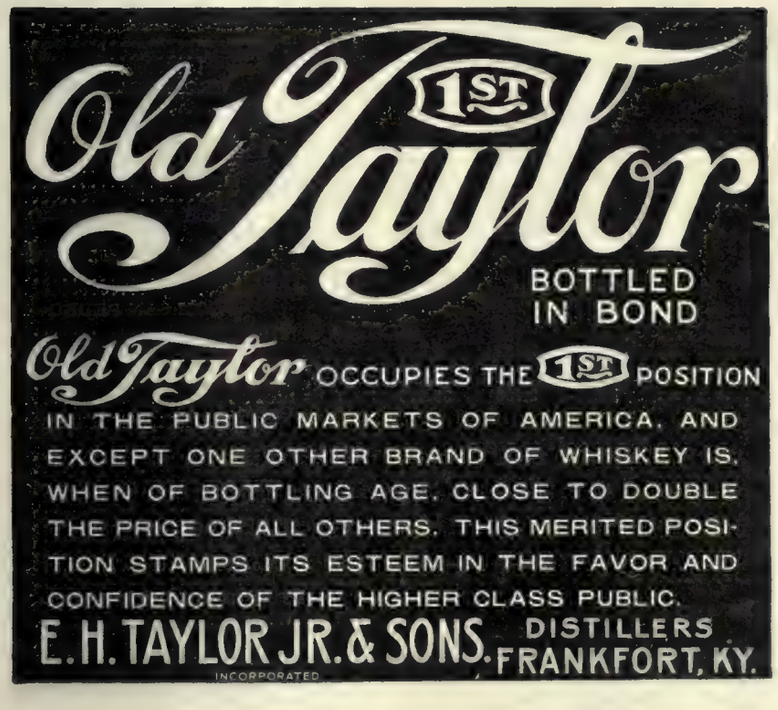
A voice from the back of the hall instantly replied: "It shows us where you blooming temperance people go to."

Little Falls hoped to see the end of prohibitional humbug when it voted "wet" at the last election. The winners had hardly commenced rejoicing, however, when they found that their Town Council was determined to have a dry town in spite of the result of the election. There are three saloons at Little Falls, and as licenses expire, by refusing to renew them, the council gets its own sweet way. It is now decided to elect a wet council as soon as possible and get rid of the present high-binders who refuse to carry out the law as proclaimed by the last election.



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WINE AND BRANDY EXPORTS BY SEA

FROM MAY 20 TO JUNE 20, 1910.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	256	11,742	$6 874
" British Columbia	160	2,383	1,426
" Central America	2	10,112	3,703
" China	17	.....	92
" Hawaiian Islands	111	75,826	29,500
" Japan	9	3,723	1,137
" Mexico	11	5,261	1,886
" New York	2	758,175	248,694
" Philippine Islands	45	3,385	1,274
" South America	44	1,707	904
" Samarang	....	300	125
" Samoan Islands	....	55	39
" Dutch East Indies	....	42	60
" London	....	7,852	2,956
" Society Islands	....	394	152
Total	657	880,957	298,822

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	217	11,359	$26,304
" Central America	46	167	586
" Hawaiian Islands	303	1,235	6,949
" South America	1	.....	4
" Mexico	76	.....	399
" Philippine Islands	496	475	3,120
Total	1,139	13,236	$37,362

In Bond to Mexico, 30 cases.

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	141	764	$3,788
" Hawaiian Islands	1	27	60
" Mexico	....	150	98
" New York	....	1,792	1,380
" Philippine Islands	10	.....	90
Total	152	2,733	$5,416

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	1,180	.....	$8.819
" Central America	25	.....	175
" China	3	.....	85
" Hawaiian Islands	118	9	1,379
" Japan	2	.....	20
" Society Islands	18	.....	148
Total	1,346	9	$10,626

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	123 cs 57 kgs 6 bbls 2 hf bbls Liquors
	2 cs Champagne, 166 cs Mineral Water, 2 cs Benedictine
	7 cs 1 bbl Alcohol, 9 cs 2 kgs 3 hf bbls Rum
	46 cs 6 bbls 33 csks Ginger Ale, 55 cs Grape Juice
	66 cs Bitters, 6 cs Vermouth, 5 cs Cherries in Maraschino
	61 cs 10 bbls 2 hf bbls 21 kgs Gin, 57 cs Cordials
	23 cs Fruit Juice, 39 cs 3 hf bbls 2 kgs Syrups, 4 cs Soda
" British Columbia	5 cs Cassia, 1 kg Caromel, 2 cs Fruit Juice
	2 gals Alcohol
" Central America	2 cs Bitters, 1 cs Alcohol, 2 cs Spirits, 20 cs Liquors
" China	65 cs Chinese Spirits
" Hawaiian Islands	70 cs Vermouth, 240 cs 1 bbl Gin, 35 cs Champagne
	10 cs Syrups, 10 cs Kummel, 7 cs 1 bbl Alcohol
	3 cs Liqueurs, 7 cs Bitters, 3 cs Rum, 3 cs Cordials
	5 cs Cognac, 13 cs 1 bbl Grape Juice, 2 cs Spirits, 10 cs Cider
	195 cs Mineral Water, 3 cs Apricot Cordial, 20 cs Liquors
" Japan	10 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 2 cs Grape Juice
" Mexico	6 cs Cocktails, 62 cs Mineral Water, 6 gals Spirits
	1 cs Alcohol, 5 bbls Ginger Ale
" New York	1 cs California Champagne
" Philippine Islands	50 cs Liquors, 5 cs 1 hf bbl Bitters
	5 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 25 cs Rock and Rye
	50 cs Creme de Menthe, 1 cs Cordial
	15 cs Cider, 21 cs 2 bbls Alcohol
" South America	5 cs Mineral Water
" Samoan Islands	10 cs Grape Juice
" Australia	1 cs Liquors
Total	1672 cs, 33 bbls, 11 hf bbls, 33 csks, 83 kgs, 8 gals
Value	$18,310

IMPORTS BY SEA

Domestic.

FROM MAY 20 TO JUNE 20, 1910.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, May 23.

70 hhds Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
100 qr bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
25 bbls Beer ..... North Star Bottling Co.
260 hhds Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
200 hf bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
226 pkgs Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.

FROM PORTLAND—Per steamer Rose City, May 24.

46 bbls Beer ..... H. Leibold & Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, May 29.

130 bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
320 bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
20 bbls Beer ..... Olympic Beer Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, June 4.

60 hhds Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
80 bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
100 qr bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
172 hhds Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
140 bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
130 hf bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
300 qr bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.

FROM PORTLAND—Per steamer Rose City, June 7.

50 kgs Beer ..... G. Liebold Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, June 10.

800 bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
510 bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.

FROM SAN PEDRO—Per steamer Watson, June 11.

20 cs Grape Juice ..... Goldberg, Bowen Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Governor, June 13.

10 cs Ale ..... Lang & Stroh.
20 qr bbls Beer ..... Olympic Beer Co.
5 cs Stout ..... Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
50 cs Grape Juice ..... Pac. Wholesale Brokerage Co.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Queen, June 11.

106 bbls Beer ..... J. G. Arbin Co.
39 cs Champagne ..... G. A. Kessler.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, June 16.

5 bbls Alcohol ..... Order.
86 hhds Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
72 bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
50 hf bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
50 qr bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
725 bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer City of Pueblo, June 18.

1 cs Wine ..... Julius Lewis Co.

BEER IN TRANSIT.

To Bakersfield ..... 520 bbls
" Los Angeles ..... 305 bbls
" Oakland ..... 1079 bbls 60 hhds
" Fresno ..... 670 bbls
" San Jose ..... 380 bbls
" Reno ..... 1107 bbls
" Alameda ..... 235 bbls 100 hf bbls 50 qr bbls
" Santa Clara ..... 130 bbls 22 hf bbls 10 qr bbls 30 hhds
" Stockton ..... 220 bbls 20 hf bbls 30 qr bbls 49 hhds

Foreign.

FROM MAY 20 TO JUNE 20, 1910.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Pleiades, May 20.

27 cs Whisky ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
11 cs Wine ..... Bellevue Hotel, San Francisco.
3 bbls Ginger Ale ..... Roberts & Chittenden, San Francisco.
670 cs Whisky ..... G. S. Clark, Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

15 octs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
106 cs Whisky ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco
1 csk Whisky ..... Swayne & Hoyt, San Francisco.

E. A. GROEZINGER Established 1864 E. O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW
SPARKLING AND VINTAGE WINES
CHAMPAGNES
809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. CAL.

50 cs Ale ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
60 cs Beer ..... Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., San Francisco
3 cs Wine ..... Order, San Francisco.
50 cs Spirits ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
30 cs Mineral Water ..... Tillman & Bendel, San Francisco.
500 cs Champagne ..... G. A. Kessler, San Francisco.
10 cs Wine ..... A. Levy & Co., Los Angeles.

FROM HAMBURG—Per Sisak, May 21.

50 cs Brandy ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
74 octs Wine ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
5000 cs Gin ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
1 hhd Whisky ..... Cal. Wine Association, San Francisco.
1000 cs Gin ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
2000 cs Fernet ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
2 bbls Wine ..... Order, San Francisco.
35 csks Wine ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
15 cs Wine ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
31 octs Wine ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
5 hhds Wine ..... L. Taussig & Co., San Francisco.
23 octs Wine ..... Rothschild Bros., Portland.
25 cs Punch ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
825 cs Gin ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
200 cs Vermouth ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
100 cs Gin ..... Jaffe & Co., Seattle.

FROM VICTORIA—Per City of Puebla, May 21.

1 bbl Whisky ..... Wilmerding, Lowe & Co., San Francisco

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Seattle)—Per Buckman, May 22.

500 cs Whisky ..... J. Buchanan & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Gin ..... J. Buchanan & Co., San Francisco.
1 csk Gin ..... Pacific-Union Club, San Francisco.
5 csks Whisky ..... American Mer. Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Brandy ..... Spiropoulos & Co., San Francisco.
1 bbl Brandy ..... Spiropoulos & Co., San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Tenyo Maru, May 22.

150 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
83 cs Sake ..... N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
15 csks Sake ..... T. Masuda, Oakland.
15 csks Sake ..... Aki & Co., Sacramento.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Missourian, May 25.

1 bbl Gin ..... C. H. Kamm, San Francisco.
1 csk Wine ..... J. Bowman & Co., San Francisco.
15 cs Wine ..... A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
43 cs Champagne ..... Hotel St. Francis, San Francisco.
10 cs Gin ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
25 cs Cordials ..... Levaggi, Granucci & Co., San Francisco.
2 pkgs Brandy ..... P. Vanvales, San Francisco.
6 cs Bitters ..... M. Wolf, San Francisco.
1 csk Wine ..... University Club, San Francisco.
5 cs Kummel ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Champagne ..... St. Francis Imp. Co., San Francisco.
4 bbls Sherry ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
18 cs Wine ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, Seattle.
31 cs Wine ..... Cont. Dist. Co., Seattle.
5 cs Wine ..... Order, Seattle.
5 cs Bitters ..... Order, Seattle.
55 cs Wine ..... Silver Grill, Tacoma.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

1 cs Liquors ..... Imperial Liquor Co., Seattle.
50 cs Wine ..... Cont. Dist. Co., Seattle.
1400 cs Gin ..... Order, Honolulu.
500 cs Gin ..... F. A. Shafer, Honolulu.
50 cs Wine ..... Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu.
6 cs Mineral Water ..... Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu.

FROM GENOA (via Ancon)—Per San Juan, May 27.

5 cs Wine ..... F. Baldocchi, San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Korea, May 27.

10 csks Sake ..... Mutual Supply Co., San Francisco.
50 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
110 cs Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK—Per Isthmian, June 1.

75 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
540 cs Whisky ..... Wilson Distilling Co., San Francisco.
460 cs Gin ..... Wilson Distilling Co., San Francisco.
1000 cs Bitters ..... Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Champagne ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
1225 cs Whisky ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Whisky ..... E. Mane & Bro., San Francisco.
600 cs Whisky ..... Mebius & Drescher, Sacramento.
1 drum Whisky ..... Mebius & Drescher, Sacramento.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

10 cs Champagne ..... G. Kessler & Co., San Francisco.
11 cs Mineral Water ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
40 cs Beer ..... Goldberg Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Spirits ..... Weil Bros. & Sons, San Francisco.
48 cs Wine ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
60 cs Liquors ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Wine ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
26 csks Wine ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Wine ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
375 cs Liquors ..... Garbini Bros., San Francisco.
100 cs Wine ..... New Granucci Grocery Co., S. F.
300 cs Wine ..... Levaggi, Granucci Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Wine ..... Garbini Bros. & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Wine ..... Order, San Francisco.
60 bbls Beer ..... Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., San Francisco.
60 bbls Beer ..... Jas. de Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
5 csks Whisky ..... J. Butler & Son, San Francisco.
2 cs Whisky ..... J. Butler & Son, San Francisco.
635 bbls Stout ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
115 bbls Ale ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
50 cs Gin ..... Deisol Bros., San Francisco.
50 cs Gin ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Vermouth ..... H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
25 bbls Stout ..... Order, Portland.
15 cs Rum ..... Order, Portland.
60 cs Whisky ..... Order, Portland.
23 cs Liquors ..... H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
5 cs Gin ..... H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
36 cs Liquors ..... Hill Mercantile Co., Los Angeles.

FROM VICTORIA—Per City of Puebla, June 4.

25 cs Kummel ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Columbian, June 6.

11 cs Wine ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Whisky ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
2 bbls Gin ..... McDonald & Cohn, San Francisco.
15 bbls Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
1 cs Whisky ..... Biswarck Cafe, San Francisco.
50 csks Brandy ..... Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Champagne ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Gin ..... F. Rachen Co., Sacramento.
5 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, Seattle.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Silver Grill, Tacoma.
2 bbls Gin ..... Peacock & Co., Honolulu.
120 bbls Beer ..... Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Nippon Maru, June 10.

60 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.

FROM HAMBURG—Per City of Panama, June 12.

230 vs Mineral Water ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Nebraskan, June 13.

670 cs Whisky ..... W. H. Campbell, San Francisco.
7 bbls Whisky ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Cordials ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Siberia, June 17.

75 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.

FROM VICTORIA—Per City of Puebla, June 18.

150 cs Kummel ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Whisky ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Kummel ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Hercules, June 18.

60 cs Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
30 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND

FROM MAY 20 TO JUNE 20, 1910.

Via New York—
2 cs Wine ..... From Hamburg.
Via New Orleans—
7 csks Wine ..... From Liverpool.
Via Galveston—
16 cs Wine ..... From Antwerp.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE



Guinness' Extra Stout
Bass' Foreign Ale
Boar's Head Brand

BOTTLED BY
T. B. HALL & CO., Ltd. - - Liverpool

American Mercantile Co.
AGENTS
514 Battery St. - - San Francisco

AMERICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY
514 Battery St., San Francisco

SOLE PACIFIC COAST REPRESENTATIVES

Julius Wile, Sons & Co.
Imported Wines and Liquors — New York
Fratelli Branca
Italian Vermouth — Milan, Italy
Legler Pernod
Absinthe and Kirsch — Couvet and Pontarlier
T. B. Hall & Co., Ltd.
Ale and Stout — Liverpool, England
R. Beziers & Co.
Sardines — Lorient, France
Dandicolle & Gaudin
Conserves — Bordeaux
Fcois, Lecourt
Mushrooms — Sevres pres Paris
Vve. Goiran & Fils
Olive Oil — Nice, France

IMPORTERS OF PRUNE AND CHERRY JUICE



New York Correspondence

New York, June, 1910.

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW:—The poet has asked: "Oh, what is so rare as a day in June?" New York answers: "A satisfied merchant." This June is as yet to be discovered. The month has proven a great disappointment. The activity anticipated after the unusual dullness of April and May has not been realized.

Weather conditions are largely contributory, the first days of the month being typical of April rather than June, the rainfall through this section being the heaviest in many years for the same month. The few real summer days we have had have been overshadowed by the chill and danpness of succeeding ones, until one begins to marvel whether or not we are to have any old-fashioned summer again.

Perhaps this is the penalty we are to pay for the pleasure had in viewing Mr. Halley's comet. All sorts of dire things were predicted—and by many are believed to be inevitable in a comet year. So we may be realizing June of these effects.

As numerous as the theories propounded in explanation of weather conditions, are the reasons advanced for general business dullness. One of these is deserving of particular mention. "The Automobile" seems rather incredible, but a prominent New Yorker, in a recent interview, went on to shhow where the evidence of luxury and seeming success is really hampering progress, and causing business depression. Just because every other man owns or hires an automobile is not, according to this authority, to be accepted as prima facie evidence of his financial responsibility or success in business. It is due to the fact that the possession of an automobile has been accepted as a sort of badge of merit, its cost and maintenance being considered of such proportion as to limit its use—as an owner—to those having much or making much money—that there has been a mad scramble to buy, borrow or hire—yea—we might even add steal—a machine.

And therein lies the basis of the contention that the automobile is the cause of business apathy. In their wild desire to be known as owning a car, and the attendant satisfaction of tearing through the city streets and along country roads, in dust coats, wind veils and goggles, there is a retrenchment of expenditures for clothing, etc., etc., which would otherwise be considered necessary. The most rigid economy is practiced on very essentials by many to give the greater part of the income towards that automobile.

For all of that, who of us would miss the chance, if preferred, of owning an automobile, even at the risk of being accused of clogging the wheels of business progress.

Following the trial of the United States Cigar Stores Company came the United States Realty Company and the United Retail Drug Companies. These are to be supplemented, seemingly, by a combination of retail liquor dealers operating on much the same lines, regulating and controlling the sale of all beers and liquors in this city.

A man prominently identified with the Liquor Dealers' Association is the authority quoted on this subject. The Conkling Excise bills, just signed, are said to make such a combination a possibility and probability.

This new legislation fixes the number of liquor certificates issued in the future to one to every seven hundred and fifty persons. At present there are about 5,000 saloons in Manhattan and the Bronx or one saloon to every four hundred and thirty in population. The proposed trust in absorbing these licenses could cut the number of saloons to half that number. In licenses alone, this would entail a saving of $2,760,000.00. The salvage on rentals and fixtures would be easily twice that sum. On wages, another $1,500,000 could be curtailed.

As yet, this is all in theory—but in these days of combinations all things are seemingly possible.

Topazor
The White Wine

Nectarubi
The Red Wine

The Perfection of California Table Wines



ESTABLISHED IN 1880 INCORPORATED IN 1906

CONTRA COSTA WINERY, MARTINEZ
WINDSOR WINERY, SONOMA CO.

Office and Salesrooms:
549 WASHINGTON STREET San Francisco

Wine Machinery

COMPLETE PLANTS FITTED OUT

Continuous Presses
Crushers, Stemmers
and Must Pumps

Toulouse & Delorieux
489 Eighth St., San Francisco, Cal.

—MARKET— CONDITIONS

Great Victory for California Wines

THE best news the California wine men have received in years came from Windsor, Vt., on June 29th. It was the announcement that the United States Circuit Court had declared unconstitutional a section of the Crimes Act by which a heavy fine was imposed on those who shipped alcoholic goods to another State and consigned them to a distributing agent. The purpose of the law was to force the wine dealers to ship in broken lots to the actual individual purchasers, which was impossible under the freight rates charged.

This is a magnificent victory as it sustains the contentions that interstate commerce can not be interfered with in the matter of seizure of so-called contraband goods, wines, etc. The decision will throw open a great territory for the distribution of California wines and should result in a permanent revival of the industry. A more detailed statement will be found in another column.

DRY WINES:—Conditions are unchanged and while the movements of wine are of fair volume, the prices are not in all cases satisfactory. The situation is largely due to the throwing on the market of defective wines by irresponsible parties, at any old price, thus making the imperfect wines set the price of the standard goods.

Exports for the month ending June 20th, totaled 657 cases and 880,957 gallons, valued at $298,822.

Imports were 1,070 cases, 128 octaves, 16 barrels, 70 casks and 5 hogsheads.

BRANDY:—There is nothing new to say for brandies. Things are dull, in sympathy with other lines of business. Exports by sea were of fair volume, the figures being 152 cases and 2,037 gallons, valued at $5,416. Imports 154 cases, 1 barrel and 50 casks.

Production in the First District was 5,928.5 gallons and in the Sixth District, 2,227.8 gallons.

Figures of production of the Fourth District, not at hand at this writing.

WHISKY:—While local trade continues unsatisfactory, and really not what it should be, the outlook in the country is exceptionally promising. Business holds up quite well and with the good crops, good prices and the great industrial enterprises under way, there appears to be no reason to doubt that the State and Coast are to have a very prosperous year. Those in best position to look into the future, are inclined to be optimistic. In short everything looks good. Local conditions will adjust themselves in due time.

Exports were larger than usual, the totals being 1,029 cases and 13,236 gallons, valued at $37,362.

Imports by sea were 4,468 cases, 11 casks, 15 octaves, 1 hogshead, 28 barrels and 1 drum.

Miscellaneous exports were of good volume, including 1672 cases, etc., valued at $18,310.

IMPORTATIONS:—Trade with the importers is seasonal, but not as good as it should be locally. Country mail orders are fairly satisfactory. The trade look for an active fall and winter business.

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Whisky, 4,468 cases, 11 casks, 15 octaves, 1 hogshead, 28 barrels, 1 drum; Ginger Ale, 3 barrels; Wine, 1,070 cases, 128 octaves, 16 barrels, 70 casks, 5 hogsheads; Spirits, 75 cases; Ale, 50 cases, 115 barrels; Stout, 660 barrels; Mineral Water, 1,277 cases; Brandy, 154 cases, 1 barrel, 50 casks; Punch, 25 cases; Vermouth, 250 cases; Fernet, 2,000 cases; Champagne, 747 cases; Bitters, 1,011 cases; Gin 9,425 cases, 5 barrels, 1 cask; Cordials, 30 cases; Kimmel, 280 cases; Liquors, 155 cases; Rum, 15 cases; Sake, 253 cases, 405 casks; Grape Juice, 70 cases; Ale, 10 cases; Stout, 5 cases; Alcohol, 5 barrels; Wine, 1 case; Beer, 100 cases, 598 hogsheads, 3,320 barrels, 380 half-barrels, 470 quarter-barrels, 50 kegs.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND:—Wine, 25 cases.

BEER:—Aside from the local demand, business is all right with the brewers, the country trade being of decent volume. Exports were better than usual, totalling 1,346 packages bottled and 9 packages bulk, valued at $10,626. Of this quantity 1,180 packages bottled went to Alaska.

Foreign imports were Ale 50 cases and 115 barrels; Stout, 660 barrels.

The domestic imports by sea 100 cases, 598 hogsheads, 3,320 barrels, 380 half-barrels, 470 quarter-barrels and 50 kegs.

New York Wine Market

BUSINESS is quiet. Activities are limited to the smaller dealers and for the cheaper grades of wines. The indications are that there will be no disposition on the part of the buyers to stock up, especially in view of the fact that the present crop of grapes promises to be large and that prices will therefore continue to be low.—*Bonforts,* June 25, 1910.

Figures that Talk

RECENTLY at Washington, Representative Henry Sherman Boulett, of Illinois, made a spirited attack on prohibition, at the opening of the brewers' convention in that city. He advocated temperance in all things, characterizing it as "closely allied and almost akin to strength."

At the same time, Carl J. Hoster of the United States Brewers' Association, predicted that the time would come when the brewer would be found working with the real and practical reformers in the interest of temperance.

It was stated that while the prohibition movement has ridden at high tide the sale of beer has increased 90,000,000 gallons, and the sale of spirits has bounded upward 11,000,000 gallons. In these 90,000,000 gallons of beer were nearly 4,000,000 gallons of pure alcohol. It is believed that the volume of business for the year just ended will exceed 1908, which was the banner year for the brewing industry in this country.

Hon. John Markley, one of Sutter's prominent grape growers, is, with a number of other grape men, reviving the scheme to form a grape men's association in Sutter county. It is also urged that a winery should be established either at Yuba City or at Oswald station where the growers may have their crops converted into wine at no cost of freight when the prices for the grapes are below the profit margin.

COOPERAGE, WINE PRESS, CRUSHER, ETC. FOR SALE.

For sale:—45 1000-gallon oak tanks; 45 oak casks same capacity; also oak casks from 1300 to 2500 gallons each; also fermenting tanks, puncheons; altogether about 150,000 gallons; hydraulic press, crusher, etc. Address "W" Review Office.

Allied Grape and Wine Industries Headquarters

San Francisco, June 28, 1910.

IF you have not already paid a visit to the Exhibit and Meeting Hall of the "Allied Grape and Wine Industries" you should by all means do so. Every day sees a new exhibit installed and a new interest represented. Visitors from all over the country are calling and being registered daily. Advertising matter and price lists are being distributed and the "Exchange" bids fair to become all that President Frank Russe originally intended it to be.

The beautiful Arbor, vine covered and hung with luscious bunches of tempting grapes and set with the brightly labeled bottles of "liquid sunshine" makes a most pleasing sight and one to be long remembered.

The office of the secretary and assistant and the committee room are handsomely furnished in solid mahogany furniture and the walls hung with celebrated oil paintings. The office in itself is a work of art, the outside lattice work being covered in trailing vines and hung with bunches of many hued grapes.

Throughout the hall are hung works of art. Paintings by such artists as Tom Hill, Gerard La Riz, A. Piotrowski, H. Raschen, Louis Lang and others, produce a most pleasing effect.

The beautiful exhibition arbor is placed just under the large skylight so that the light effects are all that can be desired. The wines in the bottles are given the best opportunity for display and the best qualities are brought out and shown to the admiring crowds.

Those exhibitors who sell only in bulk have locations for their barrels, half-barrels and kegs. One-half of the entire hall is occupied by the wine exhibit and the other side is occupied by the exhibits of the Allied Trades. Here are being installed the handiwork of the cooper, the bottle maker, the cap and cork supply dealer, the printer and label maker, the wine hose and the box and case manufacturer. Here the still maker and the coppersmith, the gauger and revenue broker and the wine making machinery man have the space and when the display is complete Californians will, it is hoped, realize what this great industry means to the State and to the Nation.

We are informed from the "Writing on the Wall" that 60,000 people in California get a living wholly from the wine making and grape growing.

We are also informed by the secretary that over 350,000 wholly or partially get their livelihood from this great industry and its branches.

It might be of interest to the great mass of our fanatical friends to know how near to them some of this "tainted money" comes in this great "This is the House that Jack Built" scheme. The Allied Grape and Wine Industries is running down from the cooper, the barrel dealer, the steel hoop maker, the rivet maker and the burlap and bungstarter manufacturer, believing that when everyone connected with the industry knows the source of his money, he will, without the need of great campaign donations, from the over-taxed winemaker and vineyardist, vote for "*his own*" bread and butter and not against it.

Besides becoming a great educational factor in the wine business the Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California, is to be the clearing house or exchange of the wine business of the State of California.

It is the place of meeting of the grape grower and the wine maker. The "out of town" wineries are invited to take space, and a number are doing it, in the offices in the hall and have their representatives located therein. The Allied Trades meet here and all appointments are made at this central and convenient location. The meeting room is a large and well fitted up apartment and will comfortably accommodate over one hundred persons.

Telephone service is complete in every detail—long distance booths and two private exchanges are maintained and the best of service is given to all members.

The many perplexing troubles of the wine makers and vineyardists are given immediate attention by the well chosen Advisory committee, and those things too complicated are immediately referred to the Industries' attorney, Mr. Bert Schlessinger.

The meetings of the members are held at the call of the chair and in the interim matters of discussion are attended to by the committees or over the phone, it being the President's desire that as little of the member's time be taken from their own affairs as possible.

Each day sees an assemblage of the members at headquarters and the feeling of goodfellowship shown argues much for the wine industry of the State. "Blest be that spot, where cheerful guests assemble," hangs over the President's desk, and all the meetings are conducted in accordance therewith.

The full membership and Allied membership consists of the following firms:

Alta Vista Wine Co.
Bertin Lepori Co.
Ciocca Lombardi Wine Co.
California Winery
A. Finke's Widow
Gundlach Bundschu Wine Co.
Wm. Hoelscher & Co.
Italian Vineyard Co.
L. Lerda
Lachman & Jacobi
C. L. La Rue
E. G. Lyons Raas Co.
Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.
Paul Masson Champagne Co.
E. C. Priber
Schlesinger & Bender
Sacramento Valley Winery
Wetmore & Bowen
The Winedale Co.
Carl Cooperage Co.
Robert Alther
Herbert Vogel & Mark Co.
Galloway Litho. Co.
Lindeman Sloman & Co.
Nierman, Lefkoyitz
Pacific Coast Glass Works
Payot, Stratford & Kerr
Sanders & Co.'s Copper Works
Toulouse & Delorieux
Zellerbach Paper Co.
Anglo California Wine Co.
California Wine Association
Chauche & Bon
California Independent Wineries
French American Wine Co.
Theo. Gier Wine Co.
Inglenook Vineyard Agency.
Italian Swiss Colony
Arthur Lachman
E. H. Lancel Co.
W. W. Lyman
Mount Hamilton Vineyard
A. Mattei
Piedmont Winery
A. Repsold & Co.
Schilling & Co.
Simi Land Co.
W. Wehner
California Barrel Works
J. M. Curtis & Sons.
Gorham Rubber Co.
Gutta Percha Rubber Mfg.Co.
Illinois Pacific Glass Works
F. E. Mayhew & Co.
Occidental Supply Co.
Pacific Box Factory
Landsburger & Sons
San Francisco Sulphur Co.
L. Wagner & Sons
David Woerner Cooperage

The associate membership consists of over five hundred of the vineyardists scattered from one end of the State to the other and all the lists are being added to daily.

Right You Are, General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BELL of the State of Washington has written a letter to a county prosecuting attorney in that State, in reference to a letter soliciting liquor trade, giving it as his opinion that "When a person in a dry unit desires liquors he makes out his order, incloses the amount, and addresses it to a point outside of the dry unit. This order accepted, and the goods shipped, constitutes in my opinion, a contract which is consummated outside and not within the dry unit."

In other words the Attorney General holds that "the reply to the circular letter is not the contract, but the receipt of the order and the shipping of the goods, which is outside of the dry unit, constitutes, in my judgment, the contract. The sale is not a sale of intoxicating liquor within the dry unit; and under the law, as I construe it, a person has a right to deliver liquors under certain conditions within the dry unit, where the sale is made outside of the limits thereof."

National Liquor League of the United States

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW—Dear Sir: It is with pardonable pride that we hand you a copy of the proceedings of the last convention of the National Liquor League, held at Washington, D. C., recently, and we are sure that a careful perusal of the same will prove both interesting and instructive and convince even the most skeptical that the work of this organization is in capable hands and that its labors must be of lasting benefit to the retail trade and, if so, should be of deep interest to the brewer, distiller and wholesaler, whose prosperity so much depends upon the success of the great army of retailers.

It has been the aim of the National Liquor League since its incipiency in 1893 to work in perfect harmony with the other branches of the liquor trade. That we have not succeeded as well as we should is perhaps because we have not been more aggressive, but all our acts have been with one single purpose, and that for perfect harmony in all branches of the trade, believing that "a house divided against itself must fall."

We regret, however, that some of our trade conventions have attempted to cover up their own shortcomings by condemning the saloon in general, endeavoring to saddle upon us their own creation, the "dive saloon." In fact, one organization seems to exist for no other purpose than to bring odium upon the retail trade, without the patronage of which its supporters would not be able to contribute so lavishly toward the support of its officers.

It is generally conceded by Mayors and other officers of the law that wherever a branch of the National Liquor League exists, it is composed of the best element of the retail trade, whose one aim and object has always been to obey the law and the officers of bonding companies do not hesitate to consider them as preferred risks, and it will be found that not only by resolutions, but by their acts, they are aiding in every way to eliminate the undesirable element of the trade.

It would therefore seem a wise policy for all who are deeply interested, financially and otherwise, in the success of the trade, instead of attempting to destroy its influence by hypocritical resolutions, to aid in every way the building up of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, until every hustling "vote producer" is an active member.

We desire to return our thanks to those true believers in our cause who have so generously placed advertisements with us, thus enabling us to give a more general circulation to our work, that it may aid us in building up a still stronger organization to unite with them in the defense of our and their trade.

Respectfully,

TIMOTHY L. McDONOUGH, President.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 1, 1910.

At Roseburg, Oregon, on June 21st, "Wets" and "Drys" contested the issue here in the school question, and A. T. Marshall, candidate of the "wets," was elected by a majority of six votes over B. S. Nichols. The vote was: Marshall, 154; Nichols, 148. The election was the most exciting held here in many years.

The city of Alamogordo, New Mexico, raised the licenses on saloons to $3000 a year and Harvey Davidson refused to pay and opened his saloon without a license. He was arrested and his attorneys assailed the legality of the incorporation of the city and all ordinances passed by the Common Council. The court upheld the contention. Illegality in the manner of preparing the petition for incorporation and getting it through the Legislature is alleged.

CORNING & COMPANY

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Largest Independent Distillers in the United States

DISTILLERS OF

Old Quaker Bourbon, Bottled in Bond

Coronet Dry Gin

The Acme of Perfection in Liquors. Guaranteed under the National Pure Food Law

PACIFIC COST DISTRIBUTORS

H. & M. RATHJEN CO., San Francisco, Cal. H. JEVNE CO., Los Angeles, Cal. COBLENTZ & LEVY, Portland, Ore.

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of May, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in 6th (new) district	5,928.5
Received from other Districts, California	9,974.4
Received from special bonded warehouse, other District, California	3,316.2
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	6,044.0
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	18,824.8
Exported	
Tax paid	44,370.4
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, May 31, 1910	1,565,538.6

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of May, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	10,127.0
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	3,173 3
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	3,407.0
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	6,882 1
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	15,635.3
Exported	
Tax paid	122,769.1
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, May 31, 1910	646,192.8

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of May, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	2,227.8
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District,	3,327.9
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Tax paid	3,257 0
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, May 31 1910	258,958.1

Taussig & Co. See Rosy Future

WE are indebted to Mr. J. W. Finn, of Louis Taussig & Company, for the following trade notes: R. J. Taussig president of the above company, left for an auto tour of Europe at the beginning of June, and expects to be absent two months.

The Company reports that business is improving in the country and all indications point to a busy fall.

Trade in Nevada is looking up, and judging from advices recently received, will improve from now on.

Taussig & Company have no fault to find with business conditions in Washington and Oregon, in spite of the so-called prohibition wave, so much in evidence in those States.

City business is as fair as can be expected at this time of the year, when so large a number of people are spending the summer months out of town.

There are many complaints of dullness along the water front. Mr. Finn believes that if shipping were to stir briskly, conditions would be greatly benefited in San Francisco.

The Company's out of town representatives report a general feeling of confidence among business men and farmers, and it is believed if the bountiful harvest about to be gathered commands good prices, California particularly will enjoy one of her most prosperous years.

The rapid settling up of the great valleys of the State, the building of the Los Angeles aqueduct, contemplated railroad extensions, building of power plants, etc., and the successful operation of many mines, make the industrial prospects of the State brighter than ever and assure prosperity.

Mr. Finn does not say—he is a modest man—but we will say for him, that Taussig Company's leading brand, Carrol Rye, is more popular than ever, and is in big demand all over the Pacific Coast and that in consequence the future appears bright to this long established and well known firm.

New Local Brewing Combine

DURING the month a merger of five breweries in Alameda county has been accomplished, as is shown by deeds which transfer to the Golden West Brewing Company the property of four other brewing concerns. Negotiations had been carried on so secretly that no inkling of the consolidation of the brewing interests into one body reached the public until the deeds were filed in the county recorder's office.

The breweries included in the transfer are the Raspiller Brewing Company of West Berkeley, the Palace Brewery of Alameda, the Washington Brewing and Malting Company of Fifth and Kirkham streets, Oakland; the Palmtag & Hyer Brewing Company of Hayward.

How much money is involved in the deal has not been disclosed.

We are glad to learn that the saloons will not be closed at Elmira. The Solano county Board of Supervisors has denied the petition which asked that renewal of licenses be refused. It was contended for the Elmira saloonmen that the Board had no jurisdiction in the matter, and that if the petitioners desired to test the validity of the licenses they would have to go into court. The District Attorney supporting this view, the petition was denied.

The town of Lindsay, California, has passed a liquor ordinance, which forbids any one "to manufacture, sell, dispense, barter, give away or furnish" any intoxicating liquor of any kind whatever. The only break in this "dry" ordinance is permission for a druggist to furnish liquor upon the prescription of a licensed physician.



Chas. Meinecke & Co., the well known importers, who are Pacific Coast agents for the celebrated R. B. Hayden Sour Mash whisky, are sending out an advertising card to their correspondents which is quite amusing and catchy. It is evidently a portrait of William Jennings Bryan and is entitled "Before taking and after taking R. B. Hayden." Reversing the card shows effect upon the great Nebraska jawbone player. Making him most thoroughly satisfied with life.

The Fresno Brewing Company is expending $40,000 in additions and improvements to its brewery, which when completed will make one of the most perfect brewery plants in the State. Twelve glass enameled tanks will be installed with a total capacity of 5,580 gallons, insuring a great improvement of the beer produced. Quite a number of improvements have also been made in the bottling department. A 24-spout Henes-Keller automatic bottle filler has been set up, with a capacity of 48 quarts per minute. It fills 48 quarts per minute. The beer is filled under 15 pounds back pressure so there is no gas allowed to escape. This filler is the first of its kind in the state and is of the most approved fashion.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

THE Enterprise Brewing Company are trying interesting and successful experiments with auto trucks. They inform us they have had in operation for the past two weeks a three and a half ton 45-horsepower Gramm automobile truck for hauling the beer to ferries and railroads. This is the first truck in use in a brewery and the company believe it is a thorough success. After a further trial if the auto truck keeps up its good work, four more of the same style will be ordered for shipping purposes and if the results are satisfactory, four more autos will be purchased for general delivery of the popular Yosemite Lager and El Capitan Lager. The Gramm truck is supposed to be the finest of the kind manufactured, and it is certainly a great advertisement for the Enterprise Brewing Company, which can truly be said to be always in the forefront in the matter of betterment.

According to all accounts Aug. Lang & Co. have struck a bonanza in the Red Lion Stout and Ale, which is said to be taking the place of imported all over the Coast. It is giving such general satisfaction that orders are coming thick and fast, taxing the brewery to its full extent to supply them. It is beginning to be understood that these goods—honest goods made by an honest firm—are far better than many of the imported stouts and ales, as they are pure malt and hops, unfortified. It must also be remembered that this a home production, which should certainly be patronized by all well wishers of both city and State.

A. Palmtag, the well known wholesale liquor dealer of Eureka, has retired from business. He has for 28 years been one of the leading business men of that city, where he has large property interests. Mr. Palmtag intends to make his future home at the famous Palmtag vineyard conducted by his brother near Hollister.

INCREASE OF TARIFF

MESSRS. IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE:

On August 7th prox. the new Payne Tariff Rates will be applied on Italian Wines, Liquors and Cordials, to supersede the Dingley Reciprocity Rates that are now being charged.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLACE YOUR ORDERS

NOTE THE FOLLOWING INCREASES THAT WILL TAKE PLACE ON DATE NAMED:

FERNET-BRANCA -	Duty increase will be of about $2.50 per case
Italian Brandy, Grappa, Anesone, Etc. - - - - - -	From $1.90 to $2.10 per case
Sparkling Lagrima Cristi and other sparkling wines - - - - -	$3.60 per case
Chianti Wine, Barolo, Marsala, Capri and all other still wines - - - -	$0.60 per case
Vermouth - - - - - - - - - - -	$0.60 per case

We are sole agents in North America for Fernet-Branca Bitters and leading brands of Italian Wines, Liquors and Cordials. Correspondence Solicited

L. GANDOLFI & CO., 427-431 West Broadway, New York City

PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

R. M. WOOD.....EDITOR
Office: No. 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.
Rooms 304-305

Wine Men Gain Great Victory

FEDERAL restrictions which for more than a year have hampered to a considerable extent the California wine trade in other States were swept away by a decision of the United States circuit court at Windsor, Vt. Local wine men are jubilant, declaring that the decision is one of the most important steps taken in favor of the grape and wine industry for many years.

By it the various federal restrictions tending to discourage the shipment of wine from one State to another will be applied no longer. The case was brought about by the confiscation by a United States marshal of three carloads of California wine at Barre, Vt., which had been shipped from San Francisco by the Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Company of this city.

The confiscation was based on a section of the crimes act, by which a heavy fine was imposed on those who shipped alcoholic goods to another State and consigned them to a distributing agent, the purpose being to force the wine dealers to ship in broken lots to the actual individual purchasers, which was impossible under the freight rates charged. With the law in force wine shipments to other States dropped more than 50 per cent. Ultimately the local concern decided to make a test case and shipped three loaded cars consigning the goods to itself and then informing a drawing company to distribute the goods according to the private markings on the cases. The confiscation followed and the case was taken to the federal courts.

"We consider this one of the most sweeping victories for the wine and grape industries that we have been able to achieve for many years," said B. F. Lamborn, secretary of the Allied Grape Growers and Wine Industries of California. "The decision will mean the reviving of the California wine industry."

Would Be A Good Wedge

G. L. DICKINSON, formerly of the Holt Manufacturing Company of Stockton, and now of the Holt Caterpillar Company of Peoria, Ill., writes to the Stockton *Independent* stating that "There is very little California wine sold in this immediate vicinity. The best hotels and clubs do not carry it. They tell me there is no call for it. I will take it up myself and be one of the missionaries to work a change in this respect, but I would like to see others handle it in such a way as to create a demand here for a portion of the large surplus you have in California."

Review At The Ad Men's Exhibition

THE PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW was among the exhibitors at the recent advertising men's exhibition at the Auditorium. A large quantity of literature was distributed from the REVIEW booth. The attendance was good during the four days, and the exhibition a success, financially and otherwise.

Near-By Possible Wine Markets

The San Francisco *Journal of Commerce* is of the opinion that it should be of interest to California wine producers to note that the countries adjacent to the United States, as well as countries of South America, that are actively engaged in the trade of the Pacific Coast of the United States, purchase large quantities of table wines from the Bordeaux district of France. Mexico and Cuba are also heavy purchasers, the former taking nearly twice as much wine as the United States, and the latter four-fifths as much wine in cask. The United States takes a very large quantity of wine from this district in bottles, a larger quantity, in fact, than any other country. The importation of wine from Bordeaux into the United States still falls short of the quantity that Mexico and Argentina take. Cuba, Mexico, Canada, Brazil and Argentina are excellent wine markets, and the other Central and South American countries purchase in sufficient quantities to make an attractive trade.

Political Fakirs At Coalinga

The so-called "good Government forces" at Coalinga are merely a band of political hucksters who are using the prohibitionists as the monkey used the cat, to pull its chestnuts out of the fire, and accomplish its own selfish ends regardless of any injury that may be done to the City of Coalinga. The forces in question are connected with good government by name only, such name being used for the purpose of catching suckers. This fact is perfectly well known to the Fresno *Republican* and its utterly false and offensive criticism of the REVIEW is therefore abortive. Real good government, as the editor of the *Republican* as Mayor of Fresno has practically illustrated, is in the proper regulation of the saloons, and not their suppression. Deeds in this world cut much more ice than words, and prohibition forces masquerading as "good government" deceive nobody but the followers of the water wagon.

An Error Corrected

ONE of those peculiar mishaps, which will occur in the best regulated newspaper office mishapped in the REVIEW shop in the production of the last issue. A three-line item which was "dead" about a year ago, was resurrected by the make-up man and promptly put in circulation. It was an announcement with reference to H. R. Bostwick, succeeding J. F. Maroney as President of the Jesse-Moore-Hunt Company. All of which was news when the item was written, and decidedly ancient at this time, as Mr. Bostwick succeeded Mr. Maroney and Mr. Maroney accepted the general management of A. P. Hotaling & Company, in which capacities both gentlemen have since been highly successful.

A Good Suggestion For The State Fair

ONE of the most prominent California wine men writes us under recent date as follows:

"By way of suggestion, I offer the thought that the plan of the last Fair, in the matter of display of wines, be followed this year. It was the most attractive exhibit in the entire exhibition and it won all the prizes without creating unpleasant rivalry among the different wine houses and wine manufacturing establishments. It would be a good thing if the Allied Grape and Wine Industries took charge of such an affair again."

The idea is an excellent one, and is respectfully submitted to the organization mentioned.—Ed. REVIEW.

Federal Wine Expert Thomas On the Outlook

MR. GEO. J. THOMAS, vice-president of the E. H. Lancel Co., has just returned after a three week's business and pleasure trip through the San Joaquin valley down to San Diego and back by the Coast line. Mr. Thomas reports very satisfactory business conditions throughout the district which he covered. Crops are abundant and in splendid condition and prices favorable. The vineyards in Fresno county are very promising and the wines in stock of very good quality. During his visit in Fresno Mr. Thomas was extended a very cordial reception by the wine men of that district and visited a number of very interesting wineries, notably that of Mr. A. Matti, owner of 2,500 acres of fine vineyard land all planted and bearing, with winery, of a capacity of 1 1-2 million gallons. Also the Barton Vineyard Co. under the management of Mr. Rennie, conspicuous for its perfect order and cleanliness; and large bonded warehouse for storage of brandies and a winery of one million gallon capacity. The sweet wines tasted at the different wineries by Mr. Thomas were found to be of excellent quality, notably the Ports. The demand for good sound sweets for Eastern points continues and prices are firm and it is hoped that better prices for the coming grape crops will prevail. The dry wines, especially the ordinary clarets, have not fared so well, and there seems to have been some considerable unloading at cut rate terms, the result being glutted markets and keener competition.

Notwithstanding the existing conditions, Mr. Thomas found that there was still market for good sound wines both red and whites and believes that the best way of meeting cut rate competition is by elevating the standard of wines. It is an open secret that some months past Mr. Geo. J. Thomas was appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture as federal wine expert to the Department. Having been identified with the wine industry both foreign and domestic since his earliest youth, we can but endorse his appointment and the good work attached to it.

California Wines Honored

At the Hotel Astor, on Monday evening, May 9th, an elaborate banquet was held to inaugurate a movement to celebrate the three hundreth anniversary of the first settlement of Manhattan Island by the Dutch, in 1613, by holding an international exposition in the City of New York in 1913. We are pleased to say that on this notable occasion California wines—the Asti Colony Tipo and the Cresta Blanca Sauterne—were served to the 700 guests present thereat.

The gathering was a very distinguished one, the guests of honor including the Governor of California, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Georgia, thirty prominent men especially appointed and representing thirty different states, the mayors of half a dozen cities, and several notable foreign consuls.

How About This?

WE learn from New York that the *American Grocer* states that the consumption of alcoholic beverages has decreased $110,135,600 in the last two years. That publication says that during 1909 the consumption of liquors was: Whisky, $568,913,331; beer, $879,872,542; wines, $107,219,990; total, $1,554,005,863. For 1907 the estimated total retail cost of liquor was $1,664,191,463. According to the bureau of statistics the population increased 2,749,966 in the same period. The per capita use of spirits is the smallest since 1900, and of beer since 1905. Last year's consumption of tea, coffee and cocoa was the largest since 1905.

California Goods In Venezuela

CALIFORNIA canned goods, such as fruits, asparagus, tomatoes, etc., are occasionally met with in Venezuela, but Consul Isaac A. Manning, of La Guaira, says that California wines seem to be absolutely unknown. He offers some suggestions:

It would see quite possible to introduce them here if a reasonable freight rate could be secured from San Francisco to Colon, there being competing lines on this coast which would insure a fair rate from Colon to La Guaira. It is probable that a through rate from California has been made, but the figures can not be obtained here. On coffee and cocoa from here to California the rate is prohibitive, being $17.15 and $19.60 per ton, respectively.

From France the rate on canned goods and wines is $9.12 per ton (weight or measure, at company's option), and the ordinary rate between here and Colon is $3.86 or $4.82 per ton on general cargo.

Thus it will be readily seen that the cost of freight will be the leading question in any effort to meet French, Italian, and Spanish competition here, and when it is remembered that the only vessels coming direct frou Colon here are of the above three nationalities, it may be difficult to secure a through rate that will be sufficiently low as to make this possible.

No one can question the quality of the California products, nor their popularity where they have been introduced, and there would be a good sale of both canned goods and wines in Colombia and Venezuela, if the freight rate can be so arranged as not to frighten would-be customers at the beginning.



OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Royal Arch Preparing for War

THE executive committee, recently appointed by the Royal Arch to attend to all campaign matters in which the order is interested, and particularly for opposing local option in this city, has named the following officers: John Holst, chairman; J. L. Herget, vice-chairman and C. F. Williams, treasurer. The other members of the committee are: Dennis McMahon, W. C. Wood, James Garrity, E. L. Wagner, J. C. E. Mitchell, J. H. Daley, T. W. Costello, Theo. Lunstedt, M. Rosenberg, David Becker, M. A. Rapken, J. W. Bonney, Frank Dunn, Walter Larsen, Paul Manciet, Peter Triech, Luke Marisch, S. Peters, F. G. Roney, Edward Rolkin, O. Spechter and Thomas F. Finn.

Popular Wieland Brew

The popularity of the output of the John Wieland Brewery is growing apace and we are credibly informed that the several varieties of beer brewed at the Second street establishment is giving universal satisfaction. It is a first-class seller, and its uniform quality ensures custom in all the thirst quenching establishments using the John Wieland brand.

One of the principal reasons for this, outside the actual quality of the beer brewed, is the excellent management of the Brewery, which takes advantage of every legitimate opportunity to let the public know the merits of what it has to dispose of. In illustration of this we would point out that the display made at the Advertising Men's Exhibition recently held at the Auditorium on Fillmore street, was one of the best and most striking in the building. Every form of advertising from the big poster to the beer itself arranged in bottles, was there shown, and no one visiting that Exhibition could have come away without having the good qualities of John Wieland beer impressed upon his mind.

Thus we have a first-class article of commerce properly handled, the natural result being financial success.

In the State of Washington the Royal Arch has started on a clean-up campaign, and a systematic effort will be made by them to put the saloons of the State above reproach, and to place the liquor traffic on a basis that will guarantee it against attacks by enemies. A crusade will be inaugurated at once on a wider scope than any of the old officials have attempted.

J. F. Moroney Convalescing

IT is with great pleasure that we inform our readers that J. F. Moroney, more commonly known to the trade as Frank Moroney, vice-president and general manager of the A. P. Hotalling Company, is fast convalescing after a serious sickness. The last bulletin issued by the Hotaling office in regard to the invalid was "He is getting along nicely and we hope to have him with us again soon." Mr. Moroney is well known and much liked by the trade from San Diego to Alaska, and from San Francisco to New York. The news therefore that he is fast gaining health and strength after a dangerous attack of typhoid has a right to be considered of importance to the trade, and will, we know, be received with pleasure by its many members.

As if we had not got enough cranks among our own people, now comes the Rev. K. Yeshpoka, director of the Japanese Methodist Episcopal Mission in Spokane, to assist the Anti-Saloon League. He recently said: "The mission will attempt to abolish the use of liquor among the Japanese of Spokane. The temperance movement in Japan is growing with the same rapidity as it is in the United States. In my country, however, temperance is emphasized and not prohibition."

San Francisco Lodge, No. 3, Knights of the Royal Arch, held its ninth annual picnic at Shellmound Park recently in which fully five thousand participated. The members of the Oakland Lodge were on the grounds in force and official San Francisco, including police commissioners and Supervisors, were among the guests of the occasion. The outing was well managed by the Knights, and reflects great credit upon the organization, particularly the committees having charge of all arrangements for the picnic.

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The Russ

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RUSS CIGAR AND LIQUOR CO., Prop.

Telephone Douglas 2367

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JAS. P. DUNNE

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WINES AND LIQUORS

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P. W. WOBBER, Proprietor

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Secretary Debar Exposes Crooked Prohibs

THE report of Secretary Joseph Debar of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, contains an interesting account of the practical workings of the National office. At the recent convention he declared that it was his earnest wish that each and every member of the Association could spend a few days in that office, to the end that they might know the extent and variety of the effort the organization was making in their behalf. Then he believed all would be enlisted as active agents for the increase of membership and the extension of the beneficent work to be accredited to the Association.

Dealing with the many bills introduced in Congress affecting the business of the trade in various ways he points out that a very considerable part of the time and effort of the National office has been taken up recently in endeavoring to protect trade industries in the territories of Arizona and New Mexico, where it was sought to enforce prohibition in all that region lying within twenty-five miles of any Indian reservation. He said: "Let me ask you to take a map of the two territories of Arizona and New Mexico, dotted all over as they are with Indian reservations and you will see how industrious our Anti-Saloon League friends have been, and how much midnight oil they have consumed in devising crooked methods for inflicting prohibition on these two territories by a bill which bears the very innocent title of 'An Act to Prohibit the sale of Intoxicating Drinks to Indians, Providing Penalties Therefor, and for Other Purposes' The 'Other Purposes' in this instance being to impose territory-wide prohibition upon Arizona and New Mexico."

Mr. Debar goes on to call attention to the fact that the Anti-Saloon party propose to see that these same two territories came into the Union as prohibition territory, and with that end in view, brought in bills to submit the question of prohibition to voters of the territories, at the same election in which the question of admission to statehood would be decided.

The worthy Secretary asked those present to "bear in mind that our enemies" never sleep, and in this particular instance they had things all fixed up to "catch the coon, a-coming and a-going." If the twenty-five mile limit did not sweep these two territories into the dry column, the prohibition vote, they hoped would do so in connection with the Statehood bill.

The secretary maintained that the present outage allowance was inadequate, and that the distillers were constantly called upon to make good excessive losses. Therefore much of his time has been devoted to the preparation of a measure which, if the Association succeeds in putting it through Congress, will be of financial advantage to every member. This measure if passed will allow an increased outage allowance for whiskies in bond. Mr. Debar said: "I was surprised at the shortsightedness of one of our members a few days ago, who, when I spoke to him somewhat enthusiastically about this measure, answered, 'Well, but that is a distiller's measure.' Directly it is a distiller's measure; indirectly it is a measure for the benefit of every man who handles, buys or sells whisky in bond. The jobber buys whisky in bond, and the distiller in fixing his price protects himself by fixing the price high enough to cover excess losses. Excess losses in plain English mean 'governmental injustice.'"

Oregon Option Law Upheld

AT Pendleton, Oregon, on May 31st the local option law of that State was upheld by Circuit Judge Bean, when he handed down a decision adverse to the 20 Umatilla county near-beer sellers who recently decided to fight their indictments on the charge of selling beer containing more than the limited amount of alcohol.

The defendants have appealed to the Supreme Court. The law, as far as it applied to Umatilla county, was attacked on the ground that the election board had not officially notified the County Court of the result of the election and that therefore the latter's prohibition order was of no effect.

The Portland, Oregon, *Oregonian* says that "Vancouver Washington, has high hope that Oregon, this coming Fall, will vote in favor of prohibition, Vancouver looks for such a result to double and quadruple the value of real estate there and cause the city to build rapidly. The State of Washington will never declare for prohibition as a state issue. The activity of the people and the number of large cities and considerable towns will prevent that result. The town of Vancouver itself only a short time ago threw a heavy majority against prohibition. In the State of Washington municipalities decide this question for themselves. So it ought to be in Oregon."

A Sandpoint, Idaho, dispatch states that that city went wet by 72 votes, but this is little consolation to the liquor interests, as Hope, Bonners, Ferry Kootenai and Clarks Fork went dry by large majorities ,these towns numbering among the largest in the county, with the exception of Sandpoint and Priest River.

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Famous Old Campbeltown SCOTCH WHISKY
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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Good Straight Talk

THE Portland, Oregon, *Oregonian* has this to say as to the effects of prohibition: "First-class hotels are injured by prohibition perhaps more than any other kind of business. Keepers of high-grade hostelries know that use of liquors in their establishments attracts the trade that is willing to pay for their superior service. Not drunkenness does this, but temperate, reasonable use of liquors. For this reason hotel men have banded together to fight prohibition."

The *Oregonian* proceeds to show how a State-wide prohibition law would affect the State. It says: "It would put Oregon in the class of fanatical, intolerant States, like Kansas and Maine. Another reason is the hypocrisy of prohibition enforcement. Still another is the sneaky, spying and prying that prohibition engenders. One more reason is the secret liquor trade—more injurious than the open kind—that goes on under prohibition. Again, prohibition imposes unjust restriction upon personal conduct and private right.

"Oregon should not be singled out among its thriving neighbors as a commonwealth of prohibition fanaticism, wrangling and intolerance."

Favoring local option and sworn to fight State wide prohibition, the Oregon Retail Liquor Dealers' Association closed a two days session on June 9th. Emergency funds and efforts were pledged to win the fight to keep the State from going "dry." Members hold themselves in readiness to meet on call of the president, Frank Hoffman, to arrange plans of the campaign.

"We will obey the law; we will elevate our business; we will help officials enforce the law," was the slogan adopted. Resolutions unanimously adopted visit the organization's displeasure upon persons who conduct immoral places in connection with saloons. Neither will the association willingly permit other than citizens of the United States to enter the business.

"Prohibition does not prohibit—never did, never will," declared President Hoffman. "Saloons apart from immorality and gambling are possible. Retail liquor dealers want none in the business save those who conduct it straight."

T. M. Gilmore, President of the National Model License League has written a letter to the Spokane, Washington, *Spokesman-Review*, in which he says that the prohibition wave that has been passing over the country is showing unmistakable signs of subsiding because the people are finding out that prohibition, whether by state or county, does not prohibit. The indisputable evidence of the internal revenue department proves beyond question that putting over half of the United States under prohibitory laws has increased the per capita consumption of distilled and fermented liquors 50 per cent.

The question, therefore, for the future is to regulate the sale of these beverages and it is the part of wisdom to adopt regulation that will regulate.

The two remaining liquor licenses have expired in Woodland, Yolo county, and a fine example of a California town is having its first experience of prohibition, and according to all accounts reaching the REVIEW, is far from enjoying it.

The license committee of the City Council of Oakland recently put in practice its new rule that no license be granted to companies or corporations. The committee refused to allow the transfer of the license of the Mint Saloon to the Mint Cafe Company, a corporation.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Oakdale has passed a liquor ordinance confining all licenses to bonafide legal residents of that city, and every application must be accompanied by a bond for $1000. Should the owner of such license remove from Oakdale it is thereby revoked. The cost of a license is placed at $20 a quarter payable in advance. It is not transferable, and is revokable at the pleasure of the Board of Trustees.

The Attorney General of Washington is about to have the time of his life in settling the important question as to whether near beer is an intoxicating liquor or not. At Pe Ell in that State, the Justice of the Peace says it "is," the Superior Court says it "is not" and this vital question is up to the Attorney General. Oh! What trouble these prohibitionists make!

Manufacturers' and Dealers' Club of San Francisco, an organization recently projected by the local brewing and bottling supply houses, has its organization. The object of the cub is to promote free and informal discussion of business and to provide for the entertainment of outside customers. The officers of the club are: John Mulhern, president; A. Hanselman, vice-president; Otto Rosenstein, secretary and treasurer.

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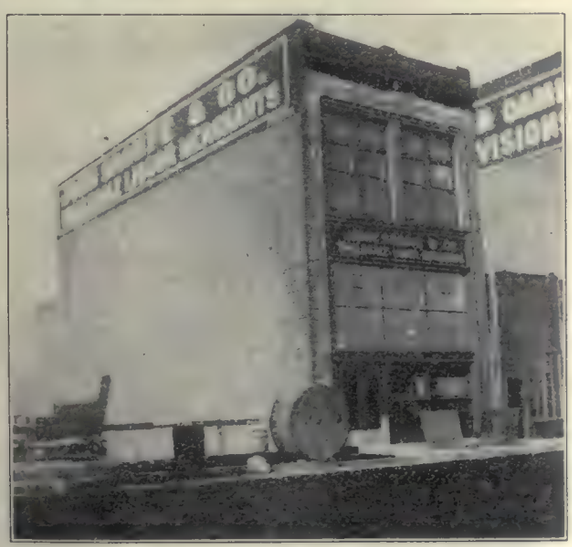
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SAN FRANCISCO



The "Drys" Help Drink It

JUDGING from March sales the brewery trade of the whole country was never in a more prosperous condition. The official figures show the total output in the United States in March to be 4,993,793 barrels. As compared with the figures of March, 1909, this is an increase of 914,570 barrels, or over 22 per cent. The sales were the largest on record for the month of March. For the first quarter of 1910 the increase over the first quarter of 1909 was 1,096,215 barrels.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court recently by Gioracchino Capocaccio, Giovani Francesconi and Leverino Paroli, saloon-keepers of Eureka. Their liabilities are $1342.38, and their assets $379.80.

The new ordinance at Los Gatos calls for the granting of permission, upon written application, to bona fide hotels, restaurants and wholesalers to sell liquors, permission to be annulled by the board of trustees without notice upon failure to comply with the requirements of the ordinance. The provisions of the measure give the right to bona fide hotels and restaurants to serve wines or liquors with meals in amounts not to exceed a quart. Upon application for the permit, a bond of $500 must be furnished.

A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., received at the end of April, states that saloons in all the Mahnominen county, and in sections of Beltrami, Cass, Clay, Crowwing, Otter Tail, and Wadena counties, have been notified by William E. Johnson, chief special officer in the Government Indian service, to close their doors by May 10th. The order issued by Agent Johnson affects about seventy towns, a majority of them in territory not heretofore affected by the Government order. It is the most drastic of the orders issued since the special agent of the Government began the campaign to enforce the provisions of the old Indian treaties in the northern country, and to prevent the sale of liquor to Indians.

It would appear that in the 3000 blind pigs, said to exist in San Francisco, are a great number of grocery stores, which before the law was passed forbidding saloons and grocery stores to be run together, operated a bar. Fred Peillhop, a grocer at 243 Courtland avenue, was recently arrested in just such a case, for selling liquor without a license, and was fined $150. Many such places are well known, and could easily be found by the police if they did their duty.

During April it was discovered in Tulare that veterinary surgeons by prescribing whisky for sick horses, had given their owners the opportunity to get a drink or two in spite of local option. The city trustees have ordered that such an imposition on the horse be stopped forthwith.

Perhaps nothing better shows the necessity for a properly regulated saloon in country towns than the action of the town trustees of Yuba City, now incorporated, in granting a license for a bar room in connection with the new hotel to be built there. The only hotel was burned down some time ago, and no one apparently desires to build one without a barroom attached. Consequently Sutter county folk, while attending Court sessions in Yuba City, stop at a Marysville hotel. This leads them also to do shopping and other business there that should be kept here. To get this business, Yuba City is willing to allow just one saloon to open.

The Nevada County, Cal., grand jury has recommended the Board of Supervisors to raise the county liquor license to $50 a quarter. It is said that the county badly needs additional revenue, hence the liquor men must pay.

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Famous and Handy Resort
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Brewed from the Best Malt Hops
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The Handsomest Restaurant in the City
Good Clean Service and Popular Prices
34 Market Street
In conjunction with our restaurant we have the most
complete Bar in the West.
KILBORN & HAYDEN, Props.

Vineyard and Cellar

New Tarpey Winery

M. F. TARPEY is constructing a winery, which the Fresno *Republican* believes will be the best ever built in the State. It is a concrete building with a capacity of 13,000 tons per year, and is located on the Pollasky branch of the Southern Pacific railway about eight miles from Fresno.

Mr. Tarpey has made a tour of the State studying the appliances and equipment of the various wineries, and is endeavoring to introduce in this plant all he saw that is desirable and leave out all he objects to. He says that he has equipment for making everything in the wine line sweet or dry, but has not yet decided whether he will attempt the making of dry wines. It is an open question whether the new winery will handle any other crop than that produced in the Tarpey vineyards. Whether the owner will be in the market for outside grapes, is at present an open question.

The main building will be 100x200 feet, ground dimensions, with the necessary outbuildings. The power employed will be steam, with an electric auxiliary system for use in case power lines are extended through that part of the county and it is found convenient to employ electric power.

Vine Disease in San Joaquin

THE Federal Government will, it is believed, send an expert to San Joaquin county to investigate the mold and mildew upon the grapes and determine the best method of eradicating them. As a preliminary to this move W. S. Ballard of the Department of Agriculture, who has been stationed at Watsonville, has paid a visit to northern San Joaquin county and made a casual inspection.

Though an effort has been made by the people of Lodi to get his complete views on the situation, he prefers to make his report to headquarters. In the meantime a petition will be signed and sent to the department, making a special plea for a man to be sent there at once to make experiments on grape diseases. Tests will be made in various sections of the county to determine the effects produced by different kinds of soils.

According to a Fresno county paper, a well known railroad transportation man, during May, made a statement that many cars of wine had been sent to Sandusky, Ohio. He is reported to have said that one vineyard alone had shipped to that city from 20 to 25 carloads, and that he understood this was only the commencement of a large shipment. The wine was consigned to the well known house of the Schmitt Wine Company, it is believed for blending purposes.

We learn from Fresno that Professor Bioletti of the Department of Viticulture of the State University has recently addressed a letter to the Chamber of Commerce of that city, regarding an insect known as a kind of "chafer" which was reported to be destroying some of the grape vines in that vicinity. Bioletti states that the insect is a kind of "chafer" which attacks many plants, but adds that this is the first time he has ever seen it injurious to the vine. "It could probably be destroyed by a spray of lead arsenate, similar to that used for codling moth," concludes Professor Bioletti.

Not Probable

IT is rumored in Fresno that some of the growers of Muscat grapes may sell at least a part of their first crop to the wineries instead of curing them as raisins. In regard to this matter W. A. Veith of Eisen Vieth, recently said: "The wineries, I believe, could not handle all of the first crop of muscats if they wanted to. While I am not in a position to state any figures off hand, if any one suggested a proposition I would say it would be a physical impossibility. The capacity of the local wineries is not big enough.

"Nothing in the report," said a prominent vineyard and winery man who asked that he be kept out of the papers. "The wineries are overstocked with grapes for the brandy product."

"I would like to see such action," remarked James Madison, yesterday afternoon. "Whether or not it will be done I don't know."

San Joaquin wines were used at the banquet of the Merchants' Association at Stockton on the 27th instant. They consisted of El Pinal products supplied free of charge by George West & Son. Frank West said that he was actuated in making the gift by the determination of the committee to make the banquet one of San Joaquin county products entirely.

The co-operative winery at Lodi is being enlarged at an expense of $35,000. When completed it will have a total capacity of over a million and a half gallons. The $35,000 which is being used for improvements was raised by selling additional stock. When the work is completed Lodi will have one of the largest and most modern wineries in the State.

More About 'Golden West Winery"

Judging from the local press there still seems to be some doubt about the materializing of the Golden West Winery at Lodi. Frank Green, president of the Farmer's Mutual Winery at Victor accuses Chas. A. Heinrich, the promoter of the Golden West Winery, of trying to carry out a deal to acquire a majority of the stock of the Victor Winery and freeze out the balance of the stockholders.

On the other hand Louis Derheim endorses Heinrich, who he declares is doing the fair thing to the holders of shares in the Victor Winery by offering them $25 a share. Also the proposition that the Golden West Winery people have made to the growers in this vicinity, offering to pay $10 a ton cash for grapes for a term of 15 years, is looked favorably upon by the majority of the vineyardists, and it is a proposition on which all should boost, for if it is carried out as proposed, it means placing the wine grape growers in a position where they will know approximately how much money can be made each year from their vineyards, and placing the industry upon a sound money-making basis.

Still the Golden West Winery has not commenced building yet, as far as heard from, although the promoters claim they have secured sufficient acreage to carry out their plans, and there are many doubting Thomases who will only be convinced when construction commences. Mr. Hood, a prominent wine man of Santa Rosa, writes that he "was much surprised" when I

heard he was supposed to be financing the new winery. He is to manage the business of the corporation, when formed, and has every faith in Mr. Heinrich. In the meantime growers are patiently awaiting developments.

On June 1st Superior Judge Shields issued an order leasing the Nevis winery at Twenty-first and R street, Sacramento, which now belongs to an estate, to the Sacramento Valley Winery, a new corporation. The lease calls for $125 a month for three years and $200 a month for four years. The new company was recently formed by Edgar M. Sheehan and his associates. Mr. Sheehan was for many years the secretary and manager of the California Winery, and his friends predict success for him in his new venture. The Nevis winery plant is just across Twenty-first street from the California Winery.

According to Professor Bioletti, a record breaking grape crop will be picked this fall in Napa and Sonoma counties. He has just returned from the dry wine country and declares that the fruit in the vineyards, except for one small district, hung on the vines in big clusters and that the growers were enthusiastic over the outlook for the season.

George W. Ashley president of the San Joaquin county table grape growers has received the following notice from the assistant freight traffic manager of the Santa Fe railroad:

"Kindly refer to your letter of February 5 in regard to a $1 rate on wine grapes.

"This subject was considered at the late transcontinental meeting in Chicago and was declined for the reason that if these rates were established it would cause a readjustment of the entire fruit rates, which is not desirable."

The above communication shows that there is no present hope for any reduction in the cost of shipping wine grapes.

News comes from Lodi that Louis Wetmore, general manager of the West Wineries, stoutly denies the report that his firm has offered growers $10 a ton for grapes on contracts to extend over a period of ten years. He explains the matter by saying that his company offered $10 only for particular grades of grapes. No contracts however, have been made to date with any growers. Mr. Wetmore says that at present the outlook for good prices for wine grapes is very poor. His statement is strengthened by W. C. Brown of the Lodi Co-operative Winery who says he does not see how the Wests can pay so much for grapes with the present price of wine in New York. He fears the prices will not alter this season.

We learn from Berkeley that Hans C. Holm, chief assistant of Professor Bioletti, head of the department of viticulture in the University of California, will leave for Europe shortly, paying a visit to his parents, and will then return to the United States to commence a three years' course in the study of wine fermentation and zymology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Holm has attracted wide interest by his study of fermentation, by the use of which the California wine makers have been enabled to considerably improve the local product. He has produced enzymes, the chemical agent of fermentation, that can be used for practically all kinds of waste material in producing denatured alcohol.

Because of the expiration of the lease the plant of the California Wine Association at Windsor has been dismantled. As the Northwestern Pacific refused to renew the lease, the big distillery and other buildings have been razed.

Henry Meisler, who for the past fifteen years has been an employee of the St. George vineyard near Fresno, was found dead after having been missing for two days. His body when found was only half clothed and it is supposed that he wandered away from his room at night.

A recent dispatch from Stockton states that the farmers on the islands are greatly pleased over the announcement that a denatured alcohol plant is to be established at once west of this city. The culls and small potatoes will be used in the manufacture of alcohol and large quantities of them will be turned into a profit where heretofore they proved a total loss. The plant will be of the German type which has proved very successful in other places.

Complaint comes from Monterey that there are half a dozen "blind pigs" conducted outside the Presidio, and the soldiers are kept broke all the time. Certainly it is the duty of the authorities to close up these places which pay no license, if only as an act of justice to those saloon men who do. As far as Uncle Sam's boys are concerned, it is only another proof of the criminal injury done them by the closing of the canteen. This lies at the door of the W. C. T. U. and clearly shows that hypocritical body to be the promotor and abettor of intemperance and vice!

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LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

New Rulings On Misbranding

ON or about December 16, 1908, H. A. Thierman & Company, Louisville, Ky., shipped from the State of Kentucky to the State of Indiana 5 barrels of whisky. Analysis of samples of this product made by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, showed it to be misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report made that the shipment was liable to seizure under section 10 of the Act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Indiana.

In due course a libel was filed against the said 5 barrels of whisky, charging misbranding, in that each of said barrels was labeled "Prairie Flower Whisky," which statement was false and misleading, because it represented the product to be straight whisky, whereas in fact the substance contained in the said five barrels was a rectified product combined with grain distillates. In response to this libel, H. A. Thierman & Company entered an appearance, filed its answer, and set up its claim to the goods, and on December 23, 1908, the case came on for hearing and the court rendered its decree of condemnation and forfeiture, and directed that the goods be released upon payment of the costs and the filing of a bond to be approved by the court, conditioned that the said product should not be sold or disposed of contrary to the laws of the United States.

This decree was rendered prior to the issuing of Food Inspection Decision 113, which revoked Food Inspection Decisions 45, 65, 95 and 98, relative to the labeling of whisky.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., May 17, 1910.

ON or about November 19, 1908, the Hannis Distilling Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., shipped from the State of Pennsylvania to the State of Louisiana 20 barrels and 2 half barrels containing a product purporting to be whisky and variously branded "Superior Monongahela Whisky," "Elkmont Whisky," "Angus Whisky," and "Artemus Whisky." Analysis of samples of this product made by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, showed it to be misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report made that the said shipment was liable to seizure under section 10 of the Act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney General.

In due course a libel was filed against the said 22 packages of whisky, charging misbranding, in that the brands on the various barrels and half barrels were misleading and deceptive, because the contents of the said barrels and half barrels was not whisky but a compound of whisky and grain distillate. Thereupon Kohlmeyer, Jacobs and Hyams Company, Ltd., of New Orleans, La., entered an appearance and filed a claim to the product, and on December 11, 1908, the case came on for hearing, and the court rendered a decree of condemnation and forfeiture, and directed that the goods be released upon the payment of costs and the giving of a bond approved by the court, conditioned that the goods would not be disposed of contrary to the laws of the United States.

This decree was rendered prior to the issuing of Food Inspection Decision 113, which revoked Food Inspection Decisions 45, 65, 95, and 98, relative to the labeling of whisky.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., May 17, 1910.

A delegation of citizens of Yolo county has appeared before the Supervisors with the request that the Board would state whether or not it would require 51 per cent of the registered voters of 1908 on a petition to make it valid for submission to voters at the coming election. The board held that this percentage was necessary, and ordered that all petitions asking for such submission must be filed with the clerk of this board on or before August 2, 1910, at 2 p. m.

The liquor interests are making a gallant struggle in Mendocino county. Seven new "wet" petitions have been filed with the Supervisors. They are from Round Valley, Westport, Long Valley, Comptche, Fish Rock, Big River and Gualala.

The Menlo Park saloonmen, contrary to the report at first made after the adverse decision of the appellate court, have decided to take the case of Barney Burke before the supreme court on petition for a writ of habeas corpus. There is a general opinion that the higher court will decline to interfere in the matter.

E. S CIPRICO, PRESIDENT. PHONE MARKET 2836

ALTA VISTA WINES



The Wines California Makes Famous

ALTA VISTA WINES CO.

MAIN OFFICE
112 - 114 TENTH ST SAN FRANCISCO

Correspondence

From W. A. Taylor & Co.

New York, June 22d, 1910.

THE PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, San Francisco.

Gentlemen: Messrs Martini & Rossi have just advised us, as per circular enclosed, that in addition to their many premiums and awards received in the past, there has been added by the Jury of the National Exhibition of 1909, in Quito, Ecuador, a Grand Prix with diploma and medal for their celebrated Vermouth.

We are very glad to bring this last award to the notice of our patrons, as it again demonstrates the estimation in which this Vermouth is held by all those who have used it.

Very truly,

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.

Mackenzie & Co. Sherries and Ports

LONDON, March, 1910.

Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., London, Jerez and Oporto:

Dear Sirs: We have the pleasure to wait on you with reports on the sherry and port vintages of last year.

Sherry: Our Jerez house reports: "The last Jerez vintage exceeded that of the previous year by about 25 per cent, and would have been still more abundant but for the excess of rain during the spring, with consequent loss of grapes in many vineyards. The Mostos are well up to the average in quality, and in some cases even superior. Prices rule about the same."

Port: Our Oporto house writes: "The vintage of 1909 was a late one, beginning generally on the 4th of October. We are glad to be able to confirm what we said in our last report about 1908's, which we can thoroughly recommend.

"Shipments from Oporto to all countries in 1909 were 97,490 pipes, against 97,223 in 1908."

MACKENZIE & CO., Ltd.

Agents: Messrs. Sherwood & Sherwood, 41-47 Beale Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Burlingame merchants do not opprove of the new liquor ordinance recently introduced by the City Council, and are protesting vigorously. The local men are making strenuous efforts to switch the Trustees from their outlined track, which is destined to make Burlingame dryer than a dry town usually is.

Recent Business Changes

Mrs. S. S. Wood of Coalinga has leased the White House Hotel at Taft and assumed charge at the beginning of June.

Early in the month H. Mossi bought out his partner in the Main Exchange, Petaluma, and intends to improve and conduct same.

Harry Benson of Alleghany has sold the Alleghany Hotel, one of the biggest hostelries in the mountains, to S. B. De Launey.

During the month Pat Hayer, formerly of the Three Mile House at Vallejo, surrendered those premises to Tagliaferro & Borges, the new proprietors.

Also J. W. Roper has purchased the Butte Meadow property widely known as a delightful summer resort.

The Maricopa Hotel in the town of the same name, has been practically closed since it was attached about the middle of the month.

H. R. Dunks recently purchased a one-half interest in the White Front saloon in Arcata from W. L. Robertson.

There are to be some changes and improvements at Vallejo White Sulphur Springs. A stock company is being formed and a $150,000 hotel built.

O. F. Rinaldi has purchased from Perry Orendorff an interest in the hotel at Johannesburg.

At Taft the Buena Vista Hotel was opened on June 16th under the management of Mrs. C. E. Ayers.

Mrs. H. A. Flannigan of Los Angeles on June 16 opened the McBride rooming house as the St. Charles hotel.

At Bakersfield the handsome brick building erected by Baer Bros. has been leased by Henry S. Russ, of San Francisco for five years. The lower floor will be fitted up for an elegant cafe.

Berkeley's new fireproof hostelry, Hotel Shattuck, corner of Shattuck avenue and Alliston way, will be opened about Sept. 1 by Elmer F. Woodbury, a hotel manager of experience in New York and California.

The wineries in the Lodi district made 800,000 gallons of sweet wines last season, very little of which remains unsold, and 5,000 gallons of brandy, all of which has been disposed of. The result has been so satisfactory that the Stockton *Independent* believes that next season growers will double their investment in the wine industry, and thereby increase the size of the plant by adding two new fermenting and storage tanks and by putting in a new still. It is reported that an order for 200 barrels of wine will be filled and shipped to the Atlantic coast by steamer on the 30th of this month.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.



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TEL. SUTTER 333

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES---BAR FIXTURES---BOWLING ALLEYS AND SUPPLIES

Hop Industry In Austria

IN answer to an inquiry, Consul J. I. Brittain furnishes the advanced statistics covering the hops and hop trade of Austria-Hungary during the past year.

It is said that the finest quality of hops produced in Europe are grown in Bohemia, viz, Saaz, Auscha, and Dauba, respectively. In order to protect the two first named of these from fraudulent imitations, there is a special law which authorizes the official inspection and sealing of each package of hops therefrom, the cost of which is about 51 cents per 220 pounds. In order to prevent frauds the Bohemian hop producers are endeavoring to procure the enactment of an inspection and sealing law, which will apply to all hops produced in Bohemia, as well as those from Saaz and Auscha. The exports of Bohemian hops to the United States from Prague in 1908 amounted to $235,035, and from Carlsbad, $257,236, total $492,271, against $414,805 from Prague and $272,032 from Carlsbad, a total of $686,837 in 1909. While the value was greater in 1909 the quantity was less than in 1908.

Owing to the failure of the crop in 1909 the prices were very high. During the hop season in 1908, September, October, November, and December, the average price was $18.07, $16.24, $14, and $11.17, respectively, and in 1909, $40.60, $48.72, $50.34, and $48.51 for the same months. At times choice Saaz hops sold in 1909 at $60 and even $70 per 100 pounds.

The following statement shows the acreage planted and the yield of hops in Austria-Hungary in 1908 and 1909:

	1908			1909.		
District.	Total acreage.	Yield per acre. Pounds.	Total yield. Pounds.	Total acreage.	Yield per acre. Pounds.	Total yield. Pounds.
Bohemia	41,372	771	31,900,000	38,029	290.9	11,066,000
All other Austria	21,252	439.4	9,338,120	17,907	424.4	7,600,780
Hungary	2,850	702.1	2,001,120	2,718	728.5	1,980,000
Total	65.474	660.4	43,239,240	58,654	352	20,646,780

According to the New York *Journal of Commerce,* in April representatives of the Fleischmann interests, and of Corby & Company, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives for the purpose of requesting a favorable report on the two bills introduced by Representative Hill of Connecticut some time ago. The bills in question provide for the granting of permission to use the new German process of fermenting grain in the making of spirits. The bills were introduced at the instance of former Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes, who represents interests favorable to them. It is claimed that with these bills on the statute book the process of producing spirits could be greatly cheapened within a short time by the introduction of the new process.

The Redlands Trustees met on May 11th and passed a new liquor ordinance to take effect June 1st. It is the outcome of the election of a majority of prohibition trustees at the recent municipal election. It regulates the selling of liquor in drug stores, allowing none to be sold except on physician's prescription to be filled but once. Every time therefore that a man wants a drink he must consult his physician, which is liable to prove expensive to the consumer, and open up a little bonanza for the medical profession.

The Treasury Department has been investigating the importation of bottles having straw plaited coverings or packets. These are used for Chianti and other types of Italian and French wines, manufactured here, which gives the wines the same appearance as the imported wines of the same kind. Instructions have been given directing collectors of customs hereafter to treat such straw coverings as "manufactures of straw" which means that importers will have to pay a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem.

These Are Forces For Evil

ALL the forces of the "Drys" in Oregon are united to end the liquor business in that State, and their campaign has commenced by the issuance of circulars. These forces are composed of the Anti-Saloon League, the Prohibition party and the Women's Christian Temperance Union. It is proposed to amend the State constitution by an initiative measure and also to pass a law by the same means prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental, scientific and mechanical purposes.

According to the Portland, Oregon, *Oregonian,* "the effect of the amendment and law, if carried, will be to put every brewery in the State out of business; to shut out shipments from other territory and to close all saloons in Oregon."

Right From the Webfoot Shoulder

M. C. Dickinson, president of the Oregon Hotel-keepers Association declares that there should be no misunderstanding of the purpose of the greater Oregon Home Rule Association. He says: "It is not a liquor dealers organization. On the contrary, it will fight abuse of licensed liquor traffic the same as it is fighting State-wide prohibition. It stands for temperance, not intemperance. The men at the head of the association and its most ardent members certainly are not men who would tolerate intemperance. The association stands for all that is good for Oregon, everything that means a greater Oregon.

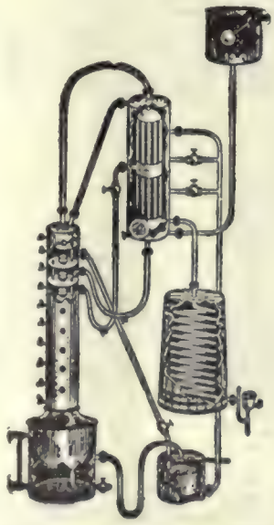
"It so happens that this fight against State-wide prohibition is its first in behalf of the business interests of the State. The association recognized the State-wide prohibition movement as inimical to the best interests of the State, and has started out to prevent a threatened disaster. I will take similar action against any other measure that would be detrimental to Oregon, and will boost for all that is good."

Lewiston, Idaho, after enjoying liberty and freedom for 58 years, is now in the toils of the blue laws, and its last two bars were closed June 8th. Some 18 months ago there were 23 licensed saloons in Lewiston.

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Gold and Silver Medal awarded at Mechanics' and Midwinter Exposition for continuous still.

SEATTLE AND NORTHWEST NEWS

SEATTLE, June 20.—Prices in the wine trade here are fearfully cut up, according to wholesalers. They complain that the big houses, the vineries, are selling at any old prices. One wholesaler spoke particularly of the harm done by the big whisky houses that carry a wine account. According to him, the whisky houses, if they can't place a barrel or ten barrels of whisky, will sell their customer port wine or sherry or anything he wants from their wine account. The consequence is that the strictly wholesalers and jobbers can't compete with this price-cutting.

Where they used to get seventy-five cents and a dolllar for wine, they now consider themselves lucky to get fifty cents. Eastern whisky houses seem to be the chief offenders.

Seattle ought to be a good wine city. It is estimated that over 2000 barrels pass through this city a month. This estimate includes only port, claret and sherry. A big trade in charged sparkling wines is looming up with the opening of the restricted district. One wholesaler who sells down there is preparing for an increase in this cheap grade. In the resorts there the cheapest kind of wine is sold at a fancy price and nobody complains.

Claret wines ought to be in demand with the approach of summer. This city has a large colony of Italians and they are heavy users of claret wine. The market gardens will be operated this summer and the workers in them will want to quench their thirst with the only stuff.

The Italian Vineyard Company of Los Angeles has opened a branch in Seattle on Western avenue and Marion street.

Liberalism won at the quiet finish June 20th of the most model local option election that has been yet pulled off in this State. The result in Port Angeles is a distinct victory for the wets, the vote being 333 for license and 108 against, a majority of 125 in the wet side in a total vote of 541. The total registration in the city was a little over 600. Noticeable by the lack of acrimony and bitterness that has marked similar struggles elsewhere, the contest closed peacefully, but with intense interest manifested on both sides. On election day there was absolutely no drunkenness and no disorder of any kind.

State Senator Ruth of Olympia made the closing address for the wets in the opera house.

Under the law the whole territory of the county outside the city is included in but one unit. Fifteen precincts out of thirty-five, including all the heavier ones, show a total of 358 wet to 308 dry, indicating that the county unit has gone wet by a small majority. Some of the larger precincts reporting are: Sequim, 121 dry to 69 wet; Dungeness, 79 wet to 47 dry; Blyn, 33 dry to 29 wet; Port Crescent, 62 wet to 25 dry; Neah Bay, 18 votes, all wet.

The local option election in the town of Conconully, which resulted in a dry victory by the narrow margin of 34 to 33, will be contested by the wets, who charge illegal voting by the drys.

Louis Hemrich was elected president of the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company, to succeed his brother, Andrew Hemrich, recently deceased. Louis Hemrich was formerly vice-president and general manager of the company. Victor Blackiston, who has been his assistant, will succeed him in these offices. Blackiston was elected trustee. No other changes will be made in the governing board.

S. E. Kreielsheimer of Kreielsheimer Brothers, liquor merchants, of Seattle, delivered an address before the fifteenth annual convention of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association in Cincinnati recently. Mr. Kreielsheimer told them of the Pacific Coast.

Oroville will be wet, according to a recent local option election. Out of 120 votes, 85 were for the liberal policy and 35 for the prohibition.

Judge N. T. Caton of Davenport, Washington, states that since that town went dry business is dull. According to him the ranchers who occasionally took a glass of beer when they came to town, are now taking their business to Harrington and Rearden. The trend of opinion is shown by the statement of one man, who the Judge said told him "that he had always traded in Davenport since settling in the Big Bend country, but, with practically the same distance to Reardan, he would be d—d if he would trade in our town any more."

From Geyserville we learn that the Walden Distillery has closed for the season. In the run commencing December, 1909 and ending at the end of April, 1910, 27,000 gallons of brandy have been distilled and shipped away. The brandy is reported to be a first class product and was shipped principally to New York and Germany.

BENJ. S. DONAHUE, President PHONE KEARNY 204

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WRITE to US for PRICES

N. W. L. D. Association Has Most Successful Meet

Concluded from Page 15

igan license. The attorney for the Wisconsin Association employed local counsel at our expense, and at the trial a decision was rendered against our contentions, the Court giving as one of his reasons, that he preferred to have the matter ultimately decided by the Supreme Court. The testimony in this case is of a nature that raises the federal question which Mr. Maxwell intends should be tested in the United States Supreme Court, and we are hopeful of a successful outcome.

Sixth—The Oklahoma case. Mr. Maxwell is now preparing for a hearing before the United States Supreme Court for the protection of the rights of our members under the Interstate Commerce laws. This case is also of very far reaching effect and it is yet too early to predict the result.

The installation of our new treasurer, our new secretary and our new general counsel was followed by the consolidation of the offices of the National Association with the offices of the Protective Bureau, which are now under one roof in this city in the United Bank Building at Third and Walnut streets. Members attending the Convention are invited and earnestly urged to visit the offices of the organization and become more intimately acquainted with the plan and scope of its work.

When Mr. George C. Dempsey, who for many years occupied the important post of chairman of your Executive Committee, tendered his resignation, every member of the committee realizing the ability and devotion that Mr. Dempsey had brought to the work, joined your president in a request that he withdraw his resignation, but as Mr. Dempsey concluded not to accede to our request, Mr. Jacob A. Ulman, of Baltimore, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the committee, and Mr. A. J. Sunstein was elected as chairman. It goes without saying that no member of our organization is more capable of filling this important position than Mr. Sunstein, and it is gratifying, indeed, to have the opportunity of expressing the debt of obligation that the Association, and especially your president, owes to Mr. Sunstein for his very able administration. His untiring devotion to your cause has been an inspiration.

As Mr. Debar insisted that he should not, during his term as secretary, remain on the Board of Control, Mr. Sam Levy, of Fort Worth, Tex., was appointed to fill the vacancy, thus giving the South a membership on the Board. When Mr. Louis Gerstly resigned as a member of the Board, your president appointed Mr. John Sinnott, of Philadelphia, in his stead. These appointments were made with the view of maintaining the high standard that our Board has always enjoyed.

The next and last of the many changes during the year was the appointment by the Executive Committee of the Protective Bureau of Mr. L. H. Gibson to succeed Mr. C. C. Turner as manager of the Bureau. Mr. Turner has earned your gratitude for the untiring service which he has given you for many years. His successor, Mr. Gibson, brings to the Bureau a lifetime of experience in newspaper training. It is to be hoped that our members will give him loyal assistance in his work. It is safe to predict that he will give a good account of himself.

FINANCIAL.

The decrease in the expense of our legal bureau, though coincident with increased efficiency, has enabled your Executive Committee to turn over to the Protective Bureau the sum of $1,000 per month, since January 1, 1910; and from present indications, it seems probable that your Executive Committee will be able during the coming fiscal year, to double the appropriation for the Bureau. This is gratifying in view of the fact that prior to January 1, 1910, there had at no time been any funds derived from membership dues available for the very important work of the Protective Bureau.

MEMBERSHIP.

At our last convention we had a total membership of..	762
Since then, in 11 months, we have admitted, new members	104
A total of	866
We have lost through resignation.....24	
For non-payment of dues, we have dropped.....28—	52
Which makes the present membership number.....	814

For the year ending June 1, 1909, the Association had 686 members who had paid their annual dues, giving us an income as follows:

36 in Class C—$200	$ 7,200.00
236 in Class B— 100	23,600.00
414 in Class A— 50	20,700.00
686	$51,500.00

For the eleven months from June 1, 109, to May 1, 1910, our increased membership has given us the following income:

36 in Class C—$200	$ 7,200.00
275 in Class B— 100	27,500.00
383 in Class A— 50	19,150.00
694	$53,850.00

24 of the $50 memberships are Associate.

Our income, therefore, is today ample to meet the ordinary demands of the Association, but if our members would assist more vigorously in the all-important work of securing new members, the time will come when it will be unnecessary to burden the trade with requests for special contributions to the Protective Bureau. If each member of our Association would secure one new member during the coming year the efficiency of the organization would be more than double.

PROTECTIVE BUREAU.

This Bureau is of the very greatest importance, and speaks for itself in the results obtained. To those loyal, broad-minded members of the trade who are giving the Bureau financial support, the thanks of the entire trade are due. It is to be regretted that some dealers permit others to carry their burdens. If all our members realized the wonderful results secured by the Bureau, and the unlimited possibilities for greater permanent results that could be secured if larger financial support was guaranteed, liberal increased contributions would surely and quickly follow. The members of the Executive Committee of the Protective Bureau have for years unselfishly given you their time and their best efforts without thought of their own sacrifices; how can you better express your appreciation of what they have done, than by generously responding with the funds necessary to enable them to enlarge and carry out their plans and policies.

STATE ASSOCIATIONS,

At our last annual convention I suggested a policy which my year's work, as your executive, has convinced me is along the right lines. I quote from my address at Atlantic City in June, 1909:

"Let us go into politics heart and soul so as to ultimately release our business from the political game.

"Pass laws to make it impossible for any law-breaker to engage in the liquor business.

"See to it that these regulations are enforced.

"Bring our National and State Associations into an immediate and close league or union."

We will this evening inaugurate a meeting of State Presidents with your Executive Committee. We hope at this proposed meeting to formulate plans to bring together into a harmonious union your National and all our State Associations, so that in the not far distant future we shall see the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America stand forth National in fact as well as in name. National in that it shall be a union of our State Associations. Think of the power of our united trades organized on the lines of the United States Government; a State Association in each State,

for all State questions; a National Association composed of State Associations, to protect us in National affairs.

The program for this convention has been arranged with a view of gaining an insight into conditions in all parts of the country. In carrying out this plan the President of each State Association, of which we have a record, has been invited to address you. Many, I regret to say, have been unable or unwilling to come, some who are here through modesty decline to undertake an address.

In pursuance of the policy of bringing the various associations in closer harmony, your secretary attended the annual convention of the National Liquor League in Washington, where his address was received with marked attention, not only by the delegates present, but from the press of the country.

Your secretary also attended the annual convention of the Pennsylvania Wholesale Liquor Dealers' League at Philadelphia, where his welcome was convincing proof that our plans met with full and hearty approval.

Your president, together with several members of the Board, made a special trip to Indianapolis, where we were successful in assisting in the formation of a joint working agreement between the Indiana Brewers, Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

Your president and secretary, together with several members of the Board, met in special meetings with the trade in New York, Chicago and Louisville. At these meetings intense interest was shown and much practical work accomplished.

Your president, together with Mr. Maxwell and several members of your Executive Committee, also made frequent trips to Washington to attend hearings in reference to pure food regulations and other important matters.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

We have made satisfactory progress in our efforts to co-operate with the National Model License League, the National Liquor League and the United States Brewers' Association.

Much criticism has been made of the attitude of some brewers who have attempted to sacrifice our interests for their supposed temporary benefits, ignoring the lessons of history, simply playing into the hands of the Prohibitionists who hope to and only can succeed by dividing our forces. Your president is glad to assure you that the more influential brewers are not in sympathy with this division of interest. Step by step our Association and the United States Brewers' Association are moving towards closer relations in the fight for our mutual defense. Such victories as have been won since last we met—I need not mention them here—you know them—you know how glorious they were—have been the result of a compact, honest union of effort between the brewers and ourselves.

The National Association of Wine and Spirit Representatives is entitled to special mention. The Knights of the Grip composing this association have greatly assisted in increasing our membership, and in maintaining the interest in this Association; besides we are all to be their guests at a "smoker" tomorrow evening.

THE NATIONAL BULLETIN.

The National Bulletin carries its own message to you every month. It is steadily growing in power for good; you can assist in making it the better by reading it carefully, and by furnishing news items from your localities. Its editors, Messrs. A. J. Sunstein, J. Walter Freiberg and George F. Dieterle, have ably seconded our worthy secretary in bringing the Bulletin up to its present standard of excellence. It's up to you to further increase the value of your official Bulletin by securing additional subscribers. The greater the circulation of the National Bulletin, the greater good it can accomplish.

The four years of contention arising from the interpretation of the National Pure Food law have yielded to splendid peace and magnificent victory. The regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, known as F. I. D. 113, caused great rejoicing among the trade, confirming, as they did, every contention of this Association. Following the promulgation of these regulations we were confronted with a serious complication in the proposed regulations of the Internal Revenue Department. However, under the guiding and masterly hand of Mr. Maxwell all difficulties were gradually removed, and we now have regulations from the Honorable Commissioner of Internal Revenue which conform to the food inspection decisions. The contest has been a long one, but it was worth while, and "'Twas a famous victory for the right, a victory for justice and fair play. Our next step should be a united movement to secure pure food laws in all the States conforming to the national law. In this effort the State Associations must take the initiative.

ONE DETAIL.

Among the multitude of efforts during the past year, your attention is directed to a compilation of able articles and statistics in book form, entitled, "Prohibition, Its Relation to Good Government." A copy of this book has been sent complimentary to 2500 of the leading libraries in the United States. A copy has also been forwarded to every United States Senator and Representative and to every State Governor. Care has been exercised to make this book reliable and trustworthy, so that he who goes to any library, no matter where it may be, to secure facts on the question of prohibition, will no longer, as has been the case in the past, be compelled to rely upon the biased efforts of our enemy, but can secure at least one volume containing the truth, and nothing but the truth.

SUGGESTIONS.

No business on earth is more embarrassed and handicapped by constantly changing and increasingly oppressive laws than ours. We read our morning papers with the dread of the legislature ever before us. From day to day and year to year we face an ever-growing multiplicity of law piled upon law controlling the manufacture and sale of our products, from the moment the grain is weighed into the hopper at the distillery under the supervision of a United States storekeeper to the time the consumer quenches his thirst under the watchful eye of the local ordinances which attempt to say at what hour, at what place and under what conditions one may take a drink. Even railroads are embarrassed by laws as to how our goods may be transported, and how they shall be marked and branded. Pure food laws and internal revenue regulations force us to comply with technical restrictions of no value to the consumer, but which give us great trouble and expense. It would be difficult to conceive a more complicated legal machinery than that under which we conduct our business.

We have for years through our National and State organizations fought a gallant fight opposing the enforcement of laws which are as clearly unconstitutional as they are unjust and oppressive.

Let us earnestly continue our efforts through the courts and through the education of the people to secure the repeal or proper amendment of unjust laws. We must not peacefully accept what we consider to be unfair, unjust and especially unconstitutional laws, and yet, as a matter of policy and as a means of securing permanently better conditions it seems clear that our best efforts should be employed in aiding in the nomination and election of a better class of legislators. We should exhaust every fair means at command to secure the election of broad-minded, able men, who would not be swayed by emotionalism and fanaticism—men of experience, men free from clerical domination, men pledged to work for the enactment of honest laws, men opposed to confiscation without compensation, liberal minded, educated men, who will have the moral courage fearlessly to advocate and the ability and standing to secure rational legislation.

PROHIBITION.

Prohibition is on trial today at the bar of public opinion. The jury of your countrymen is weighing the evidence, and for the first time in our experience the jury is hearing the evidence on both sides; our arguments, our statements of facts; our claims and protestations have at last found willing listeners; we are proving our case; we have shown by official statistics that prohibition does not prohibit; we have shown the increase of lawlessness in "dry" territory, and the jury is prepared to give us time to prove conclusively that "license and regulation" make for temperance. We must rise to the occasion; we must with a firm hand aid in all movements for honest reform; we must absolutely eliminate from the business the very small number of retail liquor dealers who, through ignorance and viciousness, or through desire for illegitimate gain, conduct their places in defiance of the law. If sacrifices are necessary let us make them cheerfully and promptly in the knowledge that future peace will compensate for the wounds of the present.

Don't criticise a law-breaking retailer if you solicit his patronage. If a retail dealer conducts a place offensive to the community, or in defiance of the law, the distiller, brewer or wholesale liquor dealer who sells him is as guilty as the owner of the saloon himself.

Our pride as good American citizens, and as merchants, as well as our desire for permanent prosperity, should stimulate us to refuse to sell goods to any man who so conducts his place of business as to bring just criticism on the business as a whole.

THANKS.

"Words are but empty thanks," and yet your President desires to emphasize his grateful appreciation to the members of your Executive Committee for their untiring and loyal support. Few members know of the very great burdens that the Executive Committee carries, and none can know, as your President does, how cheerfully and how ably every member of the committee has responded to every call in your behalf.

There are two members of your Board of Control who, whilst not on the Executive Committee, yet, because of their residence here and because of their experience and ability, have been constantly called into consultation by your President, who deems it fitting that special mention be made of their efficient aid—reference is made to Mr. J. Walter Freiberg and Mr. Herman F. Cellarius.

A whole essay would not do justice to the invaluable assistance of Mr. W. E. Hull—"Ed" Hull. Ed heads the list in the number of new Association members obtained, as well as in the nation-wide contributions secured for the Protective Bureau. We owe him a special vote of thanks.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY.

It is impossible to convey an adequate conception of the influence of the office of secretary since Mr. Debar accepted that position. Prior to that

[illegible] not only the details of the office and its vast correspondence rest[illegible] upon the shoulders of your President and your Executive Committee, but all important matters legislative, administrative and legal were passed upon in full before instructions were given to the secretary.

Under our present system your secretary has created an office in which the members of our Association can not only find prompt and efficient aid in all matters submitted, but in which constructive work is at all times going forward, with entire relief to the President and Executive Committee from all detail.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Debar will find it possible to remain your secretary for many years to come, and I could wish for my successor no more valuable heritage than our present secretary.

Your President has given you such service as he could. He appreciates the many warm friendships secured in the pursuit of the work entrusted to him. He has been kindly welcomed in various centers visited in your interest; he counts as his greatest recompense the trust placed in him and the loyalty given him by the membership at large. No man but would be grateful for the honor of being elected your Executive, and yet the obligations of the office are such that no member should be asked to serve more than one term.

Our Association is growing greater year by year; its power for good is excelled by no other trade organization. Among our members there is naturally a diversity of sentiment and of policy in regard to the plan and scope of our work. Some would devote our energies and our finances to a legal bureau; some urge a concentration against our common enemy—the Prohibitionists. Because of these diversities we waste much strength in struggles among ourselves; by mutual concession we should harmonize and act together. This would be compromise, but it would be compromise among friends. We are enlisted for the war, and if an occasional defeat is our portion let us remember the reply of America's first Admiral, John Paul Jones, to the English commander's demand for surrender:

"Sir, I have just begun to fight."—Mida's Criterion, June 1, 1910.

Up to the Oregonians

IN Oregon the Prohibitionists have come out with a full State ticket. At a convention recently held in Portland the names of candidates for offices in the Webfoot State were agreed upon. This will place fairly and squarely before the voters the object of that party to secure State-wide prohibition.

At the same time the Greater Oregon Home Rule Association with a membership of over 40,000, placed itself on record by filing with the Secretary of State an initiative petition for an amendment to the State constitution, "Giving cities power to regulate or prohibit liquor traffic within their own limits." While the petition only required 8000 signatures, it contained 14,322 names, each of which has been checked and verified.

There can therefore be no mistake as to the question before the people of Oregon, who must make their bed as they so choose, remembering as they make it, so they must lie upon it.

Recent advices from the East are to the effect that the vineyard districts of many States were considerably injured, how much has not yet been determined, by cold weather in April. It is believed that in Michigan injury to the extent of 30 per cent has been done, and matters are believed to be almost as bad in Ohio.

An exchange says: "The vineyards in the Chautauqua district, in western New York, were more or less damaged, in some places the loss being more than 10 per cent and in others as high as 25 per cent. The vineyards in the Lake Keuka region were not hurt. The vines there have weathered the winter in good shape, but as they have given two large crops in succession, the yield may be less this year."

In Battle Creek, Michigan, the crazy fanatics suffering from extreme cases of "aqua mania" will hereafter class ministers who use wine at the communion service as "bootleggers." The local option law makes no exception in the use of wine or alcoholic beverages, and nothing stronger than grape juice can be served hereafter.

Hawaii to Vote On Local Option

THE campaign preliminary to the special election in the Territory of Hawaii on the prohibition question which will take place on July 26th is beginning to take on quite an exciting aspect, now that John G. Woolley, the leader of the anti-saloon forces, is in the field, conducting meetings everywhere with the hope of winning the Kanaka vote.

The election will be confined to the single issue of whether the Hawaiian people wish an anti-saloon law passed or not. Though the resolution to be submitted is not mandatory, the effect of the vote will be. The mandatory terms were stricken out because of Senator Heyburn's objections that, if mandatory, the resolution would set a congressional precedent in favor of the principle of the initiative and referendum. But the legislature of Hawaii is none the less expected to obey the orders of the people, to be expressed in July. The law which it is proposed that the legislature shall pass is in effect an anti-saloon law. It would close all the saloons, but would not stop the importation of liquor.

It is understood that the party organizations, as such, will not take part in the contest, the politicians on both sides having decided to leave it to the opposing elements, which in this case means the Anti-Saloon league and the liquor interests. An amusing cartoon appeared in one of the papers recently, showing the Republican and Democratic politicians running for the "tall and uncut timbers" so that they might not have to answer the question "Where do you stand?" They will all reserve their activities for the regular campaign which will take place in November.

In speculating as to the outcome of the July election, Hawaii county is conceded to the prohibitionists while Maui and Kauai are claimed on both sides. Maui has little prohibition strength and Kauai is satisfied with her present condition, notwithstanding a liberal sprinkling of speak-easies. The fate of the bill will rest on the vote of the people of the Island of Oahu—which includes the city of Honolulu.

For some time now the Board of License Commissioners has been restricting the privileges of Honolulu and of Oahu generally. The number of saloons has been steadily decreased and the worst of the dives have been altogether done away with; the privileges of Sunday selling were at first curtailed and then eliminated, and the provisions of the law and the conditions of the licenses have been vigorously enforced. Recently the most radical step was taken—the cutting down of the city saloon limits so as to shut out the various slum quarters and the doing away with the soliciting business carried on in the country districts.

As a result of the latter ruling, no saloon or wholesale liquor establishment in the city of Honolulu will be allowed to exist outside the newly established fire limits after July 1st. This will cut out Palama, Kakaako, and Kalihi, in which districts there now are saloons. It has also been decided that not more than one license of any kind will be issued to any firm, corporation or individual. This step was taken because the Commissioners claim that the liquor law is constantly evaded by wholesalers who, holding a license for one part of the country do business in other parts through the solicitation of orders.

The Honolulu papers have already taken sides in the controversy and some pretty hot shot has been fired into both camps. Here is a typical editorial in the Pacific Commercial Advertiser summarizing the situation from the prohibition standpoint and entitled "Hawaii's Drink Bill":

HAWAII'S DRINK BILL.

During the month of January, Hawaii sent away $62,859 to the mainland to pay the booze bill for the month. This does

not include the many thousands sent to Japan to pay the booze bill of the Japanese residents of Hawaii. The $62,859 was sent to pay for beer, whisky and wine and is the amount drained out of the country for the haoles' and Hawaiians' drinks. Malt liquors cost the Islands in January, for imported liquors, not including what was paid to the people of the local brewery, $17,693. Whisky cost the Islands $15,623, and it is interesting to note that there was four times as much "all others" brand imported as rye and bourbon combined. On an average, this whisky cost the importers sixty-six cents a proof quart, which is diluted a third before sale. Cheap wine, which cost the importers on an average thirty-seven and a half cents a gallon, was imported to the amount of $26,110; better wines were bought to the amount of $1,455 and $1978 worth of champagne came in.

As it is a certainty that the consumer pays at least twice as much for his booze as the importer pays, probably three or four times as much, the drink bill of Hawaii paid over the bars and to the wholesalers during the month of January last was not less than $125,000. This, be it remembered, does not include what the Japanese pay for their sake nor what the Chinese pay for their samshu. It is the citizens' drink bill and we had, at the last election, only thirteen thousand citizen voters.

These figures, obtained from the official government report, are worth studying. In the first place they show the utter fallacy of the argument that freedom to sell booze brings money to a community. No one with any claim to common sense will contend that there were enough tourists attracted to Hawaii in the month of January, because they could drink here, to bring the profits on the money they spent up to $62,859, which was sent away to pay for the imported intoxicants. The figures prove that the booze business is draining money away from the Islands.

"Along the same line of argument, that of attracting tourists and wealthy travelers to Hawaii on the ground that they can have wine served with their meals at the hotels, the figures show how ridiculous that is. For every dollar's worth of wine imported that is fit to serve with an expensive dinner, there were nine dollars' worth of cheap wine; for every quart of wine that cost the importer over ten cents, there were one hundred and seven that cost him less than ten cents a quart. This proves, if facts prove anything, that it is the poor man who buys the imported wine and not the rich man, be the latter tourist or resident.

"To San Francisco alone, for the seven months ending January 31, Hawaii sent away in money orders, drafts and currency, for settlement of her booze bill, three hundred and fifty-two thousand, five hundred and thirty-nine dollars. Over half a million gallons of cheap wine—dago red and such—came into Honolulu.

"Will prohibition hurt this country financially? It would save us from sending half a million dollars a year to San Francisco for booze and save us from sending quite as much to Japan for sake. If a million dollars a year more real money in circulation among the people will harm us, then prohibition will."

The Honolulu Bulletin looks at the subject from the liquor dealers' standpoint, declaring that a prohibition measure would result in a serious labor problem, since the workmen of the great plantation, both Japs and whites, will never give up their practice of drinking their wine, beer or sake after their hard day's work. The Bulletin some time ago came out with a strong attack on Woolley which has made him unpopular with many Hawaiians. It published reports of his speeches in the East where he described the natives as wards of the Nation and in need of protection. These reflections on the intelligence and ability of the Hawaiians to take care of themselves, it is said, has prejudiced them against Woolley for they resent being classed with our uncivilized Indians.

The anti-saloon forces, however, declare they have no fear about the native support. They insist that the Hawaiians have all along been ready for prohibition, but their leaders were unable to bring the question to a vote. Now that their request has been heeded by congress they say they will be able to win out easily.

The members of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, on the other hand, are working together harmoniously and doing all in their power to make the public realize the difference between bigoted prohibition and true temperance. Incidentally they are giving the Hawaiians an opportunity to realize the vastness of California's viticultural industry by projecting at the theatres and nickelodeons the moving picture film of the Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California, which shows the growing of grapes, the harvest season, a glimpse of a large cooperage plant, how the wines are bottled and the happy life of the vineyardist and winemaker.

The liquor interests declare that even if the July election goes against them, they will be able to secure a reversal in the regular election in November, when there will be a complication of issues. Their end of the campaign is in the competent hands of Messrs. Buckley, Lewis, Lange and Bartlett, who feel certain they will defeat Woolley and his followers at the polls next month.

The Oregon workers for State wide prohibition, composed of the entire body of cold water cranks in that State, have decided to have a parade, according to the Portland *Oregonian*. "A great parade, designed to rank with the best that has been witnessed in Portland during the Rose Festival, and to be fashioned after the monster demonstration witnessed in Chicago last September, will be one of the spectacular events of the State-wide prohibition campaign."



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Food Inspection Decision 120

LABELING OF OHIO AND MISSOURI WINES.

THE question has arisen whether fermented beverages made in the States of Ohio and Missouri by the addition of a solution of sugar and water to the natural juice of grapes before fermentation may be labeled, under the Food and Drugs Act, as "Ohio Wine," or "Missouri Wine," respectively, without further qualification. In Food Inspection Decision No. 109 it was announced that the term "wine" without qualification is properly applied only to the product made from the normal alcoholic fermentation of the juice of sound, ripe grapes without addition or abstraction, except such as may occur in the usual cellar treatment for clarifying and aging.

It has been decided after a careful review that the previous announcement is correct and that the term "wine" without further characterization must be restricted to products made from untreated must without other addition or abstraction than that which may occur in the usual cellar treatment for clarifying and aging. However, it has been found that it is impracticable, on account of natural conditions of soil and climate, to produce a merchantable wine in the States of Ohio and Missouri without the addition of a sugar solution to the grape must before fermentation. This condition has recognition in the laws of the State of Ohio, by which wine is defined to mean the fermented juice of undried grapes, and it is provided that the addition, within certain limits, of pure white or crystallized sugar to perfect the wine or the use of the necessary things to clarify and refine the wine, which are not injurious to health, shall not be construed as adulterations and that the resultant product may be sold under the name "wine." Furthermore, it is permitted in some of the leading wine-producing countries of Europe to add sugar to the grape juice and wine, under restrictions, to remedy the natural deficiency in sugar and alcohol, or an excess of acidity, to such an extent as to make the quality correspond to that of wine produced, without any admixture, from grapes of the same kind and vintage in good years. It is conceived that there is no difference in principle in the adding of sugar to must in poor years to improve the quality of the wine than in the adding of sugar to the must every year for the same purpose in localities where the grapes are always deficient.

In view of this practice, and having regard to the fact that fermented beverages have been produced in the States of Ohio and Missouri by the addition of a sugar solution to grape must before fermentation and sold and labeled as "Ohio Wine" and "Missouri Wine," respectively, for a period of over sixty years, it is held a compliance with the terms of Food Inspection Decision 109 if the product made from Ohio and Missouri grapes by complete fermentation of the must under proper cellar treatment, and corrected by the addition of a sugar solution to the must before fermentation so that the resultant product does not contain less than five parts per thousand acid and not more than 13 per cent of alcohol after complete fermentation, are labeled "Ohio Wine" or "Missouri Wine" as the case may be, qualified by the name of the particular kind or type to which it belongs.

An Ohio or Missouri dry still wine made as above stated and sweetened with a sugar solution which does not increase the volume of the wine more than 10 per cent, and fortified with tax-paid spirits, may be labeled as "Ohio Sweet Wine" or "Missouri Sweet Wine," as the case may be, qualified by the name of the particular kind of type to which it belongs.

The product made in Ohio and Missouri by the addition of water and sugar to the pomace of grapes from which the juice has been partially expressed, and by fermenting the mixture until a fermented beverage is produced, may be labeled as "Ohio Pomace Wine" or "Missouri Pomace Wine," as the case may be. If a sugar solution be added to such products for the purpose of sweetening after fermentation they should be characterized as "Sweet Pomace Wine." The addition to such products of any artificial coloring matter or sweetening or preservative other than sugar must be declared plainly on the label to render such products free from exception under the Food and Drugs Act.

FRANKLIN MacVEAGH,
Secretary of the Treasury.
JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.
CHARLES NAGEL,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Washington, D. C., May 13, 1910.
Issued May 26, 1910.

Bordeaux Wine Exports Increase

IN his annual report, Consul Alfred K. Moe, of Bordeaux, states the total production of wine in the Bordeaux, or Gironde, district amounted to 22,624,671 gallons in 1909, against 222,384,805 gallons in 1908. Regarding the export of wine from that district he says:

It should be of interest to California wine producers to note that the countries adjacent to the United States, as well as countries of South America that are actively engaged in the trade of the Pacific Coast of the United States, purchase large quantities of table wines from this district of France. Mexico and Cuba are also heavy purchasers, the former taking nearly twice as much wine as the United States, and the latter four-fifths as much wine in cask. The United States takes a very large quantity of wine from this district in bottles, a larger quantity, in fact, than any other country. The importation of wine from Bordeaux into the United States still falls short of the quantity that Mexico and Argentina take. Cuba, Mexico, Canada, Brazil, and Argentina are excellent wine markets, and the other Central and South American countries purchase in sufficient quantities to make an attractive trade.

The declared value of exports of sparkling wines from Bordeaux to the United States in 1909 was $50,166, against $70,396 in 1908, and of still wines $947,041 in 1909, against $543,135 the preceding year.

Alcoholic Beverages in Siam

ACCORDING to Vice-Consul-General Carl C. Hansen, of Bangkok, the imports of alcoholic beverages into Siam during the fiscal year 1908-9 amounted to $547,142, of which $202,686 worth was Chinese samshoo, nearly all of which is consumed by the Chinese population of Bangkok, the remainder, beer, wine, brandy, etc., $344,456 worth, being imported from Europe nearly altogether, the total imports from the United States amounting to only $361, consisting of California wines. The amount of native arrack produced can not be stated, but, as the revenue collected therefrom is increasing, it can be assumed that its consumption by the Siamese is in fairly large quantity.

INTERNAL REVENUE & CUSTOMS RULINGS

(T. D. 30661.)

Liquors.

Labeling of packages of liquors under Section 240 of the Criminal Code (T. D. 30393).

Treasury Department, June 6, 1910.

SIR: The Department duly received your letter of March 12, last, relative to the enforcement of the provisions of Section 240 of the Criminal Code (T. D. 30393) for the labeling of the packages of liquors.

Referring to the three particulars required by said section to be shown on the outside of the cover, I have to state that the Department has decided:

1. That the name of the consignee may be either that of the nominal consignee or the ultimate consignee.

2. That the nature of the contents may be described in general terms as "brandy," "whisky," "wine," etc., the name of the brand not being required.

3. That the quantity of contents may be expressed either by the number of bottles, as "12 bottles," or "24 half bottles," or "1 dozen quarts," or "2 dozen pints," etc., or by the number of gallons, quarts, etc.

The examination of the labeling of packages of liquor, under said section, entered for immediate transportation to interior ports, need not be particularly minute as to detail, but should be sufficiently careful to determine whether or not the merchandise in question is labeled in substantial compliance with the requirements of the statute.

Respectfully, CHARLES D. HILLES,
Assistant Secretary.

(68774.)
Collector of Customs, New York.

(T. D. 1635.)

Denatured alcohol.

Use of special formula No. 1 extended to manufacture of preparation for polishing metals.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., June 3, 1910.

SIR: This office is in receipt of an application from ——, requesting permission to use specially denatured alcohol, formula No. 1 (to 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol add 5 gallons of approved wood alcohol), in the mixing of a polishing or finishing solution for metal.

The use of alcohol denatured under said formula No. 1 is hereby authorized for the use and purpose above indicated.

Respectfully, ROYAL E. CABELL,
Commissioner.

Mr. T. F. McGowan,
Acting Collector Third District, New York City.

(T. D. 1627,)

Reclaiming spirits from staves of empty spirit packages.

Beginning July 1, 1910, to reclaim spirits from empty spirit packages, affirmative proof must be had showing that such packages are not original distillers' packages. Where an extracting company can not show affirmative proof that all spirits in the staves have been properly taxpaid, that plant should be reported for seizure.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., May 18, 1910.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue:

This office has under investigation the matter of reclaiming spirits from the staves of empty spirit packages. As a result of this investigation and of hearings on this subject, it is clear that the interests of the Government are not properly safeguarded, and that alcohol in considerable quantities produced in this manner is being marketed without paying the tax required by statute.

Additional safeguards are necessary. On and after July 1, 1910, therefore, you will, before permitting soakage to be extracted from any empty spirit package, require affirmative proof in regard to each individual package from the staves of which it is intended to extract spirits, that such package is not an original distiller's package and that all of the spirits contained in its staves have been properly taxpaid.

Inasmuch as practically all charred barrels are original distillers' packages, you will permit in your district no charred barrel to be treated on the premises of a rectifier or elsewhere by any process for the purpose of extracting spirits from the staves thereof except and until satisfactory affirmative proof has been submitted to you that each charred barrel or package desired to be treated is not an original distiller's package and that all of the spirits in the staves have been properly taxpaid.

You will cause frequent and thorough examinations of the premises of all persons engaged in the practice of reclaiming spirits from empty packages, and upon any failure to comply with this regulation you will immediately report such company for seizure of plant and prosecution of owners or proprietors.

All orders or decisions of this Bureau heretofore issued in conflict herewith are revoked as of June 30, 1910.

ROYAL E. CABELL, Commissioner.

(T. D. 1637.)

Transfer of special-tax stamp.

Regulations No. 1, suppplement No. 1, governing the transfer of the stamp of a special-tax payer, upon removal of his business from one place to another within a district, or from one district to another, or to a successor legally entitled to carry on the business without payment of additional special tax.—Revised June 6, 1910.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., June 6, 1910.

Section 3240, Revised Statutes of the United States, provides that—

Each collector of internal revenue shall, under regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, place and keep con-

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

spicuously in his office, for public inspection, an alphabetical list of the names of all persons who shall have paid special taxes within his district, and shall state thereon the time, place, and business for which such special taxes have been paid.

Section 3241, Revised Statutes of the United States, provides that—

When any person who has paid the special tax for any trade or business dies, his wife or child, or executors or administrators or other legal representatives, may occupy the house or premises, and in like manner carry on, for the residue of the term for which the tax is paid, the same trade or business as the deceased before carried on, in the same house and upon the same premises, without the payment of any additional tax. And when any person removes from the house or premises for which any trade or business was taxed to any other place, he may carry on the trade or business specified in the collector's register at the place to which he removes, without the payment of any additional tax.

Provided, That all cases of death, change, or removal, as aforesaid, with the name of the successor to any person deceased, or of the person making such change or removal, shall be registered with the collector, under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Whenever a special-tax payer desires to remove his place of business to another than that specified in his original return on Form 11 and stated in his special-tax stamp, he shall register such fact by filing under oath, an additional Form 11, properly modified, setting forth therein the time and the place of business where he intends to engage in business thereafter and, if such taxpayer is a firm or corporation, the names and residences of all the members or principal officers thereof shall again be recorded.

Also, whenever such persons as are permitted, under the provisions of Section 3241, above quoted, to carry on the business of one who has paid the required special tax, succeed to such business, they shall likewise register with the collector, under oath on Form 11, the name of the original taxpayer and the names of such successors and their residences, together with all other data required therein.

When registration is made by a special-tax payer, with the collector who issued his stamp, of the fact of the removal of his business to another place, in the same district, the collector shall enter in his alphabetical list, opposite the name of the special-tax payer, the place to which such removal is made, and the date of the removal, and shall note on the face of the special-tax stamp, its transfer to that place, at that date, stating clearly therein the particular location where said business is to be carried on.

When such removal is made to another collection district, the collector shall note the transfer on his alphabetical list, stating clearly the location where said business is to be carried on, and shall also state the same on the face of the stamp, and then transmit the stamp to the collector of the district to which said business is removed, who shall enter the name,, business, and place of business of the taxpayer, in his alphabetical list, in the same manner as he is required by section 3240, Revised Statutes, to enter the names, places, and business, of taxpayers who pay their taxes in his district; and shall then transmit the special-tax stamp to the taxpayer.

Any person succeeding to and carrying on the business for which special tax is required to be paid, or removing to and carrying on such business at a place other than that for which the special tax was paid, without registering such change or removal, will be regarded as having carried on the business in violation of Section 3176 of the Revised Statutes, and subject to the penalties therein prescribed.

These regulations shall apply to certificates on Form 7541, issued in lieu of special-tax stamps lost or destroyed.

ROYAL E. CABELL, Commissioner.

The Italian-Swiss Colony's Sweet Wine Vineyard

WHILE the Italian-Swiss Colony is generally associated in the public mind with its immense dry wine vineyard at Asti, as a matter of fact its acreage in the sweet wine section is nearly twice that of its Sonoma County holdings. At Madera it owns 1600 acres of vineyard with a great winery where the finest qualities of port, sherry, muscat, marsala, angelica and other sweet wines and brandies are produced.

At Kinsburg, Lemoore and Selma they have large new wineries and before long another will be erected on their Marsala property near Lemoore, consisting of 1500 acres of the most fertile land along the Kings River. It was purchased from the Empire Investment Company four years ago, and the Southern Pacific Company, always ready to assist the Colony in its development, has built a railroad spur nine miles long, in order to move the large crops which will be produced in the new vineyard. Three railroad stations have been built in this tract, one called Rossi, one Cuneo, and the other Marsala.

"An average of seventy men," remarks the Lemoore *Republican*, "have been employed cultivating and placing the land in proper condition. The first season, five hundred acres of the tract were planted to vines and without the proper cultivation, and, despite the fact that the land was in a wild state, 90 per cent of the vines lived. With such a remarkable growth and record, the Colony prepared the extract to be planted more carefully, and as a result, they found the loss of life only two per cent. Great improvements were made in ditch building and irrigating the land and at present every foot of the 1500 acres can be watered. The land being covered with a heavy growth of wild grasses, the company had no easy job to get the soil in a proper condition for the tender vine, but the men have been put behind the hoe and plow until at last the Italian-Swiss Colony vineyard is a garden spot beautiful to behold. Over 900 acres of beautiful vines are loaded this year with a heavy crop of the finest varieties of wine grapes and the land is in a perfect state of cultivation, with fine canals and headgates for the purpose of irrigation. Last year the young vines of about 400 acres produced 100 tons, while this year it is estimated that 900 acres of two and three years old vines will produce 1000 tons."

An amendment has been proposed to the Santa Cruz liquor ordinance, which raises the age of a minor from 18 to 21, and makes any minor equally responsible with the proprietor for his presence in a saloon. Another change is giving power to any peace officer to serve notice on all saloons forbidding them to sell liquor to any specified persons addicted to the inordinate use of intoxicants, while the present law only gives that power to the nearest relatives.

We note the removal of the Lang & Stroh Company (Inc.) from their former place of business on Washington street, to 104 Clay street. The corporation has now a splendid location for business, and the premises are well suited to the wholesale liquor trade. This house is fast coming to the front and is handling a fine line of goods. It is distributor for "Cordova, the wine of quality," made by the Sacramento Winery; of the celebrated "Old Overholt" rye whisky; and last but by no means least, a full line of Ross' goods headed by that well known brand the "Auck's Head" ale and stout. Several large shipments of the latter have arrived recently in extremely fine order. The demand has increased to such an extent lately, that to insure an immediate supply, orders should be sent in at once.

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A SUIT FOR LIBEL

HAS been instituted by us against JULIUS LEVIN COMPANY, of San Francisco, in the United States Circuit Court. Said JULIUS LEVIN COMPANY advertised a certain brand of Canadian Whisky in these words:

> "The only Canadian Whisky that was not seized by the
> "United States Government **for containing injuri-**
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> "took effect."

We believe that **no** Canadian Whisky was seized on such grounds. Certainly CANADIAN CLUB WHISKY **never was.**
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President Taft decided, after a full review of the evidence and the history of Whisky, that it is not necessary that the noxious Fusel Oils should be left in Whisky.

Any persons who, to our knowledge, make false statements about our brand, either directly or indirectly, will do so at their peril.

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Issued Monthly

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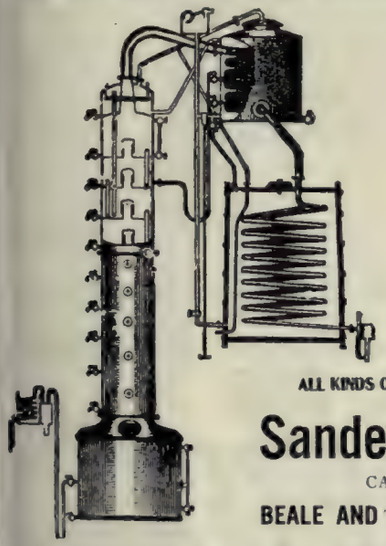
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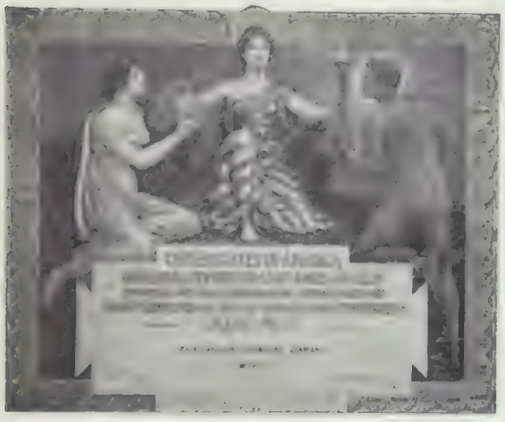
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ONE HIGH IN AUTHORITY in our sister republic is writing a series of articles on **MEXICO TODAY.** Coming at this time and showing the absurd exaggerations of conditions, it will prove intensely interesting. The first of the series appears in January SUNSET.

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LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, July 20.—Despite the looked-for summer dullness that is due all over the coast at this season of the year, business in Los Angeles has held up with gratifying volume, particularly the local trade of the city The usual influx of visitors from the desert section to escape the hot weather prevailing there at this time of the year tends to increase the trade of the local retailers to a considerable extent, which, with the demand from beach resorts helps in a large measure to offset the usual lack of trade at this season.

Among the large wineries trade is quiet except for shipments going out from those having branches throughout the East, though some stock is being shipped account eastern orders, but not in large volume.

The liquor license question is again before the city council and will probably be disposed of within the next few weeks. Extensive hearings have been given to both sides representing the question and it has been whipped into a shape more or less satisfactory to both parties, neither getting the full extent of their demands, but the features so objectionable to the liquor interests have been in a large measure eliminated, according to the latest information as to the present wording of the ordinance.

The "strike" of the brewery employees has seemingly petered out, at least as far as it affects the breweries, which are all running full blast and are kept busy filling orders. The passage of the ordinance regulating picketing has caused a cessation of that practice and to all appearances business has resumed its usual aspect.

Collector Claude I. Parker is taking his vacation up among the pines in the Sierras, near Cisco, and from all reports is having an enjoyable time. He will be back at his desk the first of the month.

Guy C. Barham, Southern California's popular internal revenue broker, is taking a vacation in the northern part of the State.

I. S. Green of the Golden State Wine Company, of this city, who is also the president of the Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealers Association, was one of the party of Los Angeles Elks who attended the Elks convention at Detroit.

John Davin has disposed of the Faust Cafe, which he established here several years ago, to Carl Leopold, who is conducting this popular cafe along the same lines as its former proprietor. Davin has gone with the Elks to Detroit and will return to California in a few weeks.

Joseph Melczer, head of the house of Joseph Melczer & Co., has left for a three years' tour of the world. Mr. Melczer, accompanied by his wife and niece, departed this week for Victoria, Canada, whence he will travel through Canada, arriving in New York next month, embarking on the steamship George Washington for Germany. He intends to spend several months at Weisbaden, taking the baths and expects to celebrate their golden wedding in Berlin, Christmas day. The winter will be spent in Italy and the following summer in Switzerland, the next winter in Egypt and they will return to California via the Oriental countries the following spring.

Henry Baer, of the Los Angeles Wine Company, enjoyed the holidays incidental to Fourth of July, by taking his family on an automobile trip up the coast to Santa Barbara, making the trip in easy stages and had a most enjoyable time of it.

Adolph Becker, head of the house of Becker Brothers, proprietors of the swell Waldorf Cafes of San Francisco and Los Angeles, and the Waldorf Annex in this city, has been spending the last few days here during the absence of his brother, Frank. Adolph reports business good at the popular old stand and his friends here are glad to have him with them.

In the case of G. Piuma, who lost his winery license, the District Attorney's office has decided that he does not need a license to sell his wines to outside parties; that shipments can be made to points outside the county, without his having a license.

The police under instructions from the board of police commissioners, are rigidly investigating cafes and saloons selling liquor outside of the immediate room containing the bar, with the intent of stopping the sale of liquor to women at side bars. It is needless to say that none of the first class cafes have placed their license in jeopardy by engaging in that traffic.

The new liquor ordinance which has intermittently occupied the attention of the city council for some months past, will again come before them the coming week for its final disposition.

The "blind pigs" of Pomona have again been occupying the attention of the peace officers of that burg. A. J. Lockwood, whose place has been under suspicion for some time, was raided the other night and after a rough house, precipitated by the proprietors, he was carted off to the lock-up and his case will be disposed of shortly.

Edward Germain, of the Edward Germain Wine Company, is becoming quite an ardent disciple of Izaak Walton and most every Sunday he and his son can be found at some one of the beaches engaged in luring the finny tribe from their lair, and he generally succeeds in bringing home enough fish to keep peace in the family.

M. Levy & Co., one of the pioneer wholesale liquor houses of Southern California, are retiring from business and another of Los Angeles' business landmarks will be gone.

An Italian by the name of Bacchielieri has commenced excavations for the foundation of a $25,000 winery, just south of the S. P. railroad at Manteca.

They Will Have It

INTERNAL revenue collections in the United States on tobacco and fermented liquors for May, 1910, in the United States, show a large increase over May, 1909. The total collections this May on tobacco were $5,147,907, compared with $4,296,420 last year, and on fermented liquors $5,326,549, compared with $4,859,781 last May.

LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

LOUISVILLE, KY., JULY 20.—With a splendid season behind them, whisky distillers in this section are now looking forward to a heavy business during the coming season. While the outcome of the crops will have much to do with the situation, since that will affect general business conditions, it is regarded as certain, provided the crops pan out well, that the business done in whisky next season will be close to a record-breaker.

Most of the distilleries will start up again from one to two months earlier than usual, depending largely upon the price of corn and the state of the weather. If corn is not selling at a prohibitive figure, it is practically certain that the distillers will begin mashing corn long before the beginning of winter, and that they will turn out a tremendous crop.

In this connection there is a feeling among some of the more conservative members of the trade that the tendency to overproduce is too marked. They believe that prices on whisky are much too low, and that what should be done is to hold the crop to a sufficiently low figure to induce better prices. The buying is still, they believe, of a hand to mouth order, and though satisfactory in the aggregate should be larger before too big a crop is distilled.

But the idea of overproduction is apparently worrying few, for they are convinced by the past sales of whisky that the consumption is going to continue large. Many distilleries are being made larger, and in some cases capacities are being almost doubled. The manufacturers of distillers' equipment have their hands full taking care of orders for new stuff, and the prospect of closed territory, including Tennessee and Alabama, being opened to the trade again before very long provides another stimulus for the increase of production.

The figures given out by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Kentucky for the fiscal year, which closed June 30, 1910, make an impressive showing. They amounted to $17,507,000, a gain of $1,740,000 over the previous year. The gain was made principally on whisky, the showing for the year just closed in that regard being $14,034,000, against $12,902,000 for the fiscal year 1909, a gain of $1,132,000.

A feature of the collections was that the amount paid for bottling stamps was $103,652, representing over 3,000,000 gallons of whisky which were bottled in bond in this district during the past year. This is 35 per cent of the total bottled in the United States, and the amount has been growing steadily, as indicated by the fact that in 1902 only $4,126 was collected from this source. The Seventh District, which has headquarters at Lexington, reported collections on whisky for the fiscal year of $3,971,000, the largest amount collected since the district was organized for the collection of Uncle Sam's taxes.

The National Model License League has been busy of late fighting the local option question in many communities all over the country. Particularly in Kentucky has it done good work, its efforts being regarded as having decided the fight at Bowling Green in favor of license. This town tried no-license for several years, but the merchants banded together and worked for the return of license. The League is assisting in the campaign in Carrollton, Richmond and Fulton, where local option fights are scheduled for the next few weeks. The organization has some powerful speakers in its bureau, among those now doing valiant work being Dr. William A. Wasson, of Riverhead, L. I.; Dr. Meeker, of St. Louis, and Robert Story, of Sydney, Australia.

The demand for California wines of late has been fairly good, with few features marking the market. Some of the local handlers of wine believe that the influence of the tariff on this business will be slight, reasoning that those who have bought imported wines will continue to do so, and that those who have preferred domestic wines, on account of quality or price, will continue to buy them. However, California brands have been popular here to a greater extent than ever of late, and a big season on them is anticipated.

A feature of business with the whisky houses during the past month is that the demand has been heavier than had been expected. This is attributed to the successful outcome of the fights in territory where license was in question, dealers of course not ordering until after these had been decided. As many of them occurred in April, orders were filled in May and June, swelling the volume of trade considerably.

Joseph Wolfe, of Chicago, president of the Pepper Distilling Company, drove down to Lexington in his big touring car a few weeks ago and looked the distillery there over, announcing that it would be practically rebuilt. About $25,000 is being spent in improving it. The plant is to have a daily mashing capacity of 1,000 bushels of grain, and complete paraphernalia will be installed. A feature will be the construction of a railroad spur into the plant and the building of steel bins so that the grain can be transferred direct from the cars into them.

R. E. Wathen & Co., who have two Packard trucks in service, have found that the automobiles answer the purpose excellently, and that the problem of hauling has been made much simpler as a result. The company's distillery is outside the city limits, and the use of ordinary transfer methods caused many delays. Now that the trucks are in service, however, the situation has been entirely relieved.

The Brown-Forman Company's sales force met in this city for several days following July 20th for the purpose of going over the situation with members of the company and mapping out plans for the next year's work. Among those who attended the conference were J. M. Craig, manager of the California branch, with headquarters in San Francisco, and E. Waldman, of Portland, who is in charge of north-western territory.

The new building of Bernheim Bros. has been completed, and is regarded as one of the most modern in the United States. It has a capacity of 1,300 bushels a day, twice as much as that which was burned. All of the machinery is operated by electricity. The building is of brick and concrete, and is equipped with the sprinkler system, so that the fire hazard is reduced to a minimum. The steam drier plant, the largest in the United States, is being completed and will be ready for use in thirty days. It cost $75,000, and will dispose of the waste of the plant, drying it by steam and converting it into feedstuff. No odors of any kind will escape, and the disposal of the waste, instead of creating pollution for nearby streams, will be handled scientifically and economically. The company plans to make the export of this feedstuff a feature of the business, as there is a good demand for it in Germany.

Among distilleries where additions and improvements will be made during the summer are Burke's Spring Distillery, at Loretto, and that of Bennie Bros., in this city. The capacity of both plants will be greatly increased, and the finest equipment possible to obtain will be installed.

The Rassinier Company has filed articles of incorporation in the office of the county clerk, giving its capital stock as $5,000. The incorporators are George Adlam, Katherine Rassinier and Henry Adlam. The company was formed to handle the wine business of the late Octave Rassinier.

The State Railroad Commission has held an inquiry into rates on malt and grain charged by Kentucky railroads, the distilleries being the complainants. The evidence was heard

by the commission and taken under submission. The following companies were represented at the hearing: S. Grabfelder & Co., Wright & Taylor, Mattingly, Moore & Co., J. T. S. Brown & Co., Brown-Forman Company and the Greenbrier Distilling Company.

James Richey, formerly of Louisville, died recently in San Jacinto, California, according to information received by friends in Louisville. Mr. Richey formerly traveled for local wine houses.

An important decision, holding that whisky stored in a bonded warehouse is not subject to a State tax on the income and storage therefrom, was handed down at Harrodsburg in the case of the State against Col. John B. Thompson. It is understood that the State will appeal.

Mrs. Thomas J. Batman, wife of the well known whisky man of that name, died as the result of injuries sustained in falling from a vehicle in which she was driving. Col. Batman has received the condolences of members of the trade upon the unfortunate accident.

Hypocrisy of Maine Prohibition Exposed

WE clip the following from the Rockland, Maine, Opinion, reproduced in Washington, Kans., *Palladium* of July 1st, to show how prohibition works—or rather doesn't work—in the home of its birth:

"Jason Robbins, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Union and leader in the temperance movement there for many years, was for the second time pinched on charge of violation of the prohibition liquor law that he had spent his life in exalting and advocating, last week."

About a year ago Mr. Robbins was pulled by the Sturgis deputies, who seized a quantity of liquor on his premises and produced more or less evidence tending to show that he had been engaged in selling in violation of law. He was held by the magistrate, but appealed, and on trial in the Supreme Court was acquitted. Although his defense was, in part, that he had liquor for his own use and that of his friends, the verdict of acquittal was hailed as a vindication by his associates in the temperance movement, and one of the ladies of the W. C. T. U., who was on a mission in behalf of the sacred cause to the Union, was reported as having publicly shown her confidence in his soundness on the goose by becoming a guest at his home during her stay.

This time, however, it is to be feared that Jason's temperance reputation is shattered for keeps. He was arraigned before Judge Campbell, in the Rockland Police court, last Saturday, charged with two cases of single sale. Apparently, the evidence to be introduced was a little too strong to be faced. At any rate, Mr. Robbins pleaded guilty on both charges. In the first case, he was fined $50 and costs, which he paid. In the other he was fined $50 and costs and sentenced to six months in jail, but the sentence was suspended and will probably never be enforced.

"So Mr. Robbins will be able to resume his work in the holy cause and wear his white ribbon at the meetings of the good sisters who are devoting their lives to opposing resubmission and glorifying Maine's present law. M. B. Winter, another Union man, was before the same court that day, and was convicted on a charge of single sale. He appealed from a fine of $50 and costs and was bound over to prosecute his appeal in the Supreme Court, and also to answer to a charge of liquor nuisance."

Kentucky's New Home

WE are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons for a copy of an elegantly gotten up official souvenir of the dedication of the new Kentucky Capitol building at Frankfort. It is appropriately entitled "The New Kentucky Home," and a document worthy of preservation by all patriotic sons of Kentucky, as well as the citizens of other States, who take a pride in the progress of the sister States in the galaxy of national stars.

The souvenir is profusely illustrated, and contains the eloquent dedicatory address of U. S. Senator Bradley, in the course of which that orator makes a deserved and graceful tribute to the grand old man of Frankfort, Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., in the following words:

"In 1792, the State Capitol was located at Frankfort and, despite many efforts to remove it to other localities, the determined citizens of this little city succeeded in retaining it. Among them Col. Edmond H. Taylor did the most effective work and to him the Frankfort people owe their chief debt of gratitude. The controversy was finally put to rest by the last Constitution, which provides that the Capitol should continue at Frankfort unless removed by a vote of two-thirds of each House of the First General Assembly that should convene after its adoption. At that session no removal was attempted and now the matter is settled forever."

Conspicuous, but singularly appropriate also, among the advertisements in the pamphlet appears that of the well-known "Old Taylor", Kentucky's Premier whisky, along with all its paraphernalia of label and well-known form and shape of package, bottled in bond, with a little green label over the mouth of the bottle.

The closing poem by Prof. Huntoon is worthy of reproduction and we give its first two witty stanzas:

"Know'st thou the land where the corn-tassels bloom,
Where the mystical cocktail exhales its perfume,
Where the high-balls sparkle with flavor divine
And the 'Schooners' sail fast 'neath the shade of the vine?
Know'st thou that land, that beautiful land?

"Know'st thou the land where the Julep was born,
Where the mint yields its breast to the spirit of corn,
Where the ice strikes the glass with a musical sound
And the straw shrieks aloud, when the bottom is found?
Know'st thou that land, that beautiful land?"

"Old Taylor" Doing Big Stunts

FRANKFORT, KY., JUNE 28.—The season for making whisky in this district closed this week with a total of 84,727 barrels, or 3,621,443 gallons being made by the eleven distilleries in and near Frankfort. The Baker Bros. distillery, at the forks of Elkhorn, made the greatest number of barrels, approximately 20,000 during the season. The Old Taylor Distillery made 18,000 barrels, and the Old Crow about the same number.

The new season will not open until October, and during the summer there will be many improvements made at all of the plants. A warehouse that will hold 30,000 barrels is being built now at the Old Taylor plant, and distilleries throughout the district will generally increase their capacity during the vacation.

Over The Sparkling Wine Cup

Some Fine Old Buried Wines

American Chemical Society

By Horatio F. Stall.

OF all the many side trips made by the 150 delegates to the forty-second meeting of the American Chemical Society at San Francisco, the one which will probably be longest remembered was the excursion to the Italian-Swiss Colony's great winery and vineyard at Asti, in Sonoma County, only a short distance from the experimental orchards and gardens of Luther Burbank, the fruit and flower wizard.

Upon their arrival at Asti they were divided into several parties and, under the guidance of officials of the winery, were shown through the principal buildings, such as the distillery, fermenting rooms, storage rooms, cooper shop, champagne vaults, and cream of tartar department. The scientists marveled at many of the points of interest and were greatly impressed by the enormous sunken wine vat, the pride of the colony, which has a capacity of 500,000 gallons, the largest in the world.

After the plant was inspected the guests enjoyed a bounteous luncheon under the cool and shady arbor on the grounds of the picturesque Villa Pompeii, the summer home of Andrea Sbarboro. The guests were seated at a rustic table that measured nearly 100 feet in length and before them was spread a lavish store of good things, as well as an abundant supply of the colony's choicest vintages. When the corks began to pop and the wine to flow mystic theory and formulae were forgotten.

Mr. P. C. Rossi, President of the Italian Swiss Colony, in expressing his pleasure in being able to contribute to the enjoyment of the visiting chemists, referred to the excellent work they had done in solving many difficult problems connected with the wine industry and in raising the standard of quality by forcing the viniculturists of America to make their product as pure and wholesome as possible.

When Dr. W. D. Bancroft, of Cornell University, in behalf of the chemists, expressed their appreciation at being able to view "the most beautiful spot in America" under such favorable circumstances, he said that the thing which impressed him most was the fact that from the grapes on the 1,750 acres of cultivated wine land at Asti was produced nearly all the famous wines he had drunk in the different districts of Italy.

Mr. Sbarboro informed the chemists of his recent visit to Europe to secure official letters from our American Consuls in the great wine-producing countries of Europe proving that where the pure juice of the grape is drunk freely, intoxication is practically unknown. He called upon the chemists to inform their brethren in the East of the progress we have made in wine-making and to do all in their power to impress upon the American people the necessity of fostering and encouraging this great industry. He paid his respects to the misguided prohibi-



Delegates of the American Chemical Society grouped on top of the famous 500,000 gallon wine tank of the Italian-Swiss Colony, Asti, California.

tionists who, he said, ought to study the conditions that obtain in Italy, Germany and other grape-growing countries. If they did, he said, they would not harrass the viticultural industry but would foster it, as it has been proven beyond doubt that wine, used in moderation, is a true temperance beverage.

After Mr. Sbarboro's logical arguments had been loudly applauded, Mr. Rossi turned over the duties of toastmaster to Dr. J. M. Stillman, of Stanford University, the dean of the chemists who paid a pretty compliment to the Colony when he said: "I have always found that the Asti Colony wines live up to everything they claim on the label. They are pure and properly matured, and as a result one is never disappointed on opening a package. This, I think, accounts largely for the popularity of the Colony's wines."

Owing to the fact that Stanford University is one of the "dryest" spots in California, there was much laughter and applause when Dr. E. C. Franklin arose to make a few remarks. He said he felt much as did the delegate from Kansas who

he visited Kansas City, Missouri, just after William Allen White's famous article "What's the Matter With Kansas?" had been published. The Kansas delegates decided that, since the article had been so widely commented on and Kansas was the butt for so much joking, they would wear buttons reading "Laugh, damn you, laugh." Dr. Franklin took the joshing about Stanford University good naturedly, but said he regretted that he was not provided with a similar button.

Dr. L. H. Baekland, of New York, introduced a neat bit of by-play when he picked from the table a wooden plate and adjusted it to his head so that it looked like a halo. Folding his arms across his breast, and with a pious bow to both ends of the table, he dropped his eyes and began, as if in prayer: "I am a temperance man. I have given up smoking, I have given up singing, and I have given up drinking anything but the best wines such as we have here before us to-day." He paid a glowing tribute to the hospitality of the people of California, and became so animated that his halo dropped to the floor. When he had finished his remarks, however, he adjusted another, and with a long-drawn out "I thank you," delivered in a chanted "Amen" tone, he bowed meekly again to either side and sat down.

Prof. Edmond O'Neill sprung a number of good stories. One was particularly apropos. He told of a Californian who was waxing eloquent in London on the wonders of the Golden State. "Why," he remarked to the astonished Englishmen who were listening with wrapt attention, "we have trees in California so tall that it takes two men and a boy to see to the top of them." Prof. O'Neill declared that to do justice to the merits of California's fine wines he thought he ought to have the capacity of two men and a boy.

Prof. Charles L. Parsons, of Durham, N. H., the efficient secretary of the American Chemical Society, was also lavish in his praise of Californian hospitality. "I can assure you," he said, "that there is nothing like it anywhere in the United States. You have been so kind to us and made us feel so thoroughly at home, that it would only take a very little coaxing to make me stay right here for the rest of my life."

There were loud cries of "Let us hear from a prohibitionist," but somehow in the jovial crowd Dr. Stillman seemed to find it difficult to pick anyone who was willing to handle that side of the question until he called upon Dr. C. H. Herty, of Chapel, N. C. He prefaced his remarks by saying that he had never tasted a drop of wine or liquor in his life. "Nevertheless," he added, "I believe in the truth of every word that has been said by Mr. Sbarboro and the other speakers who have preceded me. I believe wine is a temperance beverage if used properly. But in the South, especially in the sparsely settled sections, we have a local problem that has influenced us to abolish alcoholic beverages—not the drunkenness of the white people, but the fiendishness of the colored men when they are intoxicated. Our wives and daughters are in constant danger, and for that reason we ask for your pity and sympathy."

To show how much the negro enjoys a nip of liquor, Dr. Herty related the following anecdote. A plantation owner, who was anxious to reward a faithful negro laborer, said: "Now, Sambo, I'm going to treat you to something that only my most distinguished white guests get. It's some fine whisky, very rare, and more than fifty years old." Sambo was delighted and eagerly watched his master pour out a very small quantity. Now taste it, Sambo," remarked the Southerner, "and tell me what you think of it." The old colored man sipped it gingerly, licked his lips and when it had slowly trickled down his throat, answered: "Well, all I can say, massa, is dat it am mighty small considerin' its age."

Dr. Younghandle, who introduced himself as "the baby of them all," as he had just joined the Society, convulsed the merry-makers with his story of how he was cured of insomnia and stomach troubles at the St. Helena Sanitarium, which is conducted by the Seventh Day Adventists. He had gone there at the suggestion of friends, but the treatment did not seem to benefit him. One day he visited the winery of a friend nearby and when he announced that he was at the sanitarium taking massages, dieting, and doing everything in his power to get well, his friend laughed at him and said: "I want you to try some excellent port I have here. It will make you sleep all right and correct your stomach troubles, too." Mr. Younghandle sampled the wine and that night, before retiring, he took another glass. In the morning he awoke refreshed, and one lady, who was similarly afflicted, commented on his bright appearance. "What are you doing?" she asked, and he confided his secret to her, for liquor or wines of any kind are tabooed at the sanitarium. She had never tasted port in her life, but he persuaded her to try some and she, too, for the first time in months, was able to enjoy a good night's rest A number of other neurasthenestics were permitted to sample the miraculous beverage, and in every case they were benefitted.

Dr. Younghandle was amused when, one morning, he was asked to step into the office of the head physician. He guessed the truth, but he was game. "We understand," remarked the stern Seventh Day Adventist, "that you have been using liquor in these premises and that you have given it to a number of our patients. You must stop this at once, or leave the grounds." Dr. Younghandle received this rebuke with smiles, remarking to the angry physician that he had intended leaving that day, a cured man. "I told him," added Dr. Younghandle, "that if all his nervous wrecks were given a little port, his sanitarium would soon be empty. For I am sincere when I tell you that it promptly relieved me."

The Rev. Dr. G. Tonello, a kindly old Italian priest, Dr. Ralph Gould, Dr. S. W. Young, Dr. E. F. Ladd and Mr. A. M. Comey, of Chester, Pa., were other visitors who responded to toasts. Mrs. Comey's toast was to the "Chemists, B. C. (by courtesy)—The Wives of the Members of the American Chemical Society."

After the luncheon and merry-making was over the scientists drove in parties through the vineyards, loitered along the banks of the beautiful Russian river or amused themselves with the trick shower baths artfully concealed about the villa behind gates and bushes at the most surprising places.

There was not a member of the party that visited Asti who was not deeply impressed with the wonders of the place.

Some Fine Old Buried Wines

EVERY now and then we hear of the unearthing of fine old wines that by accident have been hidden away for years. The other day, while re-arranging the basement of the Hotel Redondo, a quantity of "bottled sunshine" was found in an old store room, which served as a temporary wine cellar during the opening of the hostelry twenty-two years ago. The box in which the bottles had been packed was almost entirely decayed, and the bottles bore every indication of age by their coatings of mold. The wine is supposed to have been a part of a shipment made to the original owners, Ainsworth & Thompson, for the opening of the famous old hostelry. Aaron Miles, the present superintendent of the hotel buffet, presented samples of the wine to patrons of the hotel, and they pronounced it excellent.

At a meeting of the learned societies in Paris not long ago, Professor Julian exhibited some wine of a fifth century vintage. The ultramatured wine, 1,500 years in a bottle, was discovered in the Gallo-Roman cemetery of St. Seurim, near Bordeaux, where excavations have been going on. The antiquity was judged by the shape of the bottle as well as the place of its discovery. It is not recorded whether any one had had the temerity to taste the ancient beverage.

A remarkable discovery of old champagne took place in San Francisco in the early seventies, on the site of the present reinforced concrete Niantic Building. In the early days, the water came up to Montgomery Street, and this spot was submerged. When the streets were run across the shallow water, they shut in a number of old hulks, which had long been dismantled and were used as storehouses. Of these the Niantic subsequently became the most notable. She measured 450 tons and was hauled up at high water to the lot on the northwest corner of Sansome and Clay streets. Her masts were taken out and some of her ballast removed. Piles were driven around the vessel to keep her from turning upon her side and she was used for storing merchandise.

The great fire of May, 1851, destroyed all except that part of her hull below the level of the ground and some of her ribs. On the site was erected a hotel called the Niantic, the foundation of which rested on the remains of the hull. In 1872 the wooden building was torn down and the hull dug out to make room for the foundation and cellar of the brick building which occupied the corner up to the time of the fire. In the course of their digging, the laborers found that the bottom of the hull was filled with dirt covering various articles of merchandise. On closer investigation several dozen bottles of champagne which had been buried for 21 years were unearthed. To the surprise of several wine men to whom the bottles were submitted, some of the wine was still effervescent and tasted excellent. It is thought that the covering of dirt was doubtless washed in on the occasion of the fire. Nobody had thought it worth while to examine what had been buried here in the old historic bulk.

It seems rather remarkable that during all those twenty years the corks of these bottles buried in the damp earth should not have absorbed the foul taste of the mud through their pores. On the contrary, they seem to have been unusually sound and while many were filled with flat wine, there were over a dozen bottles in which the carbonic acid gases had been perfectly retained.

A Good Suggestion

THE Fowler Ensign believes that there ought to be a good field in this state to work up at least a part of the wine grape crop into unfermented grape juice. The paper quoted states that much of the grape juice consumed here is manufactured in New York state, where it claims an immense business has been built up. It says: "Shipping such a product by the hundreds of carloads to California is like carrying coal to Newcastle. We have the best grapes in the world and there is no reason on earth why such an immense business as that which has been built up in New York cannot be more than duplicated in California."

If such is the case it won't last long, as the manufacture of unfermented grape juice is now well established here, and rapidly extending throughout the state.

At the Duncan, Ariz., election the local option people were victorious. The precinct stood 71 votes for prohibition to 59 in favor of common sense, personal liberty and licensed saloons. Duncan was aspiring before the election to be the county seat of Gerentee county, but its chances have gone to zero since the result was published.

A dispatch from El Paso at the end of last month states that the saloonkeepers of Carlsbad, N. M., have voluntarily agreed to close their saloons for all time if permitted to run until June 15, 1911. By arbitration the compromise was effected and without the holding of any local option election or by any other means, the saloons will close their doors on the date agreed upon never to open again.

The Price of Grapes

AN excellent idea of the wine situation in California and the prospective prices which the grape growers of the sweet wine section of California will receive is to be had from the following letter written by Louis S. Wetmore, general manager of the big wineries of George West & Sons, at Stockton. He says, in commenting on the prices the grape growers may expect:

"At present, port wine is worth 16 cents per gallon. As a ton of grapes will make 75 gallons of port wine, multiply the two numbers and you will find that the product of the ton of grapes is worth $12. Out of this amount must come the general expenses, which by years of actual experience we have figured as follows: $1.15 to $2.50 (average $1.80) for the first cost of crushing; interest on money invested in the plant, 75 cents per ton; insurance on plant for an average of eight months (a fair average, as the wine is constantly sold in amounts) at 60 cents per ton; salaries to operators, 25 cents per ton; United States tax on all sweet wines (which is 3 cents per gallon on brandies contained in the wine), 75 cents per ton. By adding these figures, it will be seen that the expense of manufacturing on a ton of grapes is $4.15, which, taken from the $12, leaves $7.85, without a cent of profit to the wine company.

"Last season the price of port wine was 15 cents, and we estimated that we could not pay more than $5 a ton for grapes, and that we were correct in our figures is shown by the fact that we have not made any money in the past year.

"I understand there is a movement on hand to raise the price of wine. This plan will meet with our approval, and I will say that if the price can be raised and maintained, and if the wine can be sold at an advanced price within the next sixty days, we will be in a position to pay more for grapes.

"We are quite anxious that the price of wine should advance and that the price of wine grapes should accordingly be high, for the fact that it means money in our pockets, as one-third of the grapes we crush are our own.

"However, if the price is raised and if there is no wine movement at the higher figures, the situation will be more hazardous than at present. During the past eight weeks we have not sold any wine. It seems that the Eastern dealers laid in a heavy supply during March, April and May, and since that time there has been little demand for wine."

Regarding the present crop outlook for this season Mr. Wetmore writes:

"The wine grapes planted in the Lodi section during 1906 and 1907 produced an increase of 600 tons last season. We estimate that these same vines will produce between 1,200 and 1,500 tons in advance this season. The 2,000 acres planted to Zinfandels in that district in 1906 will produce 5,000 extra tons this season. The 1,000 acres planted to mixed varieties in the same district will produce at least 1,000 extra tons. By our observation the old vines will produce about the same number of tons as they did last season.

"In 1907 we set out 320 acres of Zinfandels between Manteca and Ripon. Last season we picked but 80 tons off the vines, but this season we expect to get 350 tons, which will go to show the rapid gain in production of young vines. We estimate that the 3,700 acres of Zinfandels planted in this district in 1907 are good for 2,000 tons of extra grapes this year. The miscellaneous 2,000 acres planted about the same time will produce between 1,200 and 1,500 extra tons, bringing the total production over last year about 10,000 tons.

"We expect to sign up about 340 acres of Alicante Bouchet at $10 a ton for a period of seven years, but this variety of grapes will positively be the only kind we will contract for.

"We will try to give out a positive price on Zinfandels about September 1st, at which time we assure the growers the price will be the same as is paid at Santa Rosa and will be the highest price that the market conditions will afford."



YOU HERE! AND WHITE HORSE, TOO!







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SEATTLE AND NORTHWEST NEWS

SEATTLE, JULY 20.—Businessmen in all lines are complaining of trade conditions here. At the last election, Seattle voted for Hi. Gill for mayor and a wide-open town, but for some reason the expected tide of prosperity did not turn this way. Whatever the cause, Seattle is not making much headway in its endeavors to wrest the title of Paris of America from San Francisco. Business in the wine and liquor trade is very quiet for this time of the year and for the state of the city. The people are not spending their money and the spenders are not coming here.

Everybody seems to be flocking to Alaska, lured by tales of the richness of the Iditarod. H. L. Jaffe, well known on the coast, formerly of San Francisco, partner in the house of Jaffe & Company and lately manager of the College Inn, has given up active control of the latter place and has gone to the Iditarod, staking out claims and working in conjunction with the Guggenheims. He has been very close to M. Robert Guggenheim, the scion of the House of Guggenheim, in several sporting ventures, notably in a Marathon race pulled off here last winter and he was trying to arrange an airship meet right after the aviation meet at Los Angeles. Now he is in the North in their interests and his own. He is an old sourdough and says he was the first mayor of Valdez.

A. L. Jaffe, his brother, has taken control of the College Inn and seems to be coining money with it. Nightly it runs to crowded houses.

Recently the chief of police, C. W. Wappenstein, issued an order forbidding open gambling, after the *Post-Intelligencer*, the morning paper here, came out strong for closing the games, and now it is proclaimed there is no gambling in Seattle, except private games. Jerome Saxe, of the Imperial Liquor Company, says that a slight falling off in the liquor trade has been noted in consequence of the closing of some of the wide-open features.

Business seems to be poor all over, according to J. Aronson. He said to a representative of the *Pacific Wine and Spirit Review*:

"Business in the California wine trade here has grown steadily and encouragingly during the past ten years. People are learning to understand that the wine grown in California is just as good and just as pure as that from the grapes grown in foreign countries. The people are learning that a little wine is a good thing to keep in the house all the time during sickness and for the prevention of drunkenness.

"While conditions in all parts of the liquor trade are quiet just now, I do not look for this state of things to continue. Many people are away for the summer, and while there is considerable shipping from Seattle to summer resorts and the country, the local trade is slow. This condition is noted in all lines of commerce and trade, and the drygoods merchants are just as disappointed as the liquor merchants.

"However, trade conditions will undoubtedly pick up soon, and there will be a revival of business."

J. Aronson has completed the purchase of the Murphy Wine & Liquor Company, at 308-310 Pike street, for a consideration announced by Mr. Aronson of $22,450. The Murphy Wine & Liquor Company has been established for twelve years. The purchase gives Mr. Aronson three stores. His other two are at 104-106 First avenue, South, and at 1510 Second avenue. The new store will be extensively remodeled, and while there is a bar attached to it, that will not be featured, but strict attention given to the wholesale and retail trade. A complete line of cigars and tobaccos will be added.

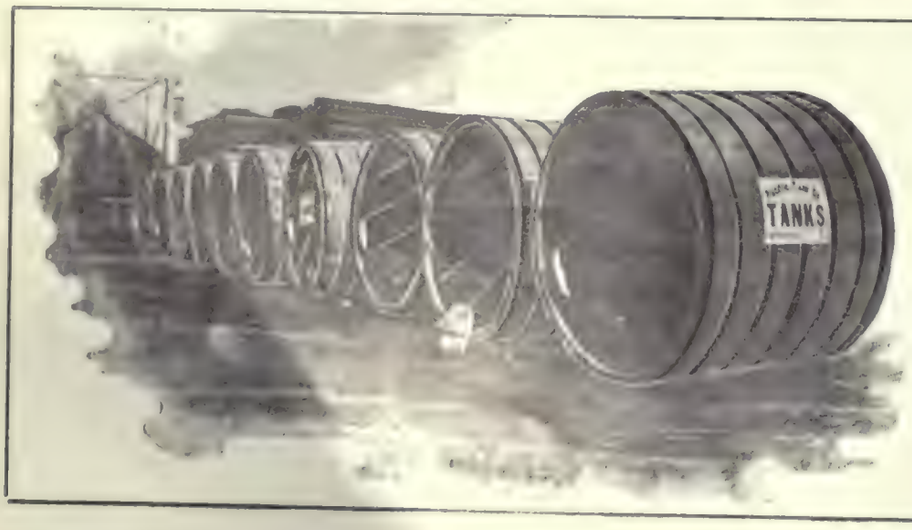
This purchase gives Mr. Aronson one of the largest exclusive places on the coast, he claims.

News comes to Seattle that no liquor can be sold in Prince Rupert, B. C., for no licenses will be granted until the second week of September, the next regular meeting of the board.

Local optionists are busy in Pacific county, injecting their propaganda into politics. They are trying to elect a representative and a state senator to be in sympathy with the Anti-Saloon League.

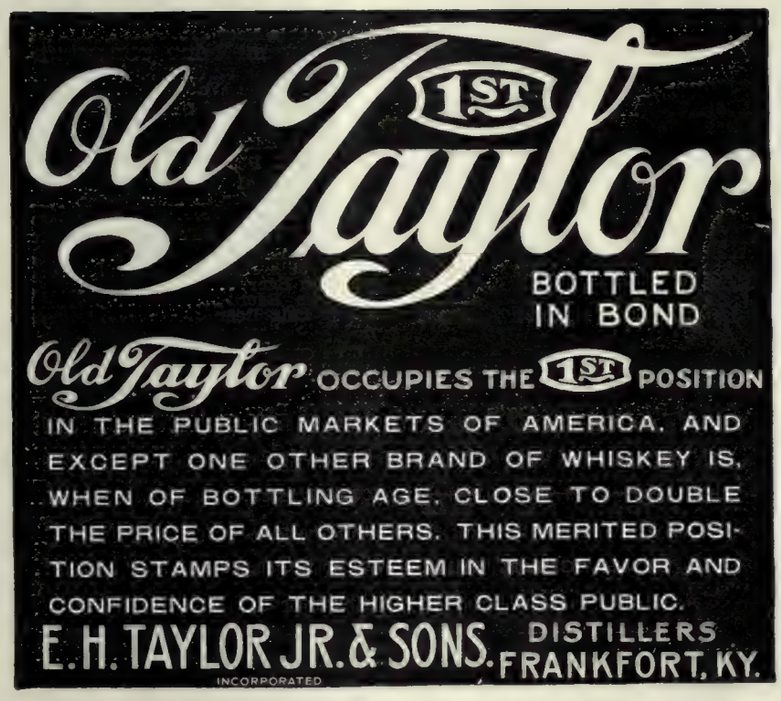
Attorney General Bell has ruled that the local option law of 1907 does not prohibit the shipping of intoxicating liquors into cities where the councils have voted against the issuance of licenses, but where a vote has never been taken under the local option law. He holds that the dry law applies only to the units where the saloons have been voted out of existence by the voters.

In the local option election held July 5th in Snohomish county 51 precincts went dry. The only two incorporated towns that voted, Maryville and Stanwood, went wet.



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SOLE DISTRIBUTERS

San Francisco, California

WINE AND BRANDY EXPORTS BY SEA

FROM JUNE 20, 1910, TO JULY 20, 1910.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	40	919	$737
" British Columbia	14	3,334	1,333
" Central America	10	9,378	3,115
" China	1	5	17
" Hawaiian Islands	147	52,814	21,400
" Mexico	5	1,144	419
" Japan	1	11,596	3,526
" New York	36	334,402	95,836
" South America	....	1,120	750
" Philippine Islands	10	2,695	594
" Samoan Islands	....	163	147
" Society Islands	....	769	237
" Singapore	....	300	145
" Samarang	....	200	160
" London	....	2,285	946
" France	....	51	40
" Germany	....	2,284	1,000
Total	244	423,459	$130,402

In bond to Hawaiian Islands, 203 cases.

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	9	60	$173
" Central America	110	26	642
" Hawaiian Islands	267	944	3,613
" Mexico	20	.....	110
" Philippine Islands	652	1,067	3,783
" Siberia	2	.....	12
Total	1,060	2,097	$8,332

In bond to Philippine Islands, 407 cases.
In bond to Hawaiian Islands, 20 cases.

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Central America	161	.....	$1,313
" Hawaiian Islands	30	41	560
" Society Islands	13	.....	156
Total	204	41	$2,029

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	8	.....	$248
" Hawaiian Islands	5	.....	85
" New York	....	3,138	1,976
Total	13	3,138	$2,309

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	35 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs 1 hf bbl Gin, 1 cs Liquors
	5 cs Alcohol, 1 bbl Ginger Ale, 2 cs Champagne
	1 cs Bitters, 1 cs Mineral Water
" British Columbia	30 cs Vermouth, 1 kg Caromel, 1 cs Ferrochina
	25 cs Mineral Water, 2 cs Tamarinda
" Central America	6 kegs Vermouth, 4 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" China	4 cs Grape Juice
" Hawaiian Islands	29 cs 3 bbls Gin, 20 cs Stout, 4 cs Cocktails
	85 cs Vermouth, 7 cs Grape Juice, 7 cs Kummel
	6 cs Mineral Water, 1 bbl Spirits, 2 bbls Coca Cola
	6 bxs 2 bbls Alcohol, 1 cs Curacoa, 5 cs Cordials
" Japan	1 cs 4 tanks Alcohol
" Havana	30 cs Grape Juice
" New York	4 kgs Gin, 2 cs Blackberry Cordial, 2 cs Sake
" Philippine Islands	28 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 82 cs 1 bbls Grape Juice
	175 cs Liquors.
	8 cs Alcohol, 2 cs Cider, 25 cs Cocktails, 400 cs 1 bbl Gin
Total	1021 cases 19 bbls 1 hf bbl 11 kgs 2 bxs 4 tanks
Value	$6019

In bond to Hawaiian Islands, 2300 cases Spirits.

IMPORTS BY SEA

Domestic.

FROM JUNE 20, 1910, TO JULY 20, 1910.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, June 22.

25 bbls Beer ..... North Star Bottling Co.
50 hhds Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
100 bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
100 hf bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
60 qr bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
5 bbls Alcohol ..... Order.
240 hhds Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
100 bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
400 hf bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
310 qr bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, June 25.

100 hhds Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
100 qr bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Queen, June 27.

5 bbls Beer ..... Olympic Beer Co.
3 cs Mineral Water ..... Cellarius & Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Governor, June 27.

1 cs Cordial ..... Wm. Wolff & Co.
2 cs Whisky ..... Order.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer City of Pueblo, July 1.

4 cs Mineral Water ..... Cellarius & Co.
1 bbl Cherries in Maraschino ..... E. G. Lyons & Raas Co.
2 cs Wine ..... J. Levin & Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, July 5.

260 hhds Beer ..... J. Rapp & Son.
150 hf bbls Beer ..... J. Rapp & Son.
25 csks Beer ..... J. Rapp & Son.
175 hhds Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
100 qr bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Governor, July 11.

5 cs Cider ..... M. F. Wyncoop.
22 hf bbls Beer ..... Olympic Beer Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Wilson, July 11.

60 hhds Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
48 bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
140 hf bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
80 qr bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Umatilla, July 11.

106 bbls Beer ..... J. Garben.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, July 16.

67 hhds Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
220 bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
110 qr bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.

BEER IN TRANSIT.

To Oakland ..... 65 hhds 211 bbls 40 hf bbls 2 csks
" Fresno ..... 10 hhds 216 bbls 45 hf bbls 52 qr bbls
" Alameda ..... 120 bbls 105 hf bbls 90 qr bbls
" Nevada ..... 300 bbls 130 csks
" Bakersfield ..... 86 bbls
" Los Angeles ..... 250 bbls
" San Jose ..... 105 bbls
" Santa Clara ..... 90 bbls 15 qr bbls
" Stockton ..... 150 bbls

Foreign.

FROM JUNE 20, 1910, TO JULY 20, 1910.

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Seattle)—Per Watson, June 22.

60 oct Wine ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
500 cs Whisky ..... Jas. Buchanan & Co., San Francisco.
45 cs Whisky ..... E. Chevalier & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ..... Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Pleiades, June 25.

150 cs Wine ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
170 cs Whisky ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.
5 csks Gin ..... T. W. Collins & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Gin ..... T. W. Collins & Co., San Francisco.
11 cs Wine ..... Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco.
2 cs Whisky ..... Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco.

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A. FINKE'S WIDOW
SPARKLING AND VINTAGE WINES
CHAMPAGNES
809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

1 cs Brandy .....Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco.
1 csk Whisky .....Athenian Club, Oakland.
3 bbls Whisky.....Shapiro Bros., Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

3 cs Wine .....Shea, Bocqueraz & Co., San Francisco.
1 cs Vermouth .....J. F. Plumel, San Francisco.
325 cs Vermouth .....H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Vermouth .....Bertin & Lepori, San Francisco.
60 cs Beer .....Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Mineral Water .....Order, San Francisco.
50 cs Brandy .....Swanye & Hoyt, San Francisco.
25 cs Mineral Water .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
56 cs Whisky .....Wm. Cluff & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Gin .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
10 csks Gin .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
5 oct Gin .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
30 csks Gin .....C. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
276 cs Wine .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
25 csks Wine .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Mineral Water .....Order, San Francisco.
120 bbls Stout .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
40 bbls Ale .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
180 cs Beer .....Lang & Stroh Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Whisky .....W. R. Bremner, San Francisco.
5 oct Whisky.....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
28 cs Whisky .....Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco.
200 cs Gin .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
38 cs Wine .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
35 bbls Wine .....Rosenblatt Co., San Francisco.
2 hhds Wine .....American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
1 butt Wine .....Bertin & Leporl, San Francisco.
10 csks Wine .....American Mercantile Co., San Francisco

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per China, June 25.

50 csks Sake .....Kawaga & Co., San Francisco.
75 csks Sake .....North American Mer. Co., San Francisco
86 csks Sake .....Aki & Co., San Francisco.
40 csks Sake .....Sonoma Wine Co., Los Angeles.
10 cs Sake .....Sonoma Wine Co., Los Angeles.

FROM VICTORIA—Per Queen, June 25.

199 cs Whisky .....J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.

FROM GENOA (via Ancon)—Per Peru, June 30

100 cs Wine .....Order, San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Titania, July 1,

25 cs Whisky .....W. H. Campbell, San Francisco.
255 cs Whisky .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
960 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
100 cs Vermouth .....Taussig & Co., San Francisco.
1500 cs Bitters .....Levaggi, Granucci & Co., San Francisco.
250 cs Vermouth .....A. Cora, San Francisco.
30 cs Whisky .....Order, San Francisco.
50 cs Mineral Water .....Order, San Francisco.
120 cs Mineral Water .....Jas. de Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
30 cs Cordials .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
80 cs Gin .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Vermouth .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
200 oct Wine .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
2 hhds Wine .....J. Weil Bros. & Sons, San Francisco.
500 cs Wine .....Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
10 csks Fruit Juice .....American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
220 cs Whisky .....F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
450 cs Gin .....Order, San Francisco.
50 cs Bitters .....Order, San Francisco.
50 cs Rum .....Order, San Francisco.
560 bbls Stout .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
100 cs Vermouth .....Mei, Milani & Co., San Francisco.
33 cs Vermouth .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
6 csks Wine .....A. Vignier, San Francisco.
250 cs Bitters .....Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco
100 cs Gin .....Crown Distilleries Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Gin .....C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
150 cs Stout .....American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
100 cs Gin .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
115 cs Gin .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Gin .....J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
230 cs Gin .....Jesse Moore-Hunt Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
85 cs Liquors .....A. Vignier, San Francisco.
10 csks Wine .....A. Vignier, San Francisco.
25 cs Wine .....A. Vignier, San Francisco.
500 cs Wine .....A. Cora, San Francisco.
150 cs Gin .....American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
10 csks Gin .....American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
80 cs Mineral Water .....Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
100 cs Mineral Water .....A. Vignier, San Francisco.
100 cs Gin .....Samuel & Co., San Francisco.
130 bbls Stout .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
10 cs Rum .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
175 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
300 cs Whisky .....Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
200 bbls Ginger Ale .....W. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
16 oct Wine .....Jas. de Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
201 cs Gin .....Roth & Co., San Francisco.
600 cs Gin .....G. S. Nicholas & Co, San Francisco.
55 csks Gin .....J. F. Plumel & Co., San Francisco.
225 cs Liquors .....C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Gin .....C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
3 csks Whisky .....G. S. Clark & Co., Portland

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Arizonian, July 2.

3 bbls Gin .....Baird, Daniels & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Cordials .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
8 oct Gin .....H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
3 bbls Gin .....Wilmerding, Lowe & Co., San Francisco
15 cs Wine .....Levaggi, Granucci & Co., San Francisco
5 csks Gin .....Brassy & Co., San Francisco.
15 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
8 csks Gin .....Ladd & Co., Stockton.
25 cs Gin .....Ladd & Co., Stockton.
2 bbls Gin .....A. P. Schild & Co., Sacramento.
10 bbls Whisky .....H. H. Jones & Co., Sacramento.
52 cs Whisky .....Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
5 bbls Rum .....West India Co., Vancouver.
50 bbls Wine .....J. Aronson, Seattle.
5 cs Champagne .....Blumauer & Hoch, Portland.
120 bbls Beer .....Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu.
36 cs Whisky .....Order, Honolulu.
8 bbls Whisky .....Order, Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

165 cs Beer .....Finlay & Co., San Diego.
1 butt Wine .....Blumauer & Hoch, Portland.
31 cs Wine .....Bauman Cafe, Seattle.
2 cks Vermouth .....Kreilsheimer Bros., Seattle.
250 cs Vermouth .....Kreilsheimer Bros., Seattle.
25 cs Wine .....M. & K. Gottstein, Seattle.
5 csks Brandy .....G. S. Bush & Co., Seattle.
5 cs Brandy .....G. S. Bush & Co., Seattle.
200 cs Vermouth .....Silver Grill, Tacoma.
10 cs Brandy .....G. S. Bush & Co., Tacoma.
150 cs Beer .....Order, Honolulu.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Manchuria, July 2.

70 csks Sake .....Order, San Francisco

FROM EUROPE—Per Nicaria, July 5.

24 octs Wine .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
385 cs Wine .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
2 bbls Wine .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
1500 cs Gin .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
75 cs Gin .....Crown Distilleries Co., San Francisco.
600 cs Vermouth .....J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Vermouth .....Delsol Bros., San Francisco.
100 cs Vermouth .....Standard Liquor Co., San Francisco.
16.500 cs Vermouth .....C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
180 cs Wine .....C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
2 cs Wine .....Order, San Francisco.
12 octs Wine .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
11 octs Wine .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
58 octs Wine .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Gin .....Kreilsheimer Bros., Seattle.
100 cs Vermouth .....Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
500 cs Gin .....A. D. Shaw & Co., Seattle.
50 cs Liquors .....Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
8 bbls Wine .....Goldie Klemmert Co., Seattle.
8 cs Whisky .....Order, Port Townsend.
15 cs Whisky .....Order, Victoria.
50 cs Vermouth .....Rithet & Co., Victoria.
15 cs Champagne .....Heilbron & Son, Victoria.
19 cs Beer .....Order, Vancouver.
24 csks Wine .....J. F. Hern, Vancouver.
435 cs Brandy .....Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
90 cs Liquors .....Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
50 cs Brandy .....M. J. O'Brien, Vancouver.
60 cs Brandy .....Order, Vancouver.
4 bbls Beer .....Sloden & Lind, Vancouver.
85 cs Beer .....Robertson & Son, Vancouver.
100 cs Gin .....Great West Co., Vancouver.
300 cs Lime Juice .....Order, Vancouver.
80 cs Stout .....L. McFeeley, Vancouver.
4 csks Wine .....J. H. Wornick, Vancouver.
75 cs Beer .....Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
50 cs Whisky .....Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
50 cs Rum .....Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
95 bbls Ginger Ale .....Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
207 cs Whisky .....Robertson & Son, Vancouver.
6 octs Rum .....Robertson & Son, Vancouver.
5 csks Wine .....Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
9 csks Wine .....Abbott & Co., Vancouver.
15 csks Wine .....Robertson & Son, Vancouver.
25 cs Absinthe .....Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Isthmian, July 6

5 bbls Gin .....T. W. Collins & Co., San Francisco.
5 cks Ale .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
1000 cs Whisky .....C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
40 bbls Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
280 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
15 bdls Champagne .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky .....Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Liquors .....E. Marre & Co., Oakland.



Guinness' Extra Stout
Bass' Foreign Ale
Boar's Head Brand

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American Mercantile Co.

AGENTS

514 Battery St. - - San Francisco

AMERICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY
514 Battery St., San Francisco

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Julius Wile, Sons & Co.
Imported Wines and Liquors — New York

Fratelli Branca
Italian Vermouth — Milan, Italy

Legler Pernod
Absinthe and Kirsch — Couvet and Pontarlier

T. B. Hall & Co., Ltd.
Ale and Stout — Liverpool, England

R. Beziers & Co.
Sardines — Lorient, France

Dandicolle & Gaudin
Conserves — Bordeaux

Fcois, Lecourt
Mushrooms — Sevres pres Paris

Vve. Goiran & Fils
Olive Oil — Nice, France

IMPORTERS OF PRUNE AND CHERRY JUICE



1 bbl Whisky ..... J. R. Penney, Portland.
29 cs Wine ..... Blaumauer & Hoch, Portland.
9 cs Whisky ..... Blaumauer & Hoch, Portland.
5 cs Gin ..... Blaumauer & Hoch, Portland.
1 cs Brandy ..... Blaumauer & Hoch, Portland.
1 csk Gin ..... Penn & Garbarina, Portland.
1 csk Wine ..... Penn & Garbarina, Portland.
17 cs Liquors ..... Penn & Garbarina, Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

25 cs Whisky ..... F. W. Bradley, San Diego.
31 bbls Ale ..... H. F. Baker, Los Angeles.
13 cs Ale ..... H. F. Baker, Los Angeles.
300 cs Gin ..... Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
12 octs Wine ..... Hill Mercantile Co., Los Angeles.
60 bbls Stout ..... Order, Los Angeles.
25 cs Whisky ..... Order, Los Angeles.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Amiral Duperre, July 7.

200 cs Gin ..... A. Vignier, San Francisco.
10 csks Whisky ..... Shea, Bocqueraz & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Beer ..... H. P. Finlay & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ..... Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
10 csks Brandy ..... Crown Dist. Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Brandy ..... Crown Dist. Co., San Francisco.
135 cs Whisky ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
24 csks Wine ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
60 cs Gin ..... Crown Dist. Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ..... Rathjen Mer. Co., San Francisco.
315 cs Whisky ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Gin ..... Order, Los Angeles.
245 cs Whisky ..... Order, Los Angeles.

FROM LA ROCHELLE-PALLICE—SAME VESSEL.

10 csks Brandy ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
256 cs Wine ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
53 cs Liquors ..... Pascal; Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
150 cs Brandy ..... Roth & Co., San Francisco.
1 csk Brandy ..... French-California Wine Co., S. F.
18 cs Wine ..... French-California Wine Co., S. F.
36 cs Liquors ..... Rathjen Bros., San Francisco.
6 csks Cognac ..... Delsol Bros., San Francisco.

FROM MARSEILLES—SAME VESSEL.

500 cs Vermouth ..... Levaggi-Granucci Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Vermouth ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Fruit Juice ..... Rathjen Bros., San Francisco.
5 cs Liquors ..... Rathjen Bros., San Francisco.
25 cs Fruit Juice ..... Delsol Bros., San Francisco.
2010 cs Mineral Water ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Vermouth ..... Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.

FROM GENOA—SAME VESSEL.

600 cs Vermouth ..... Levaggi-Granucci Co., San Francisco.
750 cs Bitters ..... Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
1500 cs Bitters ..... Levaggi-Granucci Co., San Francisco.
75 cs Wine ..... F. Martinoni, San Francisco.
500 cs Wine ..... New Granucci Grocery Co., S. F.
510 cs Liquors ..... Garbini Bros. & Co., San Francisco.
1000 cs Fernet ..... Levaggi-Granucci Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Fernet ..... Garbini Bros. & Co., San Francisco.
700 cs Fernet ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
4005 cs Vermouth ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
400 cs Wine ..... W. Simi, San Francisco.
200 cs Vermouth ..... M. Wolf, San Francisco.
200 cs Vermouth ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
250 cs Vermouth ..... Rathjen Bros., San Francisco.
100 cs Vermouth ..... James Raggi, San Francisco.
500 cs Vermouth ..... Garbini Bros. & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Vermouth ..... M. Augenblick & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Vermouth ..... Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
30 cs Wine ..... Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
100 cs Vermouth ..... Fontana & Co., San Francisco.
250 cs Vermouth ..... Rathjen Mer. Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Wine ..... Levaggi-Granucci Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Wine ..... Tomanovich & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Wine ..... Order, San Francisco.
12 cs Liquors ..... Levaggi & Co., San Francisco.
335 cs Wine ..... Levaggi & Co., San Francisco.
1025 cs Wine ..... Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
200 cs Wine ..... Cerutti Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
225 cs Wine ..... Garbini Bros. & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Wine ..... Bertin & Lepori, San Francisco.
500 cs Vermouth ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., Portland.
100 cs Vermouth ..... Gler Wine Co., Oakland.
100 cs Vermouth ..... Kiefer & Co., Los Angeles.
500 cs Vermouth ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., Los Angeles.
20 cs Vermouth ..... French-Italian Liquor Co., Vancouver.
100 cs Vermouth ..... Rieger & Lindley, Salt Lake City.

FROM ANTWERP—Per St. Nicholas, July 10.

601 cs Liquors ..... Jas. de Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
1100 cs Vermouth ..... American Mer. Co., San Francisco.
35 cs Mineral Water ..... Tilmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
350 cs Gin ..... Jas. de Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
650 cs Liquors ..... American Mer. Co., San Francisco.
804 cs Vermouth ..... American Mer. Co., San Francisco.
466 cs Liquors ..... American Mer. Co., San Francisco.
1000 cs Liquors ..... Levaggi-Granucci Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Brandy ..... Levaggi-Granucci Co., San Francisco.
2 cs Wine ..... A. Carpentier, San Francisco.
25 cs Liquors ..... A. Vignier, San Francisco.
10 csks Wine ..... A. Vignier, San Francisco.
21 cs Liquors ..... Order, San Francisco.
25 cs Liquors ..... Brassy & Co., San Jose.
65 cs Wine ..... Pacific-Union Club, San Francisco.
200 cs Liquors ..... Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
35 cs Whisky ..... A. Cora, San Francisco.
26 cs Liquors ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
85 cs Liquors ..... Rathjen Bros., San Francisco.
200 cs Gin ..... Fontana & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Gin ..... Jesse Moore-Hunt Co., San Francisco.
105 cs Gin ..... Rathjen Bros., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ..... T. Gler Wine Co., Oakland.
100 cs Gin ..... Winedale Co., Oakland.
305 cs Beer ..... H. P. Finlay & Co., San Francisco.
10 csks Wine ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
15 octs Whisky ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
2 cs Vermouth ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
200 bbls Ginger Ale ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Brandy ..... Balfour, Guthrie & Co., San Francisco.
300 cs Mineral Water ..... Order, San Francisco.
100 octs Wine ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Wine ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
175 cs Gin ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
240 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
344 octs Wine ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
1000 cs Bitters ..... Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
60 cs Whisky ..... Sealy, Lowell & Co., Portland.
25 cs Gin ..... Sealy, Lowell & Co., Portland.
100 cs Wine ..... M. & K. Gottstein, Portland.

FROM NEW YORK—Per Alaskan, July 10.

5 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
25 cs Gin ..... Hannot & Kirschner, Portland.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Penney Bros., Portland.
699 cs Whisky ..... Continental Dist. Co., Portland.
2 cs Spirits ..... Pickard, Gade & Co., Seattle.
10 cs Wine ..... J. J. Kelly, Seattle.
70 bbls Whisky ..... Kentucky Liquor Co., Tacoma.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

35 cs Brandy ..... Silver Grill, Tacoma.
448 cs Wine ..... Silver Grill, Tacoma.
3 csks Wine ..... Silver Grill, Tacoma.
37 cs Liquors ..... Silver Grill, Tacoma.
25 cs Rum ..... Silver Grill, Tacoma.
50 cs Whisky ..... Order, Seattle.
2 cs Wine ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
28 octs Wine ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
6 csks Whisky ..... G. S. Bush & Co., Seattle.
25 cs Whisky ..... Imperial Liquor Co., Seattle.
3 cs Wine ..... S. M. Damon, Honolulu.
100 cs Wine ..... Hackfeldt & Co., Honolulu.
31 cs Whisky ..... Order, Honolulu.
2150 cs Gin ..... Order, Honolulu.
375 cs Beer ..... Finlay & Co., San Diego.
23 cs Brandy ..... Order, Los Angeles.
6 octs Brandy ..... Order, Los Angeles.
5 cs Absinthe ..... Order, Los Angeles.
150 cs Whisky ..... Order, Los Angeles.
2 csks Wine ..... Blumauer & Hock, Portland.
125 cs Wine ..... Blumauer & Hock, Portland.
84 cs Champagne ..... Blumauer & Hock, Portland.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Virginian, July 11.

350 cs Gin ..... Wilson Distilling Co., San Francisco.
350 cs Whisky ..... Wilson Distilling Co., San Francisco.
770 cs Whisky ..... W. H. Campbell, San Francisco.
16 octs Wine ..... A. Cora, San Francisco.
10 cs Brandy ..... A. Cora, San Francisco.
305 cs Vermouth ..... A. Cora, San Francisco.
50 csks Wine ..... A. Cora, San Francisco.
10 cs Liquors ..... A. Cora, San Francisco.
109 cs Whisky ..... Roth & Co., San Francisco.
7 bbls Whisky ..... Shapiro Bros., Portland.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Arata Bros., Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

100 cs Whisky ..... Order, Los Angeles.
4 csks Whisky ..... Order, Los Angeles.
25 cs Brandy ..... Hill Mercantile Co., Los Angeles.
20 cs Brandy ..... Union Wine Co., Los Angeles.
20 cs Whisky ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Whisky ..... Palace Hotel Co., San Francisco.
1 csk Whisky ..... Palace Hotel Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky ..... Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco.
6 csks Whisky ..... University Club, San Francisco.
8 csks Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
125 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
180 bbls Beer ..... Lang & Stroh Co., San Francisco.
400 cs Wine ..... Bertin & Lepori, San Francisco.
8 octs Wine ..... L. Taussig & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Whisky ..... Order, Portland.
5 octs Wine ..... Order, Portland.
4 csks Whisky ..... G. S. Bush & Co., Seattle.
50 cs Beer ..... J. Robertson & Son, Seattle.
8 bbls Wine ..... Keystone Liquor Co., Seattle.
2 octs Wine ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle

FROM VANCOUVER—Per Umatilla, July 9.

14 bbls Brandy ..... French-American Wine Co., S. F.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Rygja, July 13.

30 cs Sake ..... Order, San Francisco.
100 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
17 cs Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.

FROM GENOA (via Ancon)—Per Pennsylvania, July 13.

100 cs Vermouth ..... Bertin & Lepori, San Francisco.
50 bbls Wine ..... Garbini Bros. & Co., San Francisco.

FROM PORTLAND—Per Rose City, July 14.

60 cs Whisky ..... Wetmore, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Seattle)—Per Buckman, July 16.

100 cs Whisky ..... Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
30 cs Whisky ..... W. R. Bremner, San Francisco.
50 cs Stout ..... Order, San Francisco.
200 cs Whisky ..... L. Taussig & Co., San Francisco.
5 octs Whisky ..... L. Taussig & Co., San Francisco.
30 cs Whisky ..... Hanley Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Whisky ..... James Buchanan & Co., San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Asia, July 16.

100 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
53 cs Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
20 csks Sake ..... Order, San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Nebraskan, July 18.

885 cs Whisky ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
63 cs Gin ..... H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
2 bbls Gin ..... McDonald & Cohn, San Francisco.
25 cs Brandy ..... Rusconi, Fisher & Co., San Francisco.
14 bbls Wine ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
16 cs Wine ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
23 cs Gin ..... Weil Bros. & Sons, San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

100 cs Vermouth ..... Order, Los Angeles.
62 cs Liquors ..... Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
56 cs Champagne ..... Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND

FROM JUNE 20, 1910, TO JULY 20, 1910.

Via Detroit—

1220 cs Champagne ..... From Antwerp.

Via New York—

201 cs Wine ..... From Genoa.
1 bbl Wine ..... " "
177 cs Wine ..... " Liverpool.

Via New Orleans—

50 cs Wine ..... From Liverpool.
5 oct Brandy ..... " "

—MARKET— CONDITIONS

WINES:—With few exceptions the grape crop is progressing finely, with promise of a fairly full yield. In Los Angeles County there was heavy loss by desert wind storms and in Fresno County there is reported to be a material shortage in the muscat grape vineyards. Barring improbable mishaps, from henceforth the vintage should be exceptionally good.

Leading houses report business for July fairly good, and are not inclined to complain of the volume thereof. Eastern advices are to the effect that buyers are only dealing in hand-to-mouth lots, and are "stalling" along in the hope that they may get lower prices later in the season. We are inclined to think they would better take another guess. Sweet wines remain unchanged.

Despatches from the various points in the East show that the prohibition and local option movements are retrograding, and even the famous William Jennings Bryan has met his Waterloo in connection therewith. After twenty years leadership of his party in Nebraska, he undertook to force it to stand for local option. The result was that he was humiliatingly defeated and is no longer Democracy's leader in that State. Of course, like the pig under the gate, he still "hollers."

Exports by sea during the month ending July 20th were of nominal volume, the figures being 244 cases and 423,459 gallons, valued at $130,402.

Imports were very large owing to the fact that importers got in heavy stocks in advance of the increase of tariff which comes August 7th. The totals were 7,985 cases, 168 barrels, 896 octaves, 208 casks, 4 hogsheads and 2 butts.

BRANDY:—There is nothing to report in this branch of the industry. Trade is always light at this time of the year, but "dull" is the word to describe it now.

Production in the three districts during June totaled 18,752.9 gallons. There remained in bond June 30, 1910 2,417,652.0 gallons.

Exports were up to the average by sea, the figures being 13 cases, and 3,138 gallons, valued at $2,309.

Imports by sea were 1,115 cases, 26 casks, 14 barrels and 11 octaves.

WHISKY:—Considering the season, trade, aside from San Francisco, has been all that could be expected, and dealers look forward to an early improvement and a good fall and winter trade. Some houses that have put forth special efforts report highly satisfactory results, a fact which is significant as showing that the reviving point has been reached. The continued and nasty strike in Los Angeles among the brewery employees has its dire effect upon the liquor trade generally. The threat of the labor union leaders to have their followers "vote the city dry," because they can't make the brewers take their orders, has got everybody on the anxious sea. As a result neither wholesalers or retailers are buying their usual stock at this time, and that makes quite a lot of difference to San Francisco trade.

Exports by sea were light, the totals being 1,060 cases, and 2,097 gallons, with a value of $8,332. Miscellaneous exports were nominal, the value being $6,019.

Imports by sea for tariff reasons were in case goods larger than usual, the figures being 10,842 cases, 137 barrels, 37 casks, and 25 octaves. Of gin there were 10,172 cases.

IMPORTATIONS:—Business has been in harmony with all other lines, with the exception of the fact that the trade have loaded up with stocks in advance of the coming increase of the tariff on August 7th on certain lines. As a result there has been an abnormal activity. The importations follow:

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Beer, 1,564 cases, 952 hogsheads, 908 barrels, 812 half barrels, 760 quarter barrels, 25 casks; Wine, 7,985 cases, 168 barrels, 896 octaves, 208 casks, 4 hogsheads, 2 butts; Whisky, 10842 cases, 137 barrels, 37 casks, 25 octaves; Gin, 10,172 cases, 18 barrels, 114 casks, 13 octaves; Brandy, 1,155 cases, 26 casks, 14 barrels, 11 octaves; Vermouth, 30,955 cases, 2 casks; Stout, 130 cases, 870 barrels; Ale, 13 cases, 5 casks, 53 barrels; Sake, 110 cases, 541 casks; Liquors, 4,230 cases; Rum, 135 cases, 8 barrels, 6 octaves; Champagne, 1,300 cases, 15 bundles; Cider, 5 cases; Fruit Juice, 50 cases, 10 casks; Lime Juice, 300 cases; Alcohol, 5 barrels; Ginger Ale, 425 barrels; Spirits, 2 cases; Cherries in Maraschino, 1 barrel; Bitters, 5,050 cases; Cordials, 36 cases; Fernet, 2,200 cases; Absinthe, 31 cases.

BEER:—With exception of the bay region, where we are having a remarkably cold summer, beer has been in good demand throughout the interior where "beer weather" has been the rule from the Oregon line to San Diego.

Exports by sea were of small volume, the figures being 204 packages bottled, and 41 bulk, of value of $2,029.

Imports were 1,564 cases, 952 hogsheads, 908 barrels, 812 half barrels, 760 quarter barrels, 25 casks. Stout, 130 cases, 872 barrels; Ale, 13 cases, 5 casks, and 53 barrels.

Australian Wine Grower Here.

DURING the month a meeting was held in the Russ house headquarters of the combined wine industries for the purpose of testing certain Australian wines and brandies brought over here by Mr. Roland Martin, of South Australia. A number of leading wine men were present, and the result of the test was that Mr. Martin's sherries and ports were highly commended, and his claret found good, while all other varieties were pronounced as in no way comparing with California wines or brandies of the same class. In ports and sherries it could hardly be considered a fair test as those brought from the Antipodes were much older than the samples of home products.

At the time mentioned a representative of the REVIEW interviewed Mr. Martin in relation to the wine outlook in Australia. He claimed that they were only beginners and had much to learn, in fact he had taken this route to Europe on purpose to gain knowledge in grape growing and wine making, by visiting California. He could hardly find words to express his opinion of the kindness of his reception and the trouble taken by Californian viticulturists and vintners to take him everywhere and show him everything. He believed that Australia would have enough to do for many years in supplying its own people. There, as here, resistant vines were necessary because of the attacks of the phylloxera, but from the nature of the soil French resistant stocks were preferred to Californian.

Mr. Martin has left for the East and Europe with most pleasant remembrances of his sojourn in California.

FOR SALE—Eighty acres finest land in San Joaquin Co. Forty acres in grapes, small house, good barn, windmill and tank, R.R. Station on the place, Splendid location for a Winery. Address: BOX 467 ESCALON, CAL.

COOPERAGE, WINE PRESS, CRUSHER, ETC. FOR SALE.

For sale:—45 1000-gallon oak tanks; 45 oak casks same capacity; also oak casks from 1300 to 2500 gallons each; also fermenting tanks, puncheons; altogether about 150,000 gallons; hydraulic press, crusher, etc. Address "W" Review Office.

New York Correspondence

New York, July 20, 1910.

NEW YORK in July and August scarcely affords inspiration for a business letter. There is little business outside of supplying summer resorts which are adjacent to the Metropolis and that is largely attended to by office forces. Heads of all houses are mainly conspicuous by their absence. Europe, the seashore, mountains, the far west, anywhere except the big city is their present address. Call at their places of business and you find a general air of lassitude and are told there is nothing doing, nothing expected and really nothing wanted, except money. Collections are reported very dull, not only in the city, but from the country generally, and there is more attention devoted to getting in outstandings than to making new sales.

Importing houses are getting in large quantities of wines prior to the advance in duties which takes place August 7th and are busy filling orders they have taken in advance and orders they are now receiving for such goods. The warehouses are filling up, many of the big houses laying in heavy stocks.

In other branches of the importing business, there is little movement of goods except in Italian wines which continue to come into the country in immense quantities.

The fact that there are to be no more licenses issued in the City of New York for a long time to come and that those in existence are renewable and only to be revoked for good and sufficient cause, has put the retail business on a much more substantial basis than it has occupied. There is some talk of a combination to be formed to buy up as many good saloons as will sell and to operate them under some form of a stock corporation, and there seems to be some probability of it going through. It is an era of combinations and there are already a number of them here. They cut into the trade of the wholesaler quite seriously as, having many members, they are large buyers and purchase direct many of the goods they use, eliminating the wholesaler and the importer in a number of instances.

The Great White Way, that portion of Broadway which is the habitat of what is known as "lobster palaces," is worried. The mayor has decided that the palaces are not entitled to the all night licenses they have held and has revoked them pending investigation. They have to close at midnight now just the same as the ordinary saloon closes and very few have shown a good reason why they should remain open after. Saloons located where there are bona fide night workers are getting special licenses and although there is no doubt that the gentlemen and ladies frequenting after hours the palaces are night workers of a kind, they may be unable to work the mayor.

The fact that so much of Indiana is dry and that the revenue from liquor is larger than ever before, has caused much newspaper comment. Most of it is of such a nature as cannot afford satisfaction to the anti-saloon gentry. The New York *Sun* points out that it frequently seems to be a fact that the more prohibition the more liquor is consumed. The dryer the place, the wetter the population. Instead of being able to buy a drink in a saloon as he wants it, the bibulously inclined now have to buy by the bottle, case or gallon and instead of one drink now and then, with a good supply on hand and handy, the drinker goes often to the source of supply.

Bottled in bond whiskies are very little in evidence in the East and in New York City particularly one scarcely sees them. But someone drinks them, that is certain, for the remarkable increase this year clearly indicates it. There will be an increase shown of over three million gallons over last year at the present rate of growth and although there is a general increase in withdrawals of whiskies it is nothing to be compared in volume with the bottled in bond.

Whilst there is little demand for whiskies just now, an advance in prices is confidently looked for with the opening of Fall trade. The statistical condition of the market and the fact that much is held by distillers for bottling purposes, and the expectation that there is going to be a good business this Fall, justifies the expectation that prices are bound to go higher. There must be a demand, for many dealers have small stocks and if they are to do business, must buy. There is little demand now but it looks as though it must come.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan of Lincoln, Nebraska, while not a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, is again rampant, and has created himself the knight valiant to wage war on the liquor interests. His other issues having failed to completely annihilate his band of followers, he is now seeking a means whereby this end may be assured. In a lengthy statement given out recently, he gave notice that in the coming campaign in Nebraska, he will seek to divorce the Democratic party from the liquor interests through the medium of county option. He said: "It may possibly be to the party's advantage to escape the discussion of national issues and to make a fight on the liquor question. It may be that the party is stronger on this issue than on national issues. If we must have a fight on the liquor question, it is important that our party shall take the right side, for the liquor question is not a transient one, and besides having economic and political features it involves a question of morals."

NEW YORK.

Topazor
The White Wine

Nectarubi
The Red Wine

The Perfection of California Table Wines



ESTABLISHED IN 1880 INCORPORATED IN 1906

CONTRA COSTA WINERY, MARTINEZ
WINDSOR WINERY, SONOMA CO.

Office and Salesrooms:
549 WASHINGTON STREET

San Francisco



Charles Bundschu, that veteran wine maker and widely known man of business, has been enjoying a well earned vacation in the mountains.

W. F. Roeder, the popular proprietor of the cafe at 834 Market Street, bearing his name, is paying a visit to New York. On his return he will be delighted to again take things coolly. Meanwhile business is prospering.

We note the sale of that old established business hitherto conducted by E. A. Fargo & Company to Hildebrand, Posner & Company (Inc.) of 26, 28 and 30 California Street. The passing away of Fargo & Company, one of the oldest houses in the trade, is to be regretted, but with the growth of the city such changes are to be expected if deplored.

According to all accounts no Scotch whisky on the market is doing a larger business or giving more universal satisfaction than "White Horse," for which the well known firm of Chas. Meinecke & Company are agents. A very large demand for the same company's "R. B. Hayden" and "Wedding Rye" is reported, while the entire business of the house is all that can be desired.

We stated last month in the *Review* that J. F. Moroney, manager for the A. P. Hotaling Company, was convalescing from a bad attack of typhoid fever. We now have the pleasure of chronicling his entire recovery and his return to the business of which he is such an important factor and generally liked manager.

Charles M. Fisher of the firm of Rusconi, Fisher & Company, returned during the latter part of the month from an extended trip through the southern part of the State. He reports a satisfactory trade, with the exception of Los Angeles, where the brewery workers' strike has disorganized business. In San Diego he made his record sales for the trip.

Mr. Frohman of the California Wine Association was recently invited to attend a banquet at Seattle, where the list showed none but foreign wines. Then he got busy, and his labors resulted in placing "Calwa," "Italian-Swiss Colony" and "Cresta Blanca" wines on the menu. May his example be followed all over the country and the snobbish demand for imported wines be drowned in the native production.

The establishment of the J. F. Plumel Company, 63 to 65 Ellis Street is now designated as the "Home of the Connoisseur" because the company deals only in the best liquors, foreign and domestic, to be obtained. Now that the permanent headquarters on Ellis Street are in full running order, not only is more business done, but customers served at less expense and loss of time. A state of affairs highly satisfactory both to the management and its many patrons.

THE NEW BIG WINERY IN SACRAMENTO
SOLICITS YOUR PATRONAGE

CALL FOR

"VESTAL VINTAGES"

SACRAMENTO VALLEY WINERY

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of June, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in 6th (new) district	12,273.2
Received from other Districts, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, other District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	7,353.4
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	14,790.4
Exported	
Tax paid	32,842.1
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, June 30, 1910	1,528,326.0

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of May, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	5,655.4
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	6,577.4
Exported	
Tax paid	8,889.2
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, May, 1910	652,258 9

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of June, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	13,234.5
Exported	
Tax paid	6,926.1
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, June 30, 1910	636,540.1

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of June, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	822.3
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District,	5181.8
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	4549.0
Tax paid	125.0
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, June 30 1910	252,785.9

A Handsome Souvenir of California

The Italian-Swiss Colony has just issued a new edition of their souvenir booklet which is full of valuable information for those interested in fine wines and the progress of California's viticultural industry. It contains fifty-six pages, thirty full-page illustrations and is supplemented with an excellent colored map of the State of California, showing the locations of the eight wineries of the Colony.

The story of the Italian-Swiss Colony's transformation of the barren hillsides of Sonoma County into a productive vineyard of 1,750 acres, and their struggle for recognition is one of absorbing interest. For sixteen years the shareholders did not receive one cent of dividends, but there was no clamor. They knew that in the cellars excellent wines lay ageing; that by adding to them every season the yearly supply would be unbroken; that eventually they would bring fame and fortune to the Colony. All has been realized, and the stock of the Company today is making up for every deferred dividend. The triumph has been complete.

Considerable space is given up to the new champagne plant, which is under the supervision of Charles Jadeau, the famous French expert. One of the photographs shows the substantial Mission concrete building; another, a busy bottling scene; still another, 150,000 bottles of white sparkling Asti Special, Sec, stacked in one of the specially constructed concrete champagne vaults.

Anyone desirous of securing a copy of this handsome souvenir booklet may do so by forwarding a request to the Italian-Swiss Colony, Battery and Greenwich streets, San Francisco.

At the end of June Thomas Genetti opened his new liquor establishment at Santa Rosa. The building was erected especially for his business and is a handsome structure. Genetti's place is named the "Northwestern Liquor Store" and both a wholesale and retail business will be conducted. Genetti is well known, having been in business in Santa Rosa for 18 years.

The recount for a trusteeship at Hanford has just been settled in favor of Gran Starkweather by eleven votes. This removes Hanford from the dry column, as Starkweather takes the place of John H. Dawson, a prohibitionist, who has been holding down the contested seat since the election last April.



The late genial, kindhearted George Delaporte used to declare "that every month saw the greatest American whisky, Yellowstone, gain in popular appreciation." Since his death the business has continued to prosper and, one month with another, shows a most satisfactory balance on the right side of the ledger. The management is to be congratulated upon the result of its labors.

The fame of the Italian-Swiss Colony has, we are glad to say, attracted the attention of that versatile artist-author Ernest Peixotto, who visited Asti during the vintage season last fall. The result is a charming article in Scribner's magazine for July, entitled, "Italy in California," which is bound to impress the beauties of California upon Scribner's many readers, and result, we hope, in advertising the State's attractions, not only in grape growing and wine making, but in all the beauties of scenery and climate which go so far in making it the ideal place for a home. Meanwhile Eastern connoisseurs will no doubt be tempted by Mr. Peixotto's article to sample some of the "bottled sunshine" produced in the vicinity described.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

An interview with Theodore Gier elicited the information that in that gentleman's vineyards in Livermore Valley the crop prospects were satisfactory. He reported sauterne and other French varieties as bearing fully as much as last year, while golden chasselais, burger and zinfandel would produce a good average crop. When seen he had just returned from a trip to Napa County with Mr. Roland Martin of Australia and Mr. E. C. Prieber. In regard to the coming vintage Mr. Gier said that the same remarks would apply and he therefore looked forward to a good season.

At the big building on Eighteenth Street, Oakland, belonging to the Theo. Gier Wine Company, things were moving lively preparing cellars to afford room for 200,000 gallons of wine and arranging for additional cooperage, to be able to handle the coming vintage which Mr. Gier believes to be the most satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity.

The Enterprise Brewing Company reports that at the beginning of the new fiscal year "business in general has a very bright outlook. While the city trade is slightly slow, which is believed to be mostly on account of the weather, our country trade has vastly improved in size, and we are shipping extensively to Oregon, Nevada, and the southern cities, and making small shipments as far as Tahiti Island. We have re-established a new agency in Sonoma and Lake counties, and find a big demand for our product in these territories."

As mentioned in the last number of the REVIEW, the adoption by this company of motor trucks has much improved its city delivery department, and in the near future more automobiles will be added, as they are proving a great saving in time and expense.

INCREASE OF TARIFF

MESSRS. IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE:

On August 7th prox. the new Payne Tariff Rates will be applied on Italian Wines, Liquors and Cordials, to supersede the Dingley Reciprocity Rates that are now being charged.

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PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

R. M. WOOD.....EDITOR
Office: No. 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.
Rooms 304-305

And the State Promotes the Industry

THE injustice done to wine makers by the authorities in many southern countries is aptly illustrated by the case of G. Piuma, of the El Monte winery, whose license was cancelled by the supervisors of Los Angeles county. He recently informed the board that he had several thousand gallons of wine on hand, but could not dispose of it under the present county ordinance.

How is that for an intentional injury done to California's great twin industries of grape growing and wine making? It shows plainly the pressure of the Prohibition party in politics, with its rule and ruin policy.

To get the supervisors out of the hole, into which their action in regard to the Piuma and other similar cases have placed them, a deputy district attorney has obligingly given an opinion, in which he holds "that the products of wineries in the county that do not have a winery license may be shipped out of the county and thus disposed of."

In other words, the lack of a license does not keep a winery owner from manufacturing wine, nor from disposing of it as he sees fit, providing he does not sell it in the county in conflict with the license ordinance. And if he ships it out, the sale must not be consummated at the winery.

What an outrage when one knows that the State of California substantially promotes the wine industry.

Tariff Board Will Aid Our Wines

AT the end of June a dispatch was received from Washington, stating that in response to Congressman Needham's inquiry in behalf of the California wine industry, the tariff board gave assurance today that wines would be included in the list of items to be submitted to Canada in the negotiations regarding the discriminations in duties against the United States in favor of England, France and other European countries.

The board will prepare a complete list of products that Canada is virtually shutting out of its markets and with it submit facts and figures to show that the United States is being unreasonably discriminated against. The state department and ultimately the President will determine in each case whether the contention of "unreasonable discrimination" shall be made. The negotiations with Canada will probably not be taken up until next winter.

If the Southern States help New Orleans with their money, the Western States should help San Francisco with their votes. It is all the help this city needs. Financially, San Francisco asks nothing outside of State lines, and this despite its property loss of half a billion dollars within four years. This city is not holding out the hat, even to Congress. It only asks fair play.

French Criticize Label Ruling

REFERRING to the ruling of the Pure Food Board allowing the use of the terms "California Port" and "California Sherry," the *Revue des Vins et Liqueurs* says:

Thus the Federal Government admits the usurpation of geographical terms, if the real place of production is clearly specified. It is certain that in the present state of things, the consumer is not deceived as to the real origin of the wine offered to him, but the usage constitutes none the less a real prejudice to the trade and the viticultural production of the districts interested. An example may be given of what may be the future consequences of such a tolerance. There has been formed in California, County of Sonoma, an Italian-Swiss Colony, which has taken the name of the town of Asti where, by the way, it manufactures a so-called Champagne wine under the management of a French expert. Asti is a rather important town of Italy which gives its name to an Italian sparkling wine. If, in course of time, the Californian town of Asti becomes of greater importance than the Italian Asti, the American consumers will imagine that the sparkling wine of the Peninsula is a counterfeit of their own. It might be the same for our Champagne towns of Epernay, Rheims, and Chalons. There is, furthermore, in the United States a locality which has assumed the name of Reims, and purposely so.

In this respect, the defenders of the Madrid Convention are quite right in claiming the exclusive use of their geographical denominations. The recent decision of M. Wilson, allowing the suppression of the word "type," is a check for those who are in favor of the French contention.

Getting up their Fighting Blood at Last

A DISPATCH from Fresno, under date of July 6th, shows that the vineyardists of that county have finally discovered the danger of permitting the anti-saloon and anti-everything people to go unchecked. As an evidence of the temper of the grape growers the dispatch says: "A petition containing the names of local vineyardists representing 22,000 acres, and including also the names of over a hundred Fresno business men, was presented to the Board of Supervisors yesterday giving formal notice that henceforth all temperance movements would be fought. The signers state that the wine grape industry is being injured by the onslaughts of the temperance workers."

Uncle Sam Tabooes Pomace Wine

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued an important order as to "pomace wine," under date of July 14th, the full text of which appears elsewhere in this issue. The Commissioner in replying to the inquiry of the Collector of the First District, Cincinnati, Ohio, rules that "the manufacture or production or the use in rectification, of so-called 'pomace wine,' produced from mash composed of grape cheese, sugar, water and yeast is forbidden and collectors will not issue rectifier's stamps to cover any production containing alcohol thus produced."

Mr. Settle of the E. Clemens Horst Company, a recognized authority on hops on this Coast, estimates the crop from the firm's latest advices as follows: California, 65,000 bales; Oregon, 100,000 bales; Washington, 22,000 bales; British Columbia, 10,000 bales. The total for the Coast is 197,000 bales. The estimate for California shows a decrease, while Oregon shows an increase over earlier estimates. The crop in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia promises a better average grade.

Boost the State Fair

IT IS proposed to make the California State Fair of 1910 a great success. New and powerful agencies have enlisted in the work of promotion. Vast areas of the State soil have been cut up into small farms, while new irrigation districts have been formed to meet the increased demand for water. Naturally such agencies are in favor of a fair which will give new comers a complete idea of the productions of our soil, the output of our manufactures and the high quality of our flocks and herds. Therefore they are boosting the fair all through the State and Secretary Filcher writes us that the best exhibition of the kind ever held in California will be opened next September.

How Long?

THE trend of prohibition is plainly to be seen by the recent events which took place at Edmonds, Wash. At that place angry and fanatical citizens forced Marshal William Otto to raid his brother's premises in search for a blind pig. If this struggle gets much more bitter, it will lead to hatred and all uncharitableness. For instance, a body of these raving, aqua-maniacs, recently following the redoubtable Carrie Nation's example attempted to wreck a saloon at Castroville, with the difference that Carrie, whatever her other faults may be, is no coward and advances boldly to the attack, while these dastardly law-breakers attacked the front of the building and ran away. The front of the saloon was hacked to pieces with hatchets, and the glass broken by pistol shots, making murder possible, as well as accomplishing destruction of property.

How long will the respectable and law-abiding population put up with such things?

"Dry" and Dead

THE striking brewery workers at Los Angeles are threatening to get even by voting with the Prohibitionists, thus cutting off their noses to revenge their faces. "Death to the Liquor Trust" is to be the slogan of Union Labor in Los Angeles henceforth. A recent dispatch from the city quotes Stuart Reid, representative of the American Federation of Labor and its 2,500 members as saying: "A dry town and a union town, decency and fair treatment for all, will be the cry of the workingmen in the next campaign. The whole influence of the federation will be with this platform. Let the breweries foam and distillers bubble; we will be for prohibition here. The liquor trust is never for the good of the worker. Its politics are not our kind. We will go out to win against the 'wets' of all other parties."

If this is true the Southern city is liable to get a far larger and stronger dose of prohibition than she wants or had any idea of taking, in spite of the alleged drastic liquor license ordinance she has been so long preparing.

A. D. Smith of London, England, called upon the REVIEW lately. Mr. Smith represents the following liquors: Barnett and Elichagaray cognac, Borrough's London gins, Simpson's "House of Lords" Scotch whisky and Stone's Bass' ale and Guinesses' stout. Mr. Smith has just made a trip through Canada, where Simpson's whisky is becoming highly appreciated, and it is probable that the "House of Lords" brand will soon be thoroughly introduced on this market.

Col. Laurie Bunten

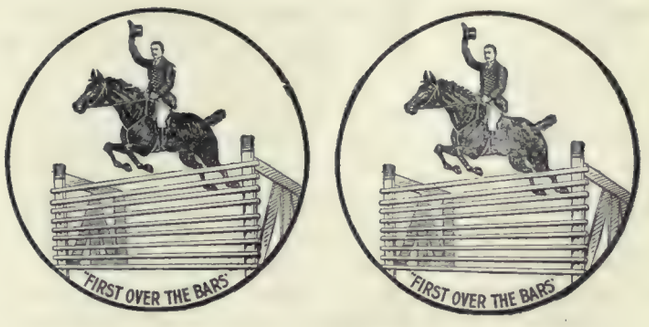
THE liquor trade will read with sincere regret of the sudden death of Col. Laurie Bunten, who was killed by being struck by an automobile, on the night of July 9th at the foot of Sutter Street, this city.

The deceased was one of the best wine experts on the Coast, and for a number of years was identified with leading local liquor houses, in the capacity of city salesman. He was a kindly, cultured gentleman and made and held many friends. He was a native of Scotland and was 70 years old at the time of his death.

WHAT is coming if the people do not rise in their might to prevent it, is clearly shown by recent telegrams from Ohio. The insane fanatics who form the majority of the Prohibition party are using such scandalous means to enforce the unjust and oppressive laws they have succeeded in passing by the lowest methods of political chicanery that murder is followed by lynching.

A Newark, Ohio, dispatch shows that one Carl Etherton, employed by the Anti-Saloon league as a blind tiger raider, early in the evening of July 8th, shot and killed former Chief of Police William Howard in a raid on alleged "speak easies." After Howard's death about 9 o'clock in the evening an unmasked mob battered down the jail doors, seized Etherton and lynched him.

Then the sheriff had to appeal for troops to quell riots caused by the action of the vicious aqua-maniacs in trying to enforce unjust laws by employing the hated and despised secret police, the favorite arm of tyranny, in a free country—or what used to be one before cant, hypocrisy and the lowest type of political cunning placed the law-making power in the hands of insane Prohibitionists.



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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Model License League's Signal Victory

ON June 28th the National Model License League scored a notable victory at Bowling Green, Ky., the "drys" being defeated after a hard fight.

The campaign was won on a platform declaring for high license, limitation of the number of saloons and revocation of licenses in case of law-breaking. The League does not advocate high license, but the business men had formed an organization before the League was called into the fight and they insisted on standing by their declaration for high license.

The town has 10,000 population and has been "dry" for three years, the "drys" having won in 1907 by a majority of 228. The voters this time gave a majority of 107 in favor of license.

The "drys" employed Mordecai Ham, the itinerant pulpit agitator, and he sought in vain to discredit every speaker introduced by the League. Speeches in favor of license were made by Capt. D. M. Smith, General Counsel of the League; Sidney Story, of New Orleans; the Rev. William A. Wasson, of Riverhead, N. Y.; the Rev. Jacob E. Meeker, of St. Louis, and others. The campaign was conducted by the Business Men's League, composed of many of the most prominent and best citizens of Bowling Green.

Mr. Story, who is one of the League's staff workers, remained in Bowling Green during the final two weeks of the campaign and participated in the perfection of the local organization. Mr. Story is an experienced and successful organizer, having won his spurs as the manager of the Southern Intelligence Bureau, the organization that defeated State-wide prohibition in Louisiana and caused the passage of the regulative measure known as the Gay-Shattuck law.

"Billy" Hanlon, whose cafe in Sacramento is well known to theatrical people and sportsmen, is going to retire from business. The San Francisco *Chronicle* says: "For many years Hanlon has conducted a rendezvous for stage folks, politicians and sportsmen. All strangers coming to Sacramento were made acquainted with 'Hanlon's' and the name was worked for a local hit in comic opera jokes. Hanlon has rejected a San Fancisco business offer, saying he is going to take an extended trip before getting in business again."

Place Sawdust Whisky in Same Class With Grain

Washington, July 22.—The application of the supposedly final ruling of President Taft on what constitutes whisky may be suspended for some time as the result of the restraining order issued by Louisiana courts acting on a petition of representatives of the so-called whisky trust.

The attorneys contend the Government has no right to dictate that whisky shall be made only from grain, that the Treasury Department discriminates in its rulings, and that there is no reason why whisky made from sawdust, potato parings or any other such material should not be classed with whisky made from grain. The petitioners want the entire Government proceedings in the matter suspended pending a final determination of a test case instituted through the bill of equity in the Louisiana courts. The whole problem of "what is whisky" is therefore again the matter of dispute.

On July 1st the Colton Saloons went dry. At 12 o'clock on the last day of June the two saloons which have hitherto divided the Colton retail liquor business between them, locked their doors and went out of business in the quietest possible manner, like good citizens, although injured and discriminated against, obeying the law. It is the first time since the town of Colton was established thirty years ago that sales of liquor in open saloons have been prohibited.

Mr. Anderson, who conducted the Anderson Hotel bar, announced before election that he would erect an $80,000 hotel, but when the saloons were voted out he burned the plans of the larger building, closed the hotel dining room and announced he would store hay and feed in the office.

Such are the effects of this unbearable curse—prohibition!

Major de Mattos of Bellingham, Wash., believes that liquor men are making sufficient money in the hours allowed by law, and, therefore, refused to permit saloons to be open all night during the three days' celebration of the "Glorious Fourth." The law was obeyed, all saloons closing at the regular time—1 a. m.

The people of Ritzville, Wash., have, it appears, turned down Mayor Peter's idea of a "daylight saloon." The plan proposed pleased neither the "wets" nor the "drys." A mass meeting was called by the local option people, the result of which was to cause the council to look with disfavor on the mayor's pet scheme.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Californians Fooled the Dry Law

IN conclusion, let me relate an amusing story told me by Assemblyman Milton Schmitt, one of the California Legislative delegates who visited the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition last summer. It seems that before the party left San Francisco, they were provided with a fine supply of wine by some of the leading California wine makers. At several meals they enjoyed the ruby vintage. After passing the Oregon line, they sat down to lunch, and were told that they were in dry territory and consequently the colored waiters would not serve them with wine. The menu card stated this distinctly, but the California delegation had overlooked the fact. In the midst of their dilemma, the steward remarked that while they could not be served by the train waiters, there was nothing to prevent them from getting the wine and serving it themselves, since the supply was their own property and there was plenty of cork-screws that could be had for the asking.

It is said that the California legislators presented a very amusing sight as they returned to the diner, each swinging at his side a pint bottle of California Tipo, which they proceeded to share with their wives to the great amusement of the waiters and all the other diners. Can't you picture the fun this incident afforded these California law-makers when they defied the foolish ruling of their sister State? I have often wondered what the Oregon Solons thought when they learned of this evasion of their liquor laws. I am sure they merely laughed in their sleeves, and winked the other eye. — Correspondent Midas.

The report comes from Berne, Switzerland, to the effect that the Federal Parliament passed a law which prohibits the manufacture, importation and sale of absinthe, or any imitation thereof, in Switzerland after October 7, 1910.

Reports from hop growing sections in the Sacramento Valley are to the effect that the vines in many localities are infected with the red spider, and fears are expressed that the crop will be cut very materially unless something is done right away to exterminate the pest.

The Royal Arch Lodge of Petaluma recently held a meeting and pledged its assistance to the board of education of that city, which proposes to raise $45,000 for the building of school houses by the issuance of bonds. The Knights, in meeting assembled, passed a resolution heartily indorsing the action of the board and urging "every good and loyal citizen to work earnestly and faithfully for the successful result of this school bond election."

It is by such actions that the Royal Arch is becoming liked and respected, and men shown to be good citizens will be able to withstand the attacks of cold water cranks, who, so far as yet heard from, have injured every community which they have succeeded in ruling.

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Wieland's Beer Still Forges Ahead

EVERYBODY connected with the John Wieland Brewery is overjoyed at the vast increase of the trade during the past financial year. We are informed that the business done by this popular brewery has practically doubled in the last twelvemonth, both in town and country. To old Californians the very name "John Wieland" tastes in the mouth of malt and hops. Since the great disastrous fire of 1906, Wieland's beer has again become a leading brand, not in California nor the Pacific Coast only, but in foreign countries and the strongholds of Eastern beer in the Atlantic States. The trade has extended to China, South America and Alaska, and has penetrated the sacred field of Philadelphia, where agencies, armed with cool cellars and pre-coolers, exist and are enabled to give their customers Wieland's brew in the finest of condition.

Much of this success arises from the home bottling of the beer, and the establishment of a splendid bottling plant at the brewery has enabled the management to ship nothing but beer worthy of the name it bears. This was demonstrated at the late advertising exhibition where John Wieland's brewery made a fine showing and was awarded a silver medal.

Among other improvements in the conduct of the brewery, is the manufacture of a brown beer which is gaining many friends. Although it has not yet been advertised, "Wieland's Brown Beer" promises to be as favorite a thirst-quencher as any other output of the brewery. Altogether this great industry is flourishing in all its branches and might truthfully be called the beer "that made San Francisco famous."

J. F. Sullivan has been honored by Mayor McCarthy with the appointment of president of the Police Commission. This is said to be the result of Mr. Sullivan's valuable services upon the Fire Commission, of which the Mayor says "His extraordinary executive ability has made itself felt in the betterment of conditions in that department, and that is the reason I have chosen him to work with the other Police Commissioners in the serious tasks before them."

The American Hotel Men's Protective Association, representing the most prominent hotels of the United States and Canada, will hold its third annual convention in Portland some time in the present year. The Oregon branch of the association will take an active part in the anti-prohibition campaign this year.

The hotels assert their right to maintain a supply of liquor to meet the requirements of their patrons, and because of this contention they have been attacked by the prohibition forces.

At Springfield, Oregon, the city marshal, Fred Kohler, has resigned. The "prohibs" have continually nagged him, claiming laxity of duty, and the near-beer men have accused him of going after them too hard. While striving to do his duty he has found enforcement of the local option laws pretty strenuous, and he has come to the conclusion, as he says, that "he doesn't want the job any more."

Here You Have It

THE *American Issue* says of the methods of the Anti-Saloon League:

"No one conversant with the facts will, for a moment, deny that this method has been responsible for the abolition of the saloons in thousands of villages, in hundreds of cities and counties, and in every State where Prohibition has been adopted."

Well said; but no one conversant with the facts can deny that for years before there was any League, villages and cities and counties and States expelled the saloon; and the drink traffic grew right on, just as it has grown since the League began its operations. And some people who are very conversant with the facts are coming to be sure that abolishing the saloons of villages, counties and cities is merely the safety valve which keeps the whole infernal system of the liquor traffic saddled fast upon our shoulders.—*National Prohibitionist*, June 23, 1910.

"Drys" Denounce Local Option

Madison, Wis., July 22.—The Wisconsin Prohibition platform adopted today contains clauses denouncing both local and county option as not being a settlement of the liquor problem. A State ticket headed by D. E. Van Keuran of Oshkosh for governor was nominated.

The platform adopted by the Democratic convention recently held at Ottumwa, Iowa, contains a plank in favor of high license. Such townships and municipalities of Iowa as are willing to pay well for the privilege of licensing the liquor traffic may do so in the event of democratic success at the forthcoming State election.

The Newport Beach city trustees have granted a saloon license to Meyer Grau of Los Angeles, the vote of the trustees standing three to two. Trustee Barton, who had voted against granting a license, informed Grau that Santa Ana property owners at Newport have raised a fund to contest the license on the ground that property at Newport Beach is deeded to all buyers with a clause in the deeds prohibiting the sale of liquor, and the matter will be carried through every possible court before the property owners yield. It is understood that Grau seems confident of his right to conduct a saloon in the beach city and has already let the contract for a $5,000 building on the beach front. It looks as if there would be a lively scrap over Grau's license, as the deeds of many owners read that the property will revert to the former owner if a saloon is allowed on the beach.

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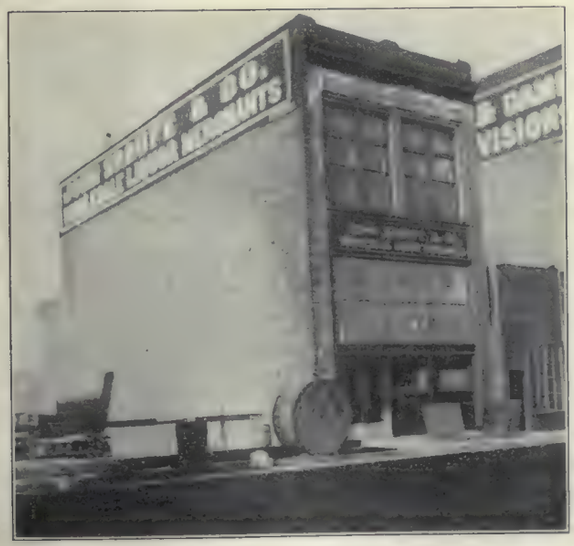
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Meanest Thing in the World

ADOLPHUS Busch, the millionaire St Louis brewer, who, at the end of June, sailed for Germany, before he departed declared that prohibition was the meanest thing in the world. "If it is given full play," he said, "it will ruin the whole country. It is a breeder of hypocrisy, but its greatest danger lies in the fact that it destroys moderation, and moderation is what we should all strive for. What we need is high license and the regulation of saloons. That is the only way to stop the mouths of prohibitionists and head them in their course."

The board of trustees of the city of Coalinga has passed an ordinance, making it unlawful therein for the keeper of any saloon or other place where intoxicating liquors are sold, to have in, or connected with their places of business any card rooms out of view of the public.

The city council of Riverside has granted permits to nine drug stores and two hotels to sell liquor. These permits will take the place of old ones which have expired. Under the new license, druggists agree not to sell beer, not to keep liquors on ice, not to sell nor bottle four and eight ounce bottles, and not to sell liquor to habitual drunkards.

Fire of incendiary origin caused the destruction on July 4 of the bottling works and storage plant of the Wieland Brewing Company at No. 113-115 South Alameda street, Los Angeles. The large two-story frame structure made a spectacular blaze which drew crowds from all parts of the city to view a Fourth of July spectacle which city ordinances could not stop. Prompt work by the fire department kept the flames from spreading, but the structure in which the blaze started was wrecked by fire and water. The loss of the building and contents is estimated at $4,500.

Detectives are working on the theory that there was a conspiracy among the union strikers to start fires in several brewing plants, but the fire bugs are supposed to have been balked by the vigilance of watchmen.

Kentucky Going Wet Again

FOLLOWING the signal victory of the Model License League over the "drys" in Bowling Green, Ky., another significant battle has been won in Carrollton, Ky., which went wet by 84 votes. The drys were absolutely certain of making that aristocratic town dry, but it transpires that people are turning to higher license and regulation, as against local option or prohibition.

At Vallejo the lodge of the Knights of the Royal Arch went on record as loyal and public-spirited citizens by subscribing $1,000 to the Eagles Fourth of July celebration. The Royal Arch appointed its own committee and did its own collecting with the above satisfactory result.

At the local option elections held in Mendocino county at the end of June six precincts out of the ten went dry. The precincts that voted against the saloons were Fish Rock, Big River, Caspar, Comptche, Round Valley and Twin Rock. Those that approve of saloons are Sanel, 95 to 49; Long Valley, 44 to 33; Gualala, 20 to 11, and Westport.

A sound of rejoicing comes from Salinas, a city with sufficient sense and public spirit to give the demented prohibitionists a wide berth. On July 1 the city coffers were enriched to the extent of $6,850, the amount collected from liquor dealers under the new license ordinance. The city is growing, doing a good business, and because of the wise course pursued, has money in its treasury.

As Lodi saloons are closed on Sunday an attack was made upon the Catawba club of that city, whose members were able to get a drink if they felt so inclined. The matter has been amicably settled by the club promising to close its bar on that day. President of the club, Joe Moran, said: "Just as soon as we found out that there was a sentiment against us selling liquor on Sundays, we gave our ready consent to stop doing so. There was no argument whatever."

A dispatch from Stockton, dated July 7, states that the board of directors of the Stockton Hotel, transferred the lease on that hostelry today to Henry Barker, who, for some months past, has been managing the Hotel St. Mark in Oakland.

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1871 GATO 1871
CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR
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Vineyard and Cellar

Sonoma To Be Banner Wine Country.

A RECENT dispatch from Santa Rosa states that Sonoma county has ranked second in the importance and acreage of its viticultural interests for many years past, and with each succeeding year is coming nearer to ousting Fresno from the first position in this regard. Annually greater acreages are set out to vines, and this expanding of the industry here will probably give Sonoma county the lead over its opponent for first honors this fall. All of the new stock planted is of the resistant variety, and the acreage planted to this stock is greater than in any other county of the state. At the present time three large wineries are under construction in Northern Sonoma county to handle the mammoth vintage expected this fall. One of these wineries is one on the Spruse Vaughn ranch, another on the Strode ranch and the third on the Stuart ranch. These places are all in the vicinity of Geyserville, which is the center of one of the best wine-producing sections of the state.

Most of the wines produced in Sonoma county are dry wines, but a considerable quantity of sweet wines are also manufactured annually. The largest dry wine vineyards in the state are those owned by the Italian Swiss Agricultural Colony, at Asti, which is only a few miles north of Geyserville.

NOTES

Articles of incorporation of the Las Palomas winery, which is being built by M. F. Tarpey, were filed recently with the county clerk. The new winery is to be known as the Las Palomas Winery and Distillery and will have a capitalization of $200,000. Of this sum $300 has been subscribed in equal shares by M. F. Tarpey, A. B. Tarpey and T. Z. Brazill. It is expected that the winery will be completed by September 1, in time to handle the vintage this year.

The winery when completed will be the only re-enforced concrete building of its kind outside of the California Wine Association's buildings at Winehaven. It will be the only re-enforced concrete building of any size in the San Joaquin valley. It will be the largest winery in Fresno county, not excepting Las Palmas, Wahtoke, and Calwa.

We learn from Yuba City that grape shipments, especially of Thompson's seedless, will be heavy from that district, although some growers report the crop not as heavy as usual. The trouble in marketing the crop of raisins last season has caused a slump in the price of green grapes by those who purchase to make raisins, and quite a few contracts have been closed at from $10 to $12 per ton. Last year from $16 to $20 was the ruling price.

The Mirande estate is about to move its winery out of the district governed by the Pomona ordinances for limiting the sale of vinous products, to a new site just over the city and county line, where the supervisors of San Bernardino have control, and the wine business can be legally conducted.

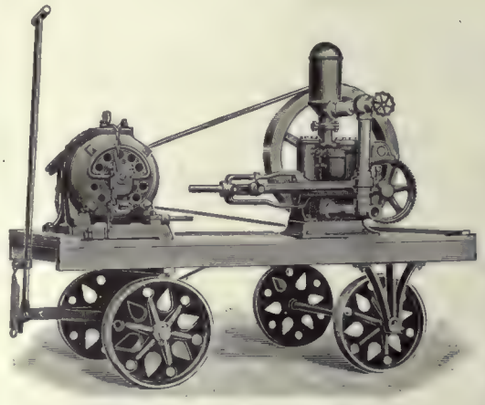
Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Olson Winery Company of Fresno with authorized capital of $50,000 in 5,000 shares and $26,020 subscribed in the following lots: Augusta E. Olson, 950; Albert J. Olson, 700; A. E. Olson, 950, and A. Bronge and Jacob U. Johnson one share each.

W. A. Veith has begun work on a new winery, situated a mile and a half north of the old Helm place north of Scandinavian Colony, Fresno county. The winery will be completed in time for this season's work, and will have a crushing capacity of 6,000 tons of grapes this fall.

Importers of liquors should take warning that ignorance of the law will no longer be accepted by the treasury department as an excuse for noncompliance with the new act requiring that all importations of liquor must be stamped not only with the destination and country of origin, but also with the number of packages or bottles and full name of the exporter. The law means a practical revision of all labels of foreign exporters.

Chino, not content with putting its saloons out of business, is now about to close its winery. The excuse made is that the Mexican part of the population drink much wine, create disturbances and keep constable and justice of the peace busy.

We learn from Hockton that some fifty men have been rushing work at the El Pinal winery in an effort to complete at an early date the new wine cellars which will take the place of those destroyed by fire last autumn. The cellars will have a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons and a total dimension of 269x212 feet. The distillery building will cover a ground space of 150x150 feet.



Goulds Pyramid Pump and Electric Motor
Mounted on Truck for Wine Cellar

Goulds Pyramid Pump and Electric Motor

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This Pump and Motor complete, as per cut, is especially constructed for Wine Cellar use, being self contained and mounted on a neat truck. Can be used in any part of cellar. The electric motor is easily attached to the electric wire by means of electric cord. During the past year we have sold a large number of these Pumps fitted up in this manner and they have given the very best of results. This outfit can be used for pumping water or any other liquids. Pump has a brass-lined cylinder and brass valves. We are prepared to furnish these outfits with Motor, Pump, Truck, Relief Valve and everything complete as illustrated in cut, ready for use, and with the following capacities: 1000, 1500, 2500, 4000 gallons per hour. WRITE FOR PRICES.



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Of great compactness and power, for use in WINE CELLARS for pumping from one tank into another. The cylinders of our iron pumps are brass lined, the piston rod, valves and valve seats are brass. Our all brass pumps are made entirely of brass, with the exception of the lever.

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San Francisco, Cal.

Lankershim claims the Toluca Winery, of which Henry Brechtel & Sons are proprietors, as one of its principal industries. A number of improvements have been made in preparation for handling this year's vintage.

We note the removal of that old-established firm of Toulouse & Delorieux from 489 Eighth Street to more commodious premises at 411 Sixth Street. This firm is well known to the trade for its excellent workmanship in all machinery suited for wineries and distilleries. Its work, its materials and its prices have stood the test of time, and can be depended upon. Its removal nearer the business center should certainly prove beneficial.

It was confidently predicted by winemen at Fresno early in July, that grape prices will reach $10 a ton before the end of the coming season. The gentlemen in question attended a meeting of the directors of the California Independent Wineries called to consider aggressive activities of the Anti-Saloon league. The wineries are prepared to fight the prohibition propaganda to a finish, and the sentiment was expressed that the issue had resolved itself into a social and industrial war.

A Lodi, San Joaquin county, dispatch states that Professor W. S. Ballard of the government service is working on the dry rot which affected the table grapes of this section last year. He is at present experimenting on the Towne vineyard, about four miles west of Lodi, and hopes to announce shortly that he has discovered an effective remedy. Last year there was considerable damage done to the Tokays in this section from rot. This disease affects the stem of the grape, and if the professor succeeds in finding a remedy the local Tokays will keep longer and carry much better.

The Sacramento Bee, generally a most dependable paper, publishes a dispatch from Lodi at the end of June, which looks as if the Golden West Winery would eventually be built near that city. It states that the following newly-elected directors of the Golden West Winery Company of Oakland were in Lodi arranging the details of their new winery which is to be constructed in time to handle this season's crop: J. G. Hood of Santa Rosa; E. L. Brosin, J. D. Merritt, H. Davis and C. A. Heimrich of Oakland.

Further, that about $500,000 has been subscribed and the directors are in a position to build the winery immediately and transact the business necessary.

The directors claim they have secured sufficient acreage to assure them enough grapes to make a million gallons of wine, which was the main point in the formation of the company and was therefore necessary before the money would be paid over for the purpose of building and running a winery.

In conclusion the dispatch states: "So far they have not broken faith with the growers in any respect and there appears to be no cause to believe they will not carry out their contract to the letter.

Dr. Wiley on "Cognac Type"

A MEMBER of the Allied Grape and Wine Industries submitted for the information of the brandy makers the following opinion, given by the United States Department of Agriculture, at Washington. This is a notable letter because it is the first time that an opinion has been given out by the Department on this matter:

"There is no type of Cognac brandy, the term 'Cognac' being restricted by the law of the French government to brandy made in a certain region. Under our trade agreement with France, in which we undertook to respect its trade marks and geographic rights, we could not permit in this country the term 'Cognac' or 'Cognac type' on brandy manufactured in the United States. Moreover the label bears the word 'blend' in very small type and does not come within the law which requires not only that the word 'blend' be used, but it must be so labeled to show that it is a blend, viz., a mixture of like substances.

Respectfully,

(Signed) J. W. WILEY,
Chairman.

Medford, Oregon, is about to have another daily paper, to be known as the Medford Sun, and we understand that as long as it continues to shine, it will be to "dry" up Medford and vicinity, as it professes prohibition principles. May it be soon eclipsed.

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LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

Oregon News

A SALEM, Oregon, dispatch states than on July 1st two initiative measures were filed with the Secretary of State by the Prohibition party, making the number of initiative petitions on file 23. The two proposed measures just received are almost identical in effect, but one provides for a constitutional amendment and the other is a bill to make that amendment operative.

The proposed amendment would prohibit on and after July 1, 1911, the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquor in the State of Oregon save for medicinal, scientific, sacramental or mechanical purposes and to keep in effect all existing laws for procedure and punishment of unlawful sale and possession or disposal of intoxicating liquor, unless otherwise provided.

Both the petition for the bill and for the amendment carry over 16,000 signatures.

A Finish Fight in Oregon.

PROHIBITIONISTS have planned to make Multnomah county campaign battle ground in the movement to obtain state-wide prohibition. Samuel Connel, well-known banker and business man, has been elected president of the "Oregon dry" campaign committee for Portland and Multnomah county and will lead the prohibition hosts in the fight to make the state saloonless at the polls November 8th.

The Portland, Oregon, Oregonian says: "It is recognized by the Prohibitionists, who, in this campaign, comprise every temperance organization in existence here, that the battle-ground of the fight is in Portland and Multnomah county. They are therefore planning to make a thorough campaign."

Give It To 'Em.

PLANS for combating the monster parade of Prohibition forces in Portland, proposed as a feature of the "state-wide" movement, have been devised by the liquor dealers. It has been practically decided, it is said, that the liquor dealers and brewers shall take note of the business men or business interests represented in the parade and withdraw their custom from those who participate. The liquor dealers voice the argument that all who participate in the parade are engaged in a movement to destroy the business of the liquor men and that it is no more than fair that the latter should make reprisals on the paraders.

This form of boycott is to be carried out all over the state, but more particularly in Portland, to which city prohibition would inflict untold injury.

The town council of Redmond, Ore., is looking forward to run that town on the license fees obtainable from the "near-beer" joints, which for this purpose have been raised to $400 a year. It is estimated that a revenue of $2,000 a year will be produced from this source.

It is proposed to construct a new brewery at Las Vegas, Nev. Capital is available for the new enterprise, which is only waiting for a favorable report upon the quality of the water. It is to be known as "Vegas Brewery" and the promoters of the enterprise are Hugo Harding of New York, Charles Morris of Los Angeles and Tony Schwebig and Robert [illegible] of Las Vegas.

World Vintage Returns Decreased.

ACCORDING to the following statistics, transmitted by Consul Percival Gassett, of Jerez dela Frontero, as published by Le Moniteur Vinicole, there was a decrease of 516,188,222 gallons in the output of the wine-producing countries during 1909 as compared with 1908:

Country.	1908. Gallons.	1909. Gallons.
United States	39,600,000	33,000,000
Algeria	171,682,148	181,031,818
Argentina	27,500,000	24,200,000
Australia	4,400,000	3,130,600
Austria	136,400,000	99,000,000
Azores, Canary and Madeira Islands	2,860,000	2,640,000
Bolivia	704,000	660,000
Brazil	9,020,000	8,800,000
Bulgaria	63,800,000	26,400,000
Cape of Good Hope	4,950,000	3,445,200
Chile	52,800,000	50,600,000
Corsica	6,445,450	5,864,210
Germany	50,600,000	41,800,000
Greece	39,600,000	48,400,000
Hungary	121,000,000	42,350,000
Italy	1,138,472,720	910,756,000
Luxemburg	2,640,000	2,398,000
Mexico	286,000	242,000
Peru	2,266,000	2,222,000
Portugal	85,800,000	68,200,000
Roumania	48,400,000	37,400,000
Russia	61,600,000	52,800,000
Servia	10,560,000	14,300,000
Spain	407,455,774	324,894,042
Switzerland	26,400,000	22,220,000
Tunis	6,556,000	1,544,000
Turkey and Cyprus	39,600,000	33,000,000
Uruguay	2,310,000	2,222,000
Total	2,563,708,092	2,047,519,870

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Correspondence

Los Angeles, Cal., July 8, 1910.

Editor Wine and Spirit Review.

Dear Sir:—Knowing how the interests of the wine industry always find in your paper a strenuous defender, we take the liberty to call your attention to the enclosed clipping, which we translated for you from a recent issue of a prominent scientific publication in Italy.

In our opinion, it points out quite efficiently the advantage of the wine habit and disposes with undeniable arguments of the erroneous belief so widely spread by the prohibition element that the use of alcohol, even in moderate quantities, is detrimental.

With our kindest regards, we wish to remain,

Yours very truly,

ITALIAN VINEYARD COMPANY,

Per A. ALBERTI.

The article follows:—

We translate from *L'Economista dell'Italia Moderna,* one of the most prominent scientific reviews published in Italy, the following report about some interesting experiments made by Professors Albertoni and Rossi in order to ascertain whether the use of wine is beneficial or prejudicial to health.

The experiments were made upon entire families living in Abruzzi and not previously addicted to wine consumption, by administering to each person one liter (about one-quarter of a gallon) of wine a day without otherwise altering their diet or their way of living.

And the following results were reached:

1st.—That the alcohol contained in wine, if drunk in moderate quantities, especially during the meals, is quite beneficial to the system, that it assimilates nearly all of it and is, through it, enabled to maintain the temperature of the body and to increase its work-producing efficiency.

2nd.—That wine used daily, in moderate quantities, for a continuous period has a beneficial effect also upon the process of digestion inasmuch as it facilitates assimilation of food.

3rd.—That wine, through the little percentage of alcohol contained in it, has the value of regular food, as it keeps up the supply of fat and albuminous substances of the body.

4th.—That the percentage of alcohol which is contained in wine has a direct action as a good stimulant to the nerve system, which action might degenerate into a depressing factor only when wine is used beyond reasonable limits.

5th.—That wine has a beneficial effect upon the blood, as it increases the amount of emoglobine.

6th.—That, altogether, wine is a therapeutic agent of remarkable efficiency.

One Reason for Dull Grade in Bulk Wines

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW:—*Dear Sir*: In regard to my trip east will say I found business as a rule pretty good, only, of course, prices are not what they were a year ago. Still, considering when prices come down the jobber only buys from hand to mouth, the reason is very plain that he expects next month to buy for a cent cheaper. I expect in the fall of the year wines will have a little better demand, but prices will probably be the same.

I found in New Orleans people who drink wines at their meals, who do not believe we can make enough pure wine from our grapes to supply the United States, and they are under the impression that mostly our wines are made from raisins. Hence a great many wine-drinkers take to beer and other liquors.

Here I think is a field for the "Allied Grape Growers of California" to increase the demand by a little advertising and explanation, and if need be to display in the shows views of our vineyards to the public to teach them that we can produce enough wine for all the United States and for other countries as well.

After two weeks in New Orleans I went to St. Louis, Mo., and found things there not what they could be in the wine line. I find that there are many wine drinkers, but as they are not working now on account of the coal strike in all the states of the Middle West, very little of our California wines are used at present, for the reason that all these working people are idle and will be until the strike is settled. Hence cannot buy our wines. I am informed that there are about 300,000 people on strike, and about 75 per cent are foreigners and all are consumers of wines, principally Italians, French, Germans, Swedes, Greeks and others, mostly with families. If these people were working they would consume, say a quart a day per man, and say at a low estimate that 200,000 consumed this much, it would be 50,000 gallons a day or 1,500,000 a month. No wonder we have a surplus, and with another good fair crop coming, prices had to fall to what they are.

On my trip I went through twelve states of the union, and, while I visited a great many cities, and found some nice territory and beautiful landscapes, I could not go back on California. We have the climate and the best part of the country to live in.

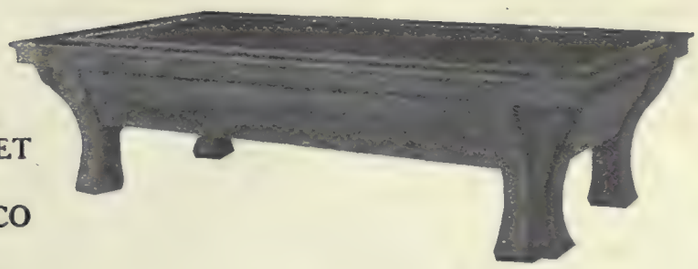
I am yours truly,

JOHN A. COROTTO.

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TEL. SUTTER 333

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES---BAR FIXTURES---BOWLING ALLEYS AND SUPPLIES

Allied Industries Swell Exhibit

THE Allied Industries of grape growing and wine making must have had an inspiration when they decided to open a permanent exhibition in the Association's rooms in the Russ Building. While it was some time before the new undertaking took shape, now that it has been thoroughly established it has caught on, not only with growers and makers, but with all the many allied industries in California in connection with the cultivation of the grape.

Last month when the REVIEW gave a list of exhibitors, by a clerical error the name of the Rosenblatt Company was omitted. It should be stated that this well known firm is not only an exhibitor, but also very earnest in its efforts to secure the success of the new departure. So much so, indeed, that Arthur Rosenblatt, who has just returned from Europe, has loaned the exhibition a large and valuable painting fully in touch with its surroundings. It depicts a trellised grape arbor with landscape in the distance. In the arbor are grapes strewn upon a table and others contained in an artistic jardiniere. These are tastefully arranged and well painted, representing, it is said, all varieties of grapes grown in Italy. Mr. Rosenblatt purchased this picture in Rome and in its present position it carries $1,000 insurance.

Two handsome exhibits have been recently installed, one by the Italian Vineyard Company of Los Angeles and the other by the E. G. Lyons & Raas Company. The output of the Italian Vineyard Company is well known to the trade for its variety and excellence, and it is with pleasure that we record the fact that this southern vineyard company has taken the place it so well deserves among the northern wineries.

As to the E. G. Lyons & Raas Company, it makes a fine and extensive display of wines, cordials and fruit juices and other California products that this company has done so much to advertise throughout the world, and to handle which the vast new warehouse of the company became necessary. The public should certainly visit the exhibition, as it is truly characteristic of the State and ought to be one of the show places of San Francisco.

As to the allied trades there is also a fine display recently installed. L. Wagner & Sons, a firm well known in the winery, brewery and distillery business for their excellent copper work, have on exhibition a handsome hammered copper wine filter capable of handling 2,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. This filter has received careful consideration and is believed to be a perfect utensil for the purposes for which it is intended. Wagner & Sons intend to change their exhibit from time to time, so as to educate the makers in the various utensils and machinery manufactured by them for winery purposes.

At present the output of the Occidental Supply Company is only partially represented by well chosen, designed and executed labels. This house is now doing a very large trade in this line and its display is well worth study. Before long these will be added to by an exhibit of bottles, corks, etc., and the many other wine makers' supplies for which the Occidental Supply Company is so well and favorably known.

The Zellerback Company, which never misses a legitimate chance to advertise its wares, is on hand with specimens of its "Semper Idem" filter paper. There can be no doubt that the company by joining the growers and wine men in their undertaking will make many friends, and that much business will filter through its present exhibit in the direction of the large wholesale establishment on the corner of Battery and Jackson Street.

The Goodyear Rubber Company is on deck with a display of rubber goods, particularly hose, suitable to use in wineries. The excellence of the material and manufacture of the several lines, bearing the brand of this long established house, is well known. We might mention in the hose supplied—"Gold Seal, Wine and Brewers," "Gold Seal 1872," "Obelisk Brand" rubber lined cotton hose. All of these brands have been long tried and found of great merit, and we are glad to find the Goodyear Rubber Company's goods exhibited where they will do the most good.

The San Francisco Sulphur Company, with factory and warehouse on Bay and Dupont streets, in this city, make an interesting exhibit of flour, stick and lump sulphur of various brands. In all cases where sulphur is used by vineyardists, wine makers or fruit dryers, a careful examination of this company's exhibit is advised, as there can be no doubt that it is prepared to supply sulphur of all kinds and the finest quality.

The Carl Cooperage Company is on hand with a display of small fancy barrels for bar and buffet use. These have attracted considerable attention of dealers in the retail trade, as not only useful but ornamental as bar furniture. The workmanship exhibited shows that the Carl Company is not behind any competitor in either quality of material or workmanship. Recently the head of one of these casks together with a miniature bung starter was presented by the company—E. C. Prieber making suitable remarks on the occasion—to President Busse. The latter gentleman now uses the bung starter as a gavel at all meetings of the Allied Industries, enforcing order with a resounding whack on the barrel head.

Another exhibit which claims public attention is that of the Herbert, Vogel & Marks Company, tank builders. A special feature of the company's display is a miniature 40,000-gallon tank upon an Ellis foundation. In its entirety the showing made by this company illustrates clearly the high class of tankage and cooperage made by it and proves that by such exhibits the vintner has no one to blame but himself if his winery is not furnished with most convenient and economic utensils and mechanical contrivances best suited to his business.

Niernan & Lefkovitz, bottle dealers, are represented at present by cut glass jars well worthy of mention, and we understand that in the near future this firm will be represented by a fine array of glassware, bottles, etc.

Last but by no means least, the Theodore Gier Co. has rented an office at the headquarters of the Allied Industries in the Russ Building. They are the first "outsiders" to take advantage of the conveniences offered, and to their credit be it said that both as growers and wine makers they are generally first to appreciate a good thing and make use of it. It is believed by Secretary Lamborn that the Gier Company will act the part of bellwether and lead the balance of the flock home to headquarters where every convenience will be afforded those country members who avail themselves of the opportunity of locating there.

And Secretary Lamborn? Well, he is as happy as a clam at high tide, seeing the entire undertaking become more popular day by day, affairs traveling along the right road to complete success, and the offices and exhibition room filling up apace. The only question bothering him is the ultimate need of larger premises to accommodate the wants of members.

A dispatch from Stockton states that a denatured alcohol plant is soon to be added to local industries, and the scene of its operations will be the delta region west of Stockton. Secretary J. M. Eddy of the chamber of commerce recently held a conference in San Francisco with those interested in the establishment of the plant, and as a result of the meeting Stockton has gained a new industry. The plant will be of the German type, and will be designed to utilize waste products, particularly potato culls.

Harmful Medicated Soft Drinks

IT is a proven fact that in those sections of the United States where prohibition is most strictly enforced the sale of patent medicines and medicated soft drinks is greatest. Teetotalers will not drink liquors of any kind, but they find Peruna, Ayre's Sarsaparilla and other "tonics" which contain liquor as one of their ingredients very beneficial. We wish that all the anti-saloon and prohibition followers might read the latest report of the United States Bureau of Chemistry relative to the dangerous qualities of many soft drinks, patent medicines, and "pick-me-ups," sold at corner groceries and drug stores It would surely prove an eye-opener and make them realize how inconsistent they have been and what chances they are taking.

The list of products shown to be harmful ranges from cough lozenges to horrible prescriptions given by physicians and sanitariums in their so-called "treatments" for the drug and liquor habits.

Those who escape being poisoned outright by many of these preparations are subjected to the danger of acquiring the habit of taking opiates, and thus thousands of dope fiends are created.

The report in question is written by L. F. Kebler, chief of the Division of Drugs, of the Bureau of Chemistry. It is entitled "Habit Forming Agents, Their Indiscriminate Sale and Use, a Menace to the Public Welfare." Dr. Kebler says:

"It is well known that parents, as a rule, withhold tea and coffee from their children, but having no knowledge of the presence of cocaine, caffeine or other deleterious agents in soft drinks they unwittingly permit their children to be harmed by their use. Manufacturers of drinks of this class, containing cocaine, have been successfully prosecuted, for example, koca nola, celery cola, wiseola, Pillsbury's koke, kola-ade, kos-kola, cafe-coca and koke."

Among "cough and cold remedies" Dr. Kebler names the following as containing one or more habit-forming drugs:

Acker's English Remedy (chloroform).

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam (heroin hydrochlorid).

Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup (morphine).

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup (morphine, later codein).

Dr. Fenner's Cough-Cold Syrup (morphine).

Jackson's Magic Balsam (chloroform and morphine).

Kohler's One-Night Cough Cure (morphine sulphate, chloroform and cannabis indica).

Von Totta's Cough Pectoral (morphine and chloroform).

Dr. Kebler then says that the same habit-forming agents are offered to the public in the form of confections under such names as cough lozenges and pastilles, and cites these as examples:

Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne Cough Lozenges (chloroform and ether).

Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne Pastilles (morphine, cholo-form and ether).

Pastilles Paneraj (morphine and codein).

So drug addictions are formed and nourished. Then, according to Mr. Kebler, arises the opportunity to "treat" the habits thus established. He writes:

"In most instances these treatments contain the very drug or drugs for which the treatment is advertised and sold.

"For example, one physician furnished a treatment to a supposed morphine addict containing, according to his own statement, 22 grains of morphine to the fluid ounce, and in addition four minims of fluid extract of cannabis indica in the same amount."

From this careful summary, the prohibitionists ought to admit that there is less danger, for example, in using our pure California wines than taking chances with patent medicines that contain the strongest drugs known to science.

Taboo on Vile Liquors in Hawaii.

THE Honolulu T. H. Commercial Advertiser of July 1st commends the action of license commissioners in placing their seal of disapproval upon various brands of rot-gut which will have to be shipped out of the country. The paper quoted says:

"Hawaii is going to have a new export very shortly. A part of the export will be of goods 'manufactured in Hawaii' and a part of it will be goods going back to the mainland to a public that appreciates it better than Hawaiians. The export will consist of phoney booze, adulterated whisky, imitation gin, near-wine and such other choice vintages as have come under the official ban.

"For the past several days the saloonkeepers have been busy ridding their shelves of these imitation rot-guts and having them trucked back to the wholesalers and the manufacturers. A good many wagonloads have been delivered and it is unlikely that any of the licensed barrooms of the city will contain a bottle or a keg of any of the tabooed liquors when they open up for 'business' this July morning.

"The license commissioners have done the proper thing and have placed the stamp of prohibition on the quicker-killing drinks. Every wholesaler in Oahu, Maui and Kauai has been ordered to clean out his stock and every retailer has been ordered to so label his phoney brands as to make their poisonous properties plain. The saloons, therefore, are dumping back on the wholesalers, who have no public ground to dump on and must export."

BENJ. S. DONAHUE, President PHONE KEARNY 204

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Hawaiians Bury Prohibition

RECENTLY Charles Rogers, an Hawaiian, thus discussed the prohibition movement in that territory: "The question of prohibiting the manufacture or sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in the Hawaiian islands will come up at a general election to be held on July 26th. It is not claimed by the proponents of the measure that the importation of alcoholic beverages can be prevented, but only the sale and manufacture in the territory. So long as the United States Government, by the collection of a customs duty and internal revenue tax, recognizes the liquor traffic as a legitimate business between states and territories, to prohibit the importation would be an interference with interstate or interterritorial trade that would not be tolerated. This is conceded by the proponents of the prohibition act.

The passage of the act, then, would leave the territory in a situation where liquors could be imported, but not manufactured or sold. The result of such an arrangement would be that the residents who could import would become consumers, while the residents who could not import would perforce, become non-consumers. The act, if it passed, would partake of the nature of class legislation, granting the right to consume to the wealthy who could import and taking away the right to consume from the poor, who could not afford to import.

"To undertake legislation which is obviously directed against a class—and that a large, if poor, class—and the constitutionality of which would be open to question, would require a serious state of affairs, calling for some sort of a remedy, however much it might be at variance with the doctrines of popular and equal government. But no such state of affairs exists in Hawaii.

"It is a matter of great pride to the citizens of Hawaii that the territory is nearly free from crime, and virtually free from crimes of violence. No one in the islands would question this statement, and, in fact, it is a subject of common boast. Moreover, the territory is the richest country, per capita, on the face of the earth. The figures demonstrate this, and they will not be questioned in the islands or outside. These statements being true, the two principal consequences of the liquor traffic, according to the propaganda of the Prohibitionists—crime and poverty—are removed from the consideration of the subject.

"So far as the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks at the present time is concerned, the business is operated under stringent regulations. The regulations are much more strict than they are in the Pacific Coast states, and even more strict than they are in New York and some of the New England States, where puritanical traditions have not been lived down.

The trade is under the direct jurisdiction of the board of excise commissioners, which is an active and effective body. Saloons are compelled to close between the hours of 11:30 p. m. and 6 a. m. and on Sundays. This regulation does not apply to clubs, which further strengthens the assertion made in a preceding paragraph that added restrictions will tend to remove from the poor the opportunity to obtain alcoholic beverages, while permitting the wealthy to indulge at their pleasure.

The regulations also provide that any saloonkeeper who sells liquor to a drunken man is in danger of losing his license. The result is that there is little intoxication and almost no public intoxication. From these facts it would seem that the liquor traffic is in such an excellent condition that it need not be prohibited or even further restricted, for its actual prohibition would not be possible.

The Hawaiian islands live from two sources, the chief of which is the sugar industry. Next to this in importance comes the tourist trade. So far as climate and scenery go, no country in the world can compare with the islands as a winter resort. About $5,000,000 have been invested in hotels and automobile and stage lines for the accommodation of this trade. Hundreds of people live by catering to this trade, and the tourists annually spend thousands of dollars with the merchants of Honolulu and other cities. A large part of the income of the railroads and steamship companies comes from the tourist trade.

"There is no question but what the passage of a prohibition act would tend to discourage this trade. Tourists as a class are proverbially convivial. They have money and the very fact that they are tourists indicates that they enjoy spending money. Hawaii is a warm country where cooling and refreshing drinks are in demand, especially by the tourist class. The restrictions imposed at present do not amount to a hardship on this class, but the proposed prohibition measure would certainly not advertise Hawaii to the traveling public as a desirable outing resort.

There are still other considerations of a less public nature, but important to many individual interests. The trade of the islands with the mainland in alcoholic drinks, especially beer, is large and lucrative to the carriers. The local investments in breweries and distilleries is large and growing. This trade and these investments would be wiped out by the proposed measure, as would be the means of livelihood of the thousands who depend upon them."

LATER.

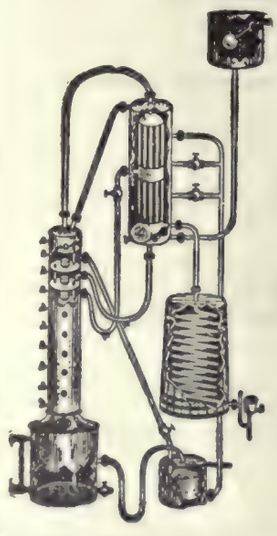
HONOLULU, July 26.—In the special election ordered by Congress to determine whether the Hawaiian islands shall become "dry" and the importation of all liquor prohibited, the "wets" won in Honolulu today by a vote of 3,833 to 915. Returns from other parts of this and other islands have not yet been received, but are expected to add to the majority of the "wets."

After but a week's illness, John Mawrer, president and general manager of the Consumers' Brewing Company, and also interested in the Reno Brewing Company, recently died at Reno, Nev. He was a public-spirited man, and liked and respected wherever known. Deceased was born in Wisconsin of German parents. He was about 42 years of age.

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This Clergyman no Hypocrite

A PROMINENT Episcopalian, the Rev. L. R. S. Ferguson, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, St. Paul, Minn., some time back denounced the prohibition movement from the pulpit. While not denying that much crime and a great deal of suffering and distress is directly traceable to the abuse of liquor, and the crying need of reform in the methods of the American saloon as at present conducted, the reverend gentleman declared that after a careful consideration of the question he was forced to the conclusion that the reforms that are needed, and the reforms that will be lasting, cannot be worked out by means of intemperate and intolerant utterances of fanatical reformers, nor by the trickery of politicians. Men cannot be made good by law."

The speaker went on as follows:

"The cry at this time is for county option. Is county option reasonable? Is it fair? A county may have five towns or villages within its limits. Is it reasonable to concede, to the rural population, the right to enact laws for the government of the urban population?

"To what extent is the rural population affected by excessive use of liquors? Let us be fair. How many blind-piggers or unscrupulous druggists are found out in the farming districts? It is the town or village that has those great evils to contend with. I would rather see the restriction and regulation of the liquor traffic by the enforcement of the existing laws than the elimination of the place where it is sold, in the wake of which must follow lawlessness and disorder. I believe in individuality. Men, with rare exceptions, have great respect for the good, true and beautiful, but they are made to appreciate these things through moral suasion and not by law.

"A political organization known as the Anti-Saloon league is just now endeavoring to make use of the temperance sentiment which prevails in all the churches and to make that sentiment a source of political power. For several years they have been draining the funds of the church to aid them in what they represent to be 'temperance reform.' Their appeals for contribution are shrewdly managed. This year they collected nearly $170,000 in this state.

"They send speakers into the churches, who make long speeches upon the evils of intemperance; who picture in gloomy colors the old, old story of the pale-faced wife and meager children in the drunkard's home. And when they have aroused the emotions of their audience almost to the point of hysteria they tell of the good work being done by the league and how it is succeeding in making men moral by means of legislative enactments and the club of a policeman."

In conclusion the pastor declared, "To be true in its exalted purpose, the church must retain its moral force. It can never league itself to political organizations."

Heavy Imports of Spanish and Portuguese Wines

BY referring to the table of importations that appears elsewhere in this issue, there will be noted the tremendous quantity of sherry, Tarragonas and ports that arrived during the past month. There were received at the port of New York over 326,000 gallons and over 4,700 cases of sherry, which brings the total importations of these wines, for the first six months of this year, in excess of 745,000 gallons and 9,400 cases. Of Tarragonas there arrived 55,142 gallons, making a total for the same period 170,513 gallons. Of Oporto ports, there reached New York, during the month of June, 72,765 gallons, making the sum total of 158,376 gallons shipped to New York from January 1 to July 1.

Of course it is well known that this abnormal condition is due to the fact that the rate of duty on these wines will be increased twenty-five cents a gallon on August 7, and in order to take advantage of the old duty we look forward to heavy shipments during the month of July.—Bonfort, July 10.

At Republic, Wash., on July 16th, the local option election was decided in favor of licensed saloons by a vote of 171 to 82.

Advices from Napa State that the case of Mrs. Hottie Gibbs of Yountville, charged with violating the state law by selling liquor within a mile and a half of the Veterans' Home, was heard before Justice Gildersleeve. She was sentenced to pay a fine of $400, or spend 100 days in the county jail.

Police Commissioner Topham of Los Angeles censures the city council for the delay in passing the new liquor ordinance, particularly that part of it fixing a license and regulating the so-called social clubs. At a recent meeting of the commission he said "The social club situation is a disgrace to this city. I have a list of about 200 of these so-called clubs. These places are nothing but blind pigs, that sell liquor indiscriminately without paying any license fee for the privilege and without any kind of regulation."

A New York telegram, dated July 2nd, states that big importations of wines and liquors are expected between the present date and August 7th, when the reciprocal agreement between the United States and Italy, Spain, Portugal and The Netherlands will be terminated and the present low tariff abrogated. Then the new duties on Italian wines will be advanced from 35c to 45c a gallon, Spanish wines from 35c to 60c, and the various grades of gins from $1.75 to $2.60 a gallon.

All regular line steamships now on the way to this port or loading in countries affected by the new tariff will bring large shipments of wines and liquors, as the importers have ordered vast quantities to be delivered here before the expiration of the treaty.

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THE RAMRODDERS

HERE is a book that every liquor dealer will want to read —The Ramrodders, by Holman Day—not only because it is a rattling good story, but because, scattered throughout the book like raisins in a pudding, are many pertinent truths and witty observations on prohibition and the liquor question.

In this book we find a really interesting political novel because it appeals to all classes of readers and not to politicians alone.

It is vitally interesting because the characters are real men and women, and the sentiment that pervades the story is so American, so genuine and sincere that it touches the heart.

The title of the novel—"The Ramrodders"—is a term used to denote the people who expect to reform human nature through legislation, the bigots and zealots, who, by ultra-fanaticism, injure whatever cause they may espouse. These are called "ramrodders," whatever side they may be on.

And to this class belong the prohibitionists. Indeed, the name was especially invented for this class of people, for in the early days of the Maine prohibition movement the term "ramrodders" was applied to the extremists in the agitation.

The story is full of vitality and an original vein of humor, hearty and unforced. Mr. Day writes from a fund of knowledge and shirks no valuable detail that makes his story of a political career as real and vital as human life.

As a character study the portrayal of Thelismer Thornton, "the easy boss," is a masterpiece. We think of him as a real man who stands head and shoulders above most of the men in fiction. Though he is a man of action rather than of words, when he talks, his sayings are pithy and worth listening to.

His expressions are refreshingly original: "There are folks suspicious enough to accuse St. Peter of starting Lent and ticking off Fridays from the meat business simply because he was in the fish business;" and, "you'd have stood about as much chance as a worsted dog chasing an asbestos cat through hell."

Thelismer Thornton is the undisputed political boss of a certain district in northern Maine, and is known as "the Duke of Fort Canibas." He is portrayed in a realistic manner as a man among men, and in spite of his faults, he always commands our respect and appeals to all that is most American in our sympathies. Sane and good-humored, with a picturesque vocabulary, a master in the political game, we cannot help liking him, no matter how we may regard his methods.

He has dominated the North country for years when the reform wave comes and he is shrewd enough to see its danger. The State Senator says to him: "They're calling it reform, but I tell you * * * there's big money and big men sitting back in the dark and rubbing the ears of these prohibition pussies and tom-cats."

Thornton takes a hand in the State campaign, forces the nomination of his grandson to the State Legislature by an unexpected coup; and knowing that the candidate for governor is weak, he takes his grandson with him and induces General Waymouth, a veteran in State politics, high in character and reputation, to become the party's candidate. A scheme is formed to stampede the convention in his favor, but when it comes to a declaration of principles, the general takes matters in his own hands by his determination to enforce the prohibition law so rigidly that it will be repealed. Thornton deserts him, but the general goes ahead on his own account, and with the aid of Thornton's grandson, a manly young fellow, he wins the election.

Thornton says to his grandson: "The Governor of this State hasn't anything to do with enforcing the prohibition law. When the W. C. T. U. converted old Governor Levitt * * * he tried it on. And the only thing he found he could do was to issue a proclamation to the sheriffs to do their duty. The most of them framed it and hung it in their offices, it was too good a joke to keep hid."

General Waymouth says of prohibition: "We have one solemn law in our Constitution that is made our own political football and the laughing stock of the nation. We forbid the sale of liquor. Look at that saloon we are passing at this moment! It is a law that affects nearly every person in our State—comes near to every one, directly or indirectly. The manner of its breaking publicly, and protected by politics, has bred disrespect for all law in the boys who are growing up, and they are the ones who will run our State when we oldsters are gone * * * I don't believe in the prohibitory principle as applied to the liquor question. It hasn't the right spirit behind it—it is invoked by bigots and fanatics who refuse helpful compromise. But it's a law—our law!"

Some one calls the general's attention to some reformers by saying: "Those are the men who are holding themselves up as examples for all the rest of men to follow. Every one else is a rummy and a hellion, according to their ranking."

"As bad an element as the rumsellers themselves," replies the general. "Men of that type."

In another place, he says: "That doesn't mean that I or any other man, or that the prohibitory law, as we have it, or any other mere law, can stop the drinking of liquor in this State. I'm speaking only of the open sale of it. I know perfectly well that my attempt to make men sober by law will fail miserably * * * As I shall enforce the prohibitory law, conditions will be so intolerable in this State that the way will be paved for a common-sense treatment of the liquor question. I shall enforce it in order to show how wrong the prohibitory principles are."

In answer to the bigoted prohibitionist, he says: "In your case and in the case of the kind of fanatics who train with you that word 'prohibition' is simply a fetish—a rally call for a fight. It is you, sir, and such as you, who are holding this State back from real progress. * * * Your kind sat as judges in the Inquisition. Prohibition now offers an opportunity for your bigotry—that's why you cling to it. You cling to it in spite of the fact that it has made more than drunkards—it has made liars and thieves and perjurers and grafters out of men who would not otherwise have been tempted. * * * You don't know what temperance is. Your definition s'anders the word."

This novel is not lacking in romance, for a tender and unhackneyed love story is woven in with the plot. We have not quoted one-half of the clever observations on prohibition, but just enough to whet your appetite for more.

"The Ramrodders," Holman Day; published by Harper Bros., $1.50.

During the month, Roland Martin, of Stonefell, Adelaide South Australia, visited California and inspected many leading vineyards. In company with Theodore Gier and E. C. Prieber Mr. Martin visited Napa vineyards from St. Helena to Calistoga. Before leaving for the East and Europe, he also visited the Sonoma and Fresno districts.

We hear from Fresno that the big ice plant at Calwa is nearly completed, and will probably be running by the time this paper reaches its readers, if not before. It is one of the largest of its kind in the state, and lies between the spur tracks of both Southern Pacific and Santa Fe and will be able to load two trains at a time with record speed, as the latest improvements in ice handling machinery, including several features specially invented to fit local conditions, will be used. The plant is to have a daily manufacturing capacity of 125 tons, a capacity which probably will be doubled next season.

Says Wine Prevents Tuberculosis

AN eminent French scientist argues that while wine is a preventative of tuberculosis, that disease is fostered by the use of beer and spirits. He cites the following figures: In 28 departments of northern France, in which beer and spirits are generally drunk, deaths from consumption number 230 in each 100,000 people, while in other departments, where wine is the favorite drink, the proportion is but 140.

It would appear that while his contention in regard to wine is probably correct, there is no reason to presume that beer, also a fermented liquor, should not be classed in the same category. Neither do we think that spirits can be blamed for the increase of the disease, for we believe that the mortality arising from tuberculosis is no greater, if as great, in Scotland where hardly anything but whisky is drunk than in England where both beer and spirits are consumed.

His argument does not impress us as correct, although his figures may be. It must be remembered that there is a very great difference in climate between the north and south of France, and it is reasonable to suppose that this is the chief factor in the degrees of mortality from the disease named, and that possibly the sunshine in the south is the real foe to tuberculosis.

Plain Talk From Idaho

D. F. O'NEILL, a candidate for governor in Idaho, states that his position on the liquor question is in no wise altered. He recently said:

"I stand for a thorough testing of the present local option law and believe that any attempt by the next legislature to secure state-wide prohibition is not only undesirable from the standpoint of those who earnestly desire to remedy the unquestioned evils of the liquor traffic, but would be political folly for the Republican party. The Republican party made this local option a party measure in Idaho and enacted it into a law, and it is not for me to presume that the party did not comprehend the needs of the state.

"Until the party has had an opportunity to speak in its state platform, I shall stand squarely for a thorough testing of the present local option measure. To abandon this law for any kind of a state-wide prohibition measure, no matter by whom drawn, seems to me would be unwise for the people of Idaho and more than unwise for the Republican party.

Mr. O'Neill closes his remarks by saying "that if the Republican convention should declare for the repeal of the local option law, so confident am I that it is the part of wisdom to give that law a thorough test that I would under such circumstances decline to be a candidate for governor."

THE Wallace, Idaho, Times holds that local option in Idaho is an accomplished fact. It is no longer a campaign issue and those who are seeking to make it such are only using prejudice and sentiment to further their own selfish interests. Therefore, it contends the campaign should not be made on any dead issues.

A local option election was held at Bremerton, Wash., during June, which resulted in a 2 to 1 "wet" victory, the majority for an open town amounting to 281.

At Lodi, the Lodi Fruit Products Company closed down for an indefinite period at the beginning of the month when it finished bottling. All the bottles are full of grape juice, and the supply on hand will last for some time. Several car loads of grape juice have recently been sold and shipped East.

E. L. Barber, a prominent vineyardist of Fresno County, after an exhaustive investigation, reports that the grape and raisin crop thereabouts will be decidedly short this fall. Mildew and other causes are said to have reduced the crop by a third in comparison with last year. The recent warm weather has ripened the grapes rapidly, and the early Thompsons have made their appearance on the local market.

W. J. Eilert, the Fresno brewery man, has prepared a statement of figures showing that the money contributed to that city in licenses constitutes over one-half of all the money derived from business establishments. The Fresno Herald pertinently says: "Incidentally the saloon men are wondering how the city, which is now "broke" so far as meeting its supply expenses is concerned, would have managed to exist had the forty thousand odd dollars contributed by the liquor interests been eliminated last year.

Attorney General Bell of Washington holds that the local option law applies only to the units where the saloons have been voted out of existence. The same official has also given an opinion that the local option law of 1909 does not prohibit the shipping of intoxicating liquors into cities where the councils have voted against the issuance of licenses, but where a vote has never been taken under the local option law.

A letter has been received at Santa Rosa from Charles B. Shaw, president of the Bank of Cloverdale, who is touring Europe, in which he indorses Sbarboro's contention. Speaking of a tour through the great wine-growing sections of Italy, the Sonoma county banker says: "Mr. Sbarboro is right. We traveled throughout Italy, and we found wine drunk freely everywhere and by children. We only saw one intoxicated man on all our travels in Italy, and he was not what you would call bad. Drunkenness is practically unknown."



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Working Out the Pure Food Law

Food Inspection Decision 122. The Labeling of Port and Sherry Wines Produced in the United States

A HEARING was held on March 21, 1910, before the Secretary of Agriculture and the Board of Food and Drug Inspection on the labeling of wines produced in California, which for many years have been known as "California Port" and "California Sherry," respectively.

It is the view of the Department that the terms "Port" and "Sherry" without qualification are properly applied only to the products from Portugal and Spain, respectively, but it is held that domestic ports and sherries are not misbranded if the terms "Port" or "Sherry," as the case may be, are qualified by the name of the State where the wine is produced.

F. L. DUNLAP,
GEO. P. MCCABE,
Board of Food and Drug Inspection.

Approved:
JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.
Washington, D. C., May 31, 1910.

Notice of Judgment No. 361, Food and Drugs Act. Misbranding of Whiskey

ON or about December 15, 1908, Davis & Atkins, of Richmond, Va., shipped from the State of Virginia to the State of Louisiana 11 barrels of whiskey. Analysis of samples of this product made in the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, showed it to be misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report made that the shipment was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General.

In due course a libel was filed against the said 11 barrels of whiskey in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, charging misbranding of the product within the meaning of the act, in that five of the barrels of same were labeled "Feahney's Chief Celebrated Old Whiskey, New Orleans;" two barrels were labeled "Feahney's AAAA Whiskey, P. S., New Orleans;" and four barrels labeled "Original J. Martin Whiskey," which labels were false and misleading because they represented the product to be whiskey, whereas in fact it was a rectified article, compounded with grain distillate, and was not straight whiskey, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture. To this libel the estate of Charles Feahney, New Orleans, La., entered its appearance through F. J. Mangham, its manager, and set up its claim to the product, and the case coming on for final hearing, the court rendered its decree of condemnation and forfeiture, and ordered that the goods be released to the claimant upon the payment of costs and upon giving a bond, to be approved by the court, conditioned that the product would not be disposed of contrary to the laws of the United States.

This case was reported for prosecution and decree rendered prior to the date of issuance of Food Inspection Decision No. 113, relative to the proper labeling of whiskey, which revoked Food Inspection Decisions Nos. 45, 65, 95, and 98.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.
Washington, D. C., May 19, 1910.

Allied Industries Prosper

ACCORDING to Secretary Lamborn the Allied Grape and Wine Industries, which has become more generally known as the "California Wine Exchange," has enjoyed a most strenuous month. He reports that the membership of the Association has been increased by a number of California wineries and the addition of twelve of the allied industries. He says:

"It is expected that when the thirty odd additional allied exhibits are in place showing their phase of the wine industry—from pig iron to rivet and hoop, from the tree to stave and barrel, from the sand to the bottle, from pig lead to the cap, from the cork bark to the cork, together with cream of tartar, sulphur fertilizers, tanks, and machinery exhibits—that everybody interested in the wine industry and the general public will be most anxious to visit and investigate this most important show.

"When a person stops to consider the many ramifications and of the various industries affected and allied with the wine industry, one wonders why heretofore they have not been harnessed, all pulling together, with the idea in view of showing to the general public the magnitude of this great enterprise."

It is reported that it is the ambition of the Allied Grape and Wine Industries, now that they thoroughly appreciate that the 'all-together movement' is a grand success, to establish a bank, to be known as the Grape and Wine Bank of the State of California, to be housed in a building in a most prominent location and adjoining the Exchange and containing the executive offices and display rooms, club rooms and cafe. An institution of this kind can be maintained with a one per cent assessment of the estimated income to the State of California from the wine industry, irrespective of the allied trades, and from this assessment it would have an income of over $250,000 per year. The queer part of this idea is that it has never been exploited and seriously considered heretofore.

With an industry representing as it does nearly $150,000,000 invested, all that is needed is the carrying out of the idea so happily expressed at the bottom of my letter heads, which reads "All together—one object—one voice—from the cutting plant to the wine delivered."

Great Champagne Trade of France

CONSUL WILLIAM BARDEL, of Rheims, furnishes the following statistics covering the sales of champagne, from the champagne district, to all countries, including France, during the ten years ending March 31, 1910, the total sales being compiled from a report of the Rheims-Epernay Chamber of Commerce, and the sales to the United States from the books of the consulate:

Year.	Total sales. Quarts	Sales to United States Quarts	Year.	Total sales. Quarts	Sales to United States Quarts
1901	28,055,045	3,340,740	1906	35,591,135	4,525,8
1902	28,205,440	3,754,948	1907	33,171,395	4,406,5
1903	31,859,158	3,127,796	1908	33,734,618	3,724,5
1904	30,893,655	3,978,384	1909	32,705,338	3,661,8
1905	28,710,799	4,296,432	1910	39,294,526	5,420,3

INTERNAL REVENUE & CUSTOMS RULINGS

(T. D. 1645.)

Pomace wine.

The manufacture or production, or the use in rectification, of so-called "pomace wine," produced from a mash composed of grape cheese, sugar, water, and yeast, forbidden, and collectors will not issue rectifiers' stamps to cover any production containing alcohol thus produced.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., July 14, 1910.

Sir: Replying to a communication relating to the production of so-called "pomace wine," this office, under date of the 7th instant, advised the writer that it would not institute prosecution against persons engaged in the manufacture of such so-called wine, but that collectors would be instructed to refuse to permit the use of the same in the production of compound liquors at rectifying establishments and to decline to issue rectifiers stamps to cover liquor thus produced.

It is advisable to state in this connection that the production of genuine pomace wine is not prohibited by the internal-revenue laws or the regulations promulgated thereunder, and no objection has been made by this office to the manufacture or production of such wine, but the making or production of a so-called pomace wine from a mash composed of grape cheese, sugar, water, and yeast is in violation of law because such a mash is a mash fit for distillation within the meaning of section 3282, United States Revised Statutes, the sugar in the mash being used for the production of alcohol, and such a mash can be made only by a duly authorized person.

The use of such a so-called wine, produced from the mash described in the production of compound liquors, is inconsistent with law because practically all the alcohol contained in the so-called wine is the result of the fermentation of the sugar used in a mash made in violation of law, section 3282, and not from the fermentation of the juice of the grape, and can not, therefore, be used in the process of rectification and the rectified product covered by rectifier's stamps.

You will please see that so-called pomace wine, produced from a mash composed of grape cheese, sugar, water, and yeast is not used in the process of rectification, and that rectifier's stamps are not issued to cover any product containing alcohol produced in this manner, and that persons who are engaged in the manufacture of the so-called wine mentioned, from the mash described, discontinue the practice at once.

Respectfully.

ROYAL E. CABELL, Commissioner.

Mr. B. Bettmann,
Collector First District, Cincinnati, Ohio.

(T. D. 30796—G. A. 7072.)

Leakage of stout.

The second proviso to paragraph 296, tariff act of 1897, prohibiting allowance for breakage, leakage or damage on wines, liquors, cordials or distilled spirits, does not include stout, and for this reason duty can be assessed only on the quantity of this article actually arriving in the United States. Following Hollander & Co., G. A. 5909 (T. D. 26008), and Hollender v. Magone (149 U. S. 586; 13 Sup. Ct. Rep., 932).

United States General Appraisers, New York, July 18, 1910.

In the matter of protests 397276, etc., of C. H. King against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of New York.

Before Board 3 (Waite, Somerville, and Hay, General Appraisers; Hay, G. A., absent).

Somerville, General Appraiser: The merchandise covered by the various protests contained in the appended schedule consists of stout contained in glass bottles. Duty was assessed upon the importations at the rates provided in paragraph 297 of the tariff act of 1897, which reads as follows:

297. Ale, porter, and beer, in bottles or jugs, forty cents per gallon, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs; otherwise than in bottles or jugs, twenty cents per gallon.

The collector in making this assessment declined to make any deduction or allowance for the alleged breakage or leakage of the stout which had taken place in transitu. The importers contend that duty should be assessed only upon the quantity of stout which is shown to have arrived in this country.

Paragraph 296 of Schedule H of said act—Spirits, wines, and other beverages—contains the following proviso:

* * * *And provided further,* That there shall be no constructive or other allowance for breakage, leakage, or damage on wines, liquors, cordials, or distilled spirits.

Stout is defined in the Standard Dictionary as "a strong, very dark porter, brewed from highly kilned hops; also any strong ale or beer."

In the case of Hollander & Co., G. A. 5909 (T. D. 26008), it was held by the Board that this second proviso to said paragraph 296, prohibiting allowance for breakage, leakage, or damage on wines, liquors, cordials, or distilled spirits, did not refer to beer, following the decision of the Supreme Court in Hollender v. Magone (149 U. S., 586; 13 Sup. Ct. Rep., 932).

The usual rule therefore would necessarily apply in this case that duty should be collected only on the quantity of the merchandise actually arriving in the United States. Marriott v. Brune (9 Howard, 619); United States v. Shaw (144 Fed. Rep., 329; 75 C. C. A. Rep., 291, T. D. 27226).

The protests enumerated in the appended schedule A give the number of pints and splits of stout shown by the testimony to have been broken or empty on arrival, so as to constitute a nonimportation. To this extent these protests are sustained, and the collector is instructed to reliquidate the entries accordingly. As to all other merchandise covered by the entries, the protests are overruled.

The protests or certain portions thereof embraced in the appended schedule B, having been formally abandoned by the importers, are accordingly overruled.

(T. D. 30738.)

Labeling of Liquors. Enforcement of Law Relative to Labeling of Liquors Under Section 210 of the Criminal Code, Act of March 4, 1910

Treasury Department, June 29, 1910.

Sir: I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th instant and telegram of the 21st diem., relative to certain packages of liquor not marked in accordance with section 240 of the Criminal Code, act of March 4, 1909.

The said section of law went into effect on January 1, 1910, yet the Department has in no case so far enforced its provi-

sions as to seizure, owing to representations that the requirements were not sufficiently known to importers and shippers, though the records of the Department show that the law was quite generally known both in this country and abroad and published in the foreign press even before it went into effect.

The provisions of said section and the opinion of the Attorney-General as to the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department were published in T. D. 30393 of March 2, 1910, and in order to give further opportunity for the requirements to become known T. D. 30541 was issued April 19, 1910, permitting, for the period of ninety days from March 10, 1910, the relabeling of shipments arriving not properly marked. Moreover, on April 25, 1910, the Department of State addressed a circular letter to all American consuls instructing them to inform foreign shippers in the matter.

In view of the foregoing, ignorance of the law will no longer be accepted as an excuse for noncompliance therewith. However, where you shall be satisfied that the goods were shipped before the shippers could reasonably have learned of the requirements of T. D. 30393 of March 2, 1910, you are authorized to permit the packages to be relabeled under customs supervision at the expense of the importers.

You are instructed to apply the provisions of T. D. 30393 in all other cases. Respectfully,

A. PIATT ANDREW,
Assistant Secretary.

(68774.)
Collector of Customs, New York.

Tests of Phylloxera—Resistant Vines

A COMPREHENSIVE series of tests of resistant vines was commenced at the University Farm, Davis, during the autumn of 1909. They consisted principally in the bench grafting of a large number of our common and promising California vinifera varieties of grapes on a number of the usual and most promising resistant varieties.

These grafts were planted in a nursery where they were being rooted and next year the rooted grafts will be transplanted to ten-acre blocks at Davis and at Fresno, where they will be grown in vineyard form to continue and complete the tests.

The main object of the tests is to determine what are the best stocks for the conditions of soil, climate, and variety in California. They include several series having somewhat different phases of the problem in view.

One series consists of 13 varieties of vinifera, including the table and wine grapes which have shown themselves the most valuable for the different regions of California, grafted on eight varieties of resistants which have shown the most promise of suitability for the same region.

Another series consists of six varieties of vinifera, *viz.*, Burger, Zinfandel, Muscat, Emperor, Cornichon and Sultanina, each grafted on 17 varieties of resistant stock. These vinifera varieties are all of great importance in California and the need of knowing the best stock for each is very pressing.

Another series is especially devoted to the testing of raisin grapes which have been grafted on 10 of the most promising resistants.

For the purposes of these tests, a grafting house, a nursery and a vineyard have been established at the University Farm, where they are available for the inspection of all interested.

During the coming autumn it is proposed to graft a large number of vines in order to give students instruction and practice in the various operations of grafting, callusing and nursery work. Especial attention will be given to the method which was used with excellent results in the work last year of callusing in moss in a warm room.—State University Bulletin, July 5, 1910.

Grim Work of the Anti-Saloon League

TO THE EDITOR. Dear Sir:—The Anti-Saloon League is attempting to make capital out of the Newark, O., tragedy, regardless of the fact that the activity of the Anti-Saloon League was directly responsible for the murder and the lynching.

Prohibition was forced on the city of Newark by the votes of the people in the county outside of the city, acting at the behest of the Anti-Saloon League.

The city did not want prohibition and gave a large majority against it. The result was that the people of Newark did not trouble themselves to see to the enforcement of a law objectionable to themselves.

Officers of the law are not in the habit of enforcing unpopular laws, and it is quite apparent that the Newark officers did not violate the general rule.

Thus, lawlessness was the direct result of the forcing of prohibition on a city that did not want it, and the forcing was done under the county option law which was passed by a Legislature under the lash of the Anti-Saloon League.

The Anti-Saloon League naturally feels that its perpetuation depends on making a show of enforcement of prohibition law and it undertook by force of arms to do in Newark what the people of Newark did not want done, namely the raiding of places where liquor was said to be sold.

In its zeal the Anti-Saloon League used a deadly combination in its work—a foolish boy and a loaded revolver. This combination resulted in a murder and a lynching. Five hundred citizens, all in "good order" according to press reports, watched the lynching, and surely no one will charge that these citizens were all illicit dealers in liquor.

The very evident need is for the adoption of laws that will not infringe upon the rights of local self-government; laws that will have the hearty support of public sentiment and will not require outside aid for enforcement.

Unjust and unpopular laws are creative of lawlessness, and the Anti-Saloon League, however meddlesome and militant, will never be strong enough to enforce them. On the contrary, its work will continue to stir up strife and bitterness and bring about anarchistic conditions wherever the movement is encouraged. Yours respectfully,

T. M. GILMORE,
President National Model License League.

Louisville, July 15, 1910.

California Wine Association Amends Articles of Incorporation

A CERTIFIED copy of the amended articles of incorporation of the California Wine Association was filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk. The amendment to the original articles consists of the division of the 100,000 shares of capital stock into preferred and common stock. The preferred stock comprises 20,000 shares, while the common stock comprises 80,000 shares. Dividends of not more than 6 per cent per annum are to be paid on preferred stock. The amended articles also contained other provisions of lesser importance, relative to the use and disposal of the new stock.

The California Wine Association retains its old capitalization of $10,000,000 with $3,030,700 paid up. The principal place of business is Winehaven in Contra Costa County. The directors of the Association, eleven in number, are Percy T. Morgan, Mountain View; J. Frowenfeld, H. Van Bergen, Albert Bachman, I. W. Hellman, Antoine Borel, H. E. Huntington, I. W. Hellman, Jr., J. J. Jacobi, C. Schilling and P. C. Rossi of San Francisco.

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HAS been instituted by us against JULIUS LEVIN COMPANY, of San Francisco, in the United States Circuit Court. Said JULIUS LEVIN COMPANY advertised a certain brand of Canadian Whisky in these words:

> "The only Canadian Whisky that was not seized by the
> "United States Government **for containing injuri-**
> "**ous ingredients** at the time the Pure Food Law
> "took effect."

We believe that **no** Canadian Whisky was seized on such grounds. Certainly CANADIAN CLUB WHISKY **never was.**
The reason given for seizing CANADIAN CLUB was that **it did not contain as much** FUSEL OIL **as so-called** STRAIGHT WHISKIES **contain.**

THIS IS STRICTLY TRUE, WE ARE GLAD TO SAY, FOR WE HAVE ALWAYS INTENDED THAT OUR WHISKY SHOULD CONTAIN THE LEAST POSSIBLE AMOUNT OF FUSEL OIL CONSISTENT WITH THE DESIRED FLAVOR.

President Taft decided, after a full review of the evidence and the history of Whisky, that it is not necessary that the noxious Fusel Oils should be left in Whisky.

Any persons who, to our knowledge, make false statements about our brand, either directly or indirectly, will do so at their peril.

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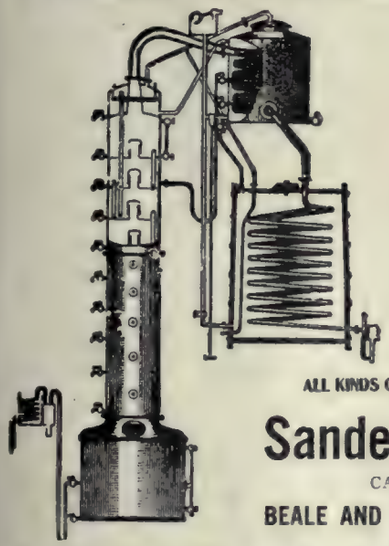
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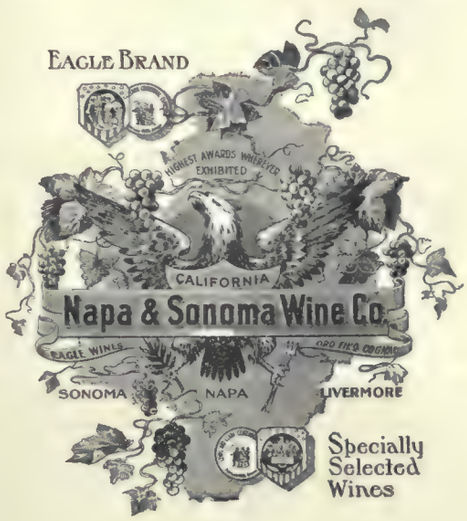
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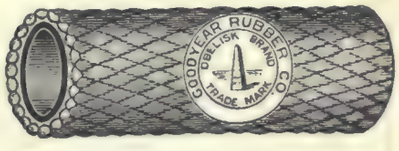
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LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, August 20.—The long-delayed liquor license ordinance has at last been promulgated by the City Council and has been in force now for four weeks. On some of its provisions the liquor men are still at sea and the City Attorney has been asked for rulings on those sections that are indefinite. The city's legal department has stated that it would not take snap judgment on any dealer who was sincerely endeavoring to comply with its provisions and so far no prosecutions have been instituted for failures to comply therewith. The ordinance is a stringent one with many features that have required time for the dealers to arrange their premises to meet its requirements.

Its principal features are: Licenses—Retail, $100 per month; wholesale, $75; malt bottling, $100; wholesale store, $75; restaurant, class number one, $100; in addition to the regular restaurant license, class number two, $50; in addition to the regular restaurant license, social clubs, $25 per month; hotel, $250; brewery, $100; winery, $10 per month.

In granting of licenses the ordinance provides that in case a license has been revoked for cause, that none shall be issued to the same party for two years; that the majority of owners of a block must sign in favor of issuing the license; that when a majority of the frontage of the block protests against granting a renewal, or further licenses, no more permits shall be issued for that block for two years. No further licenses to be granted on Broadway or Hill streets. No permits shall be issued to parties having any other kind of liquor permit. No permit shall be issued to retail or hotel liquor establishments where the parties interested have any interest in a brewery. All saloons must be on the ground floor with street entrances, No liquor shall be sold to women in a saloon. No liquor shall be sold in restaurants except with a bona fide meal. No liquor shall be sold in dressing rooms of concert halls or theaters. No women allowed to sell liquor in any liquor establishment. Booths and enclosed apartments in saloons and restaurants are forbidden, also screens in front of private dining rooms. Restaurants of the $100 class are permitted to serve short orders (whisky and mixed drinks); and those of $50 class, beer and wines only, with meals. Hotel liquor licenses are restricted to hotels of 100 rooms or more, and liquors are allowed to be sold Sundays and after regular closing hours in any part of the hotel. Social clubs securing a license must have an actual membership of 100 or more and must file with the Commission a full list of membership and a complete revised list every three months after securing the permit.

The liquor licenses during the fiscal year ending July 1st yielded the city a total of $393,600. This includes restaurants, saloons and wholesale establishments. I wonder, with the increased tax rate in sight, owing to the Aqueduct bonds, how our prohibition friends would feel if they won their fight and made the city dry, when they had to dig up the deficiency?

Pasadena has put the lid on the sale of malt by drug stores, following the discovery of a well-known Pasadena woman in the gutter as a result of a too liberal patronage of the drug store brand of malt.

John Boughten, a restaurant proprietor at Point Fermin, San Pedro, was arrested, accused by Secret Service men of selling liquor in violation of the law, and quite a quantity of goods seized.

The Board of County Supervisors are still wrestling with the winery license question and now that the election is over it will probably be decided. At present the question is that of local option for the locality where the winery is situated, which the prohibition members of the Board are trying to inflict upon the wine men, and despite the fact that such an ordinance has the condemnation of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and the business men of the county generally, it has a show of passing unless some of the members now disposed in its favor see a light between now and the November elections.

Frank Becker, of Becker Bros. of the Waldorf Cafes, has returned from a several weeks' sojourn in the mountains looking fine and fit.

The vineyards of this end of the State are giving promise of a big crop of good quality and the wineries are all busy with preparations for the coming vintage. Most of them are carrying stock over from the last vintage and it is expected that there will be less wine made this year than last.

Internal Revenue Collector Parker has returned from his vacation up in the Sierras and is back at his desk in the Pacific Electric Building.

President Green of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association has returned from his trip East with the Los Angeles lodge of Elks to the convention at Detroit. He reports that they were accorded a royal reception all along the line and everybody had a good time.

Giovanni Gai, the pioneer wine man of the San Fernando valley, reports business quite satisfactory. His winery, located at Tropico, handles the product of his own vineyard and that of the vineyards of his neighbors, and has a fine trade locally as well as quite a large shipping business.

Guy Barham, the popular clubman, politician and, incidentally, Southern California's internal revenue and customs broker, has returned from his trip in the North looking as though his vacation had agreed with him.

The opening of the new postoffice next month is looked upon with much satisfaction by the merchants of the north of First street section, where business has been of an entirely local character since the movement toward the southern end of town started, and anticipate a considerable return of the business they formerly enjoyed before the exodus southward.

The Police Commissioners have made personal investigations in the matter of social clubs, which has led to the granting of 14 licenses. Four more are under consideration, while 37 were denied on the grounds that the organizations exist chiefly for the purpose of furnishing liquor to members. The applications granted were the following: California, Jonathan, Union League, University, Los Angeles Athletic, Elks, Eagles, Sierra

Madre, South Coast Yacht, Southern California Waiters, Southern California Cooks, Los Angeles Waiters, San Pedro Elks and Los Angeles Country Club.

A San Bernardino dispatch states, that on the ground that a municipality government or a county Board of supervisors cannot pass a law which will prevent the manufacture and sale of wine as a grape product, the winery interests of San Bernardino County, and the entire State, are lining up for a gigantic legal battle. John Sandoz, a winery owner of Chino, is to be the central figure. The case is to be carried to the Supreme Court.

At Chino the City Trustees, a short time ago, passed an ordinance which forbids the sale of wine at places such as the Sandoz winery, and the first shot in the battle will be fired by the arrest of Sandoz for the violation of the ordinance. Then the fun will begin.

The Board of Trustees of the city of Redondo Beach have amended the liquor license ordinance as follows: Saloon license, $200 a month; Wholesale liquor merchant, $100; permit to sell liquor at table with meals, $20 in addition to the regular restaurant license; hotel bar for the exclusive use of guests, $100 in addition to the regular retail license required by the amended ordinance.

It is reported that renewed efforts will soon be made to settle the strike of brewery workers on the arrival of Albert J. Kugler of Cincinnati, international organizer of the United Brewery Workers. Mr. Kugler will come to Los Angeles with the object of settling the difficulties between the brewers and their union workmen, who went out on strike this spring for shorter hours and more pay. All efforts of the local union officials have failed, and 300 men are still drawing the union strike benefit.

We learn from Cucamonga that the California Vineyard and Improvement Company has ordered a new grape crusher and stemmer for their grape juice factory. The new piece of machinery is thoroughly up-to-date and will increase the output. It is expected to arrive in time to play its part in this year's crushing.

According to Prof. Husmann, of the United States Department of Agriculture, the largest vineyard in the world is that of the Italian Vineyard Company at Cucamonga, in San Bernardino County, where, in the seemingly barren sand, there are 3500 acres devoted to wine grapes. The Riverside Vineyard Company has 2200 acres in vineyard there also. Both of these growers have profited greatly by the Government's work in viticulture.

The Portland (Oregon) *Telegram* says that the hop crop of that State has been reduced from 100,000 bales to 90,000 bales. A leading dealer there says: "The condition of the yards of the State generally is splendid, and this year it cannot be said that the growers have neglected their field. Cultivation has been thorough. The quality of the crop therefore promises to be all that could be desired, one of the best we have ever grown, and that it will be carefully picked goes without question. The growers this year can see more money in their hop crops than for some years past.

J. Sweigert Taylor Honored

IN these days of fanatical prohibition it is good to read how such a representative body as the Elks of Kentucky unanimously paid a well-deserved compliment to one of the most prominent distillers of that State, J. Swigert Taylor, vice-president of E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, one of Frankfort's leading citizens, who has raised himself to distinction and opulence by the manufacture of pure "Old Taylor" whiskey.

At a recent meeting of this powerful fraternal order at Frankfort, without a dissenting voice, Mr. Taylor was elected the president of the Elks' Reunion Association of Kentucky. When the routine business was transacted those present made a trip up the Kentucky Highlands to visit the Old Taylor Distillery with its famous sulphur springs and sunken gardens.

Personally conducted by Mr. Taylor, the Elks, two hundred strong, visited the celebrated plant, known throughout the country for the high quality of whiskey manufactured. Needless to say, they enjoyed true Kentucky hospitality, the visit, owing to the characteristic courtesy and urbanity of their host, proving a principal feature of one of the most successful and gratifying meetings of the Elks' Reunion Association of Kentucky. Long life and prosperity to the new president was the wish of all present.

French Wine Crop Ruined

IF the following account published by the New York *Sun* is correct, and we have no reason to doubt it, it would appear that there should, in the near future, be considerable call for California wines in markets hitherto supplied by France. The *Sun* says:

"Europe generally has suffered from a cold, wet summer. The wine harvest in France will consequently, so far as can now be estimated, fall short by about 20,000,000 hectoliters. M. Goulet, president of the Syndical Chamber of Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchants of Paris, says:

" 'Bordeaux vineyards are affected to the extent of 50 per cent; lower Burgundy will yield nothing. In the Yonne there will be no gathering in at all, and the daughters of small proprietors are being reduced to domestic service in order to live. Chablis will yield perhaps 6000 gallons. The Cote d'Or and the Grands Crus will produce about one-eighth of their usual yield. The losses in the Beaujolais amount to four-fifths of the yearly average. The white wines of Touraine and Anjou have not greatly suffered, but the red wines in these districts will only furnish a third of the average amount. As for champagne, the situation spells disaster, but the details are not yet forthcoming.'

"The ruin of Bordeaux, Burgundy and Champagne will, however, mean prosperity for the Midi, which has suffered of late years from overproduction. Of the four wine-growing departments in the south of France the Aude alone has been hard hit.

"The Herault and the Gard have suffered but slightly. The harvest in the Pyrenees-Orientales is good. The situation in Algeria is normal. Competition for these wines is already keen, as big Paris firms are afraid of their stocks running short."

According to the Oroville *Mercury* the Buffalo Brewing Company and the Bank of Plumas County, located at Quincy, have caused the sheriff to place the padlock on the door of the Capitol saloon, conducted by Walter Schneider, on Huntoon street. It is claimed, that Schneider owes the brewery $4000 and the bank $1000. It is understood that all claims will be paid. Schneider formerly conducted the Grand Central House at Quincy.

New York Correspondence

NEW YORK, August, 1910.

EDITOR PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW—Dear Sir: Occasionally, one mets a man in our line who says business is quite good and collections very fair indeed. He smiles audibly as he says it, and is very, very cheerful. He reminds one of the small boy who, walking through a churchyard at night, merrily whistles, not because he is afraid or even has to keep his spirits up, and, incidentally, other spirits down, but just from sheer happiness.

The big houses—houses who can afford to tell the truth—say business is rotten; aye, even worse—putrid; and collections are the same.

August is invariably a dull month. Its reputation is certainly maintained this August. The dullness does not seem to be confined to the liquor trade, but is general. We cannot quite make it out, for withdrawals of whisky are big and someone is evidently hard at it. When we accuse the Westerner of taking our trade, he denies it, and we have to look elsewhere for the culprits. All plead not guilty, and we can only wonder who is doing it.

We are all hoping for an early fall and an early improvement, and until recently felt fairly confident that we should have it; but this city is largely influenced by the Stock Exchange, and over there there is a good deal of pessimism.

There has been a heavy falling off recently in the demand for new buildings. This must affect steel companies and railroads and many kindred lines of business, and induces a sense of uncertainty which will not be relieved until the condition of the crops is definitely known. Until then, no general improvement is looked for.

The summer resorts are all jammed, but it is said the people are not spending money freely, and much complaint is heard from dispensers of the cup that cheers.

When Mayor Gaynor was shot, some of the papers suggested that Gallagher, the would-be assassin, had been drinking. At first, it looked as though politics might have had something to do with the attempted murder. Democratic papers were quick to find a possible excuse in the demon drink. But Gallagher is not a drinking man. Few of the worst criminals are; they have to keep a cool head.

The full force of the last tariff bill is now in effect. August 7th was the last day on which wines, etc., from Italy, Portugal, Spain and Holland could be admitted at the old duty. Tremendous importations from these countries were admitted, and it is understood the warehouses are full up. From other countries, importations have been small, the trade having bought heavily before the advance in duties took effect, and there is likely to be a big falling off now in all importations. But the importers have all had a heavy business and can afford to wait a few months.

Champagne importations are a pretty good barometer of the wine and spirit business, and this is about how they stand for the first seven months of 1910:

In 1908 they amounted to $114,600.
In 1909 they amounted to $211,000.
In 1910 they amounted to $105,500.

These figures speak for themselves.

Sherry has come into this country in tremendous quantities; all records are beaten. Over 1,000,000 gallons have arrived. Last year, during the same period, less than 450,000 gallons, and in 1908 less than 300,000 gallons were the figures. There will be some pretty cheap sherry sold here this fall.

As an evidence of how overstocked the trade has been in cognac and other French brandies, only about 17,500 cases have been imported this year, against 105,000 cases last year and 57,500 in 1908.

It is remarkable how the importation of foreign cordials increases. They are considerably ahead of last year so far, and twice as much as they were two years ago. Nearly all of them, except a few special brands, could be manufactured in this country, but somehow, no one seems to have succeeded in displacing the imported to any very great extent, or the demand for cordials is wonderfully increasing.

A purchase of nearly 17,000 barrels of whisky by Bluthenthal & Bickart of Baltimore is recorded. The whisky was made by the Roxbury Distilling Company of that city, whose affairs are in bad shape and whose property is in the hands of a receiver. The amount involved was about $350,000.

Whisky statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, afford interesting reading and are worth analysis.

Production in the State of Kentucky for
1909 was.....27,409,516 gallons
1910 was.....36,563,599 gallons

Withdrawals were for 1909, 32,457,333 gallons
From this should be deducted 3,355,317 gallons lost by fire.

1909 (actually withdrawn) ..29,102,016 gallons
1910 .....32,008,330 gallons

So we have an increased withdrawal of about 3,000,000 gallons and an increased production of about 9,000,000 gallons.

Pennsylvania shows increased withdrawals for the year of a trifle over one million gallons and in production of a little over one million and a half gallons.

Maryland increased withdrawals about 750,000 gallons and production by a little over 150,000 gallons.

Bottled in bond whiskies show an increase of 2,600,000 gallons for twelve months; one million and a half of this is in Kentucky alone.

The State Excise Commissioner has sent notices to the Chief of Police in every city, town and village of New York State where liquor is sold, advising them of the latest amendments to the excise laws of the State, and there seems to be a tendency, pretty generally everywhere, to strictly carry out the conditions now in force.

The Commissioner states that as there is undoubtedly a strong and growing sentiment among the better class of dealers favorable to enforcement of laws, they are entitled to protection against lawless competitors.

As, under the present law, tax certificates will not be issued until the ratio of population shall be as 750 to 1, it is suggested that those who lose their license because of violations will probably be unable to secure another. NEW YORK.

A Redding dispatch states that every building on the north side of Main street in Igo, the old mining town twenty miles west of Redding, was destroyed by fire this afternoon, entailing a loss of $20,000, covered by an insurance of $8000. The buildings destroyed were the Igo Hotel, Alex Leiter's store, Frank Richmond's dwelling and blacksmith shop and Gus Leschinsky's hotel, saloon and lodging house; loss, $4500; insurance, $1500.

LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. Crain, Jr., 305-6 Keller Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 17.—With the beginning of the fall season of activity just ahead of them, Louisville whisky men are predicting one of the best seasons they have had in several years. Business conditions generally are good enough to sustain the demand, and the orders which have already begun to come in indicate that the volume of trade will be well above the average. While some of the more conservative houses are not predicting anything more than a fair business, even they assert that conditions are favorable and that they do not expect to have any cause for complaint as to the amount of their sales.

This being the dull season of the year, in point of shipments, those interested in the situation have been devoting their time to a study of the statistics of the trade, which show unusually good conditions prevailing. The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, showing that Kentucky's tax payments amounted to 3,000,000 gallons more during the fiscal year which ended June 30th than in the preceding year, was a strong indication of the way business has been getting back on its feet.

Statistics on production of Kentucky whisky during the last fiscal year showed that 36,563,599 gallons had been made, as compared with 27,409,504 gallons during the preceding twelve months. Withdrawals were 32,008,218 gallons, against 32,457,320 gallons during the fiscal year 1909, indicating that in that respect the situation was holding up. While it is of course much too early to make any predictions about the whisky crop during the coming season, it seems safe to assert that a good average crop will be produced. In fact, many distillers have prepared themselves for a much larger production than they have been able to establish heretofore.

"Kentucky whiskies are stronger today than I have ever known them," said a well-known Main-street whisky man to the correspondent of the Pacific Wine and Spirit Review. "There is a marked shortage of whiskies produced in 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909, especially the former, and they are bringing high prices. With this in mind, it is reasonable to suppose that the production will continue to increase, inasmuch as the withdrawals are constantly becoming larger."

Kentucky distilleries won their fight to prevent the Louisville and Nashville Railroad from increasing its rates and the State Railroad Commission ordered the carrier to refund over $4,000 in excess charges. Grain and distillery supplies were the commodities affected, the railroad in some instances having increased its rates over 100 per cent. A large number of the distilleries were affected, among those to whom refunds will be made being the Greenbrier Distillery Company, Wright & Taylor, Old Grand Dad Distillery Company, S. Grabfelder & Co., Taylor & Williams, Tom Moore Distillery, Mueller, Wathen and Kobert, Ealy Times Distillery Co., Clear Springs Distilling Co., T. W. Samuels Distillery, Warwick Distillery Co., W. B. Samuels & Co., Willow Springs Distilling Co., Blair, Osborne & Ballard Distilling Co., M. C. Beam & Co., Head & Parker, Burks Spring Distillery Co., and Eminence Distillery Co.

Much interest has been aroused locally by the announcement that a book written by George G. Brown, of the Brown-Forman Company, entitled "The Holy Bible Repudiates Prohibition," is to come from the press in a few weeks. In his book Mr. Brown undertakes to show, by examination of the Scriptures relating to wine and intoxicating liquors generally, that the only condemnation given is against excessive use of them and not their moderate use. About 6000 copies of the book will be printed, and the National Model License League will assist in its distribution. The statements which Mr. Brown has made will provide the Prohibition leaders, it is believed, some hard nuts to crack.

The new distillery of J. T. S. Brown & Son has been begun at McBrayer, Ky., the old plant having been torn down to make way for the new, which will be completed in December. The company has acquired 240 acres of land adjoining its property, making its holdings aggregate 285 acres and providing a splendid site for the new plant. The new building will be one of the finest in the country, its principal feature being that it is of concrete and steel construction. It has no pillars or columns of any kind, the support being provided by a cantilever system of steel girders. The appearance of the building will be impressive, the Spanish mission style being followed. It will have a red tile roof, and the walls will be coated with stucco, making an unusually handsome structure. So confident is the company that the buildings will be fireproof, that it is likely it will carry its own insurance on it, thus saving a neat sum each year. The cost of the improvements which are being made is to be around $125,000. Much new machinery will be added, including one engine and two boilers. The new house will have a capacity of 1000 bushels, just twice that of the old one. One of the main advantages from the standpoint of the practical distiller is that everything will be on the same floor, the meal, which of necessity must be elevated, being the only thing which is above that level.

A good deal of importance is attached to suits which have been filed in various parts of the State against distillery companies to collect taxes on storage accounts. In several of the lower courts the distillers have won their point that storage on whisky constitutes income and not property and is therefore not taxable. The latest suits filed were against the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, the George T. Stagg Company and the W. A. Gaines Company. The amount involved is around $50,000, and in the event the State succeeds in collecting the amount, it is probable that other distilleries will be sued.

Copies of an order just issued by the Internal Revenue Commissioner have been received locally. It provides that not only shall the revenue stamps on spirit packages be destroyed when they are emptied, but all other marks and brands. This is taken as an effort of the government to prevent fraud in refilling.

Mistakes made by a railroad in stating the rate on a shipment must be rectified according to the published tariff, decided the Circuit Court at Cincinnati in the case of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad against Joseph A. Magnus & Co., whisky merchants of Cincinnati. A shipment was made over the L. & N., the quoted rate being $20.15 less than the published rate. The road sued to recover this amount.

R. F. Balke, of Cincinnati, has acquired a controlling interest in the John B. Thompson Company and will devote his time to the Old Jordon Bourbon and Runnymede distilleries at Harrodsburg, Ky., owned by that company. With that in view he has disposed of his interest in the Live Oak Distilling Co., of Cincinnati, to Klein Bros., of that city.

Apple and peach brandy distilleries have been opened in Southern Indiana, near Louisville, the crop of the fruit this season having been unusually large. Harrison county, Indiana, is the center of the industry.

The Early Times Distillery, at Early Times, Nelson county, has filed formal articles of incorporation. The capital stock of the company is given as $75,000. The incorporators include J. H. Beam, Ed. D. Beam and John W. Shaunty.

Philip J. Waton, secretary of the firm of Bonnie Bros., well known in wholesale whisky circles, died recently at St. Anthony's Hospital in this city of appendicitis. He was 44 years old and was president of the Portland Progressive Club.

Joseph Bond, who is connected with the distilling firm of C. P. Moorman & Co., was operated on recently for appendicitis, but has convalesced nicely. He will be out shortly.

Frank Fehr, the well known Louisville brewer, has begun the construction of a handsome home overlooking Cherokee Park. It will be constructed in accordance with old English models, and will cost $25,000.

Palmer Bernheim, of the Bernheim Distilling Company, has purchased a 1911 Packard automobile. It is one of the handsomest in the city. This is the fourth Packard that members of the family have bought.

Drink And Longevity

IN a recent volume entitled "The Prolongation of Human Life," Dr. Metchnikoff, one of the greatest physicians of Europe, has collated some interesting facts concerning old persons whose habit it was to drink to excess.

Catherine Raymond drank vast quantities of pure wine daily from young womanhood until she died at the age of 127 years.

Politiman, famous as one of the oldest of men, was an eminent surgeon who lived for 140 years—1685 until 1825. He was drunk every night for eighty years, his habit being to become intoxicated at the close of his day's work among his patients.

Gascogne, a butcher of Frie (Hautes-Pyrenes), died in 1767 at the age of 120 years. He was drunk regularly twice a week.

Brawn, a famous Irish landowner, died at the age of 120 years. He was seldom sober and was roaring drunk twice each week. There was a saying in his parish that death was afraid of Brawn when in his cups.

Many communities of heavy drinkers, especially wine drinkers, have been noted for their long-lived persons—not a few, but scores of them. Cote-d'Or, a village of the old province of Burgundy, had, in 1897, 523 inhabitants. Twenty were past eighty years of age and many were old men and women in good health. All had been heavy drinkers from early years and were at the time. Many smoked to excess and were also heavy coffee drinkers.

Metchnikoff's book ranks high as a scientific contribution to the subject of longevity. The foregoing statements may seem remarkable, but the name of Metchinkoff puts them above the class of irresponsible assertions.

Pure Wine Nature's Product

RECENTLY Albert Angermayer, an expert vineyardist and wine maker of Vineland, Washington, wrote the following excellent letter to the local press:

"Pure wine is a product of nature and not manufactured. It is in itself the natural fermented blood of the grapes without any by-substance! Beer, brandy, whisky and all other high graded alcoholic drinks are manufactured. It is a fact established by the most incontrovertible scientific experiments, that pure grape wine affords not only nutriment, but that, in fact, it is the most assimilable nutriment, preferred by the system, when it has the choice, and the only nutriment capable of sustaining life in case of many diseases and especially also in old age. The result of drinking pure grape wines is so very different from that of other alcoholic drinks. The cause is found principally in the remaining substances of the grape wine. The best enemy of tuberculosis is wine, according to the latest scientific discovery in France.

Temperate wine drinking gives life to the fantastie, strengthens the mind and senses, the impressions will be quick and clear and the opinions; also the movements of the muscles are easier made, voice becomes stronger and fuller, tiredness of mind and body will disappear; a feeling of comfort and pleasure, which relieves the mind of all worry and troubles. People in general, who live in wine districts, as on the Rhine, Moselle, Pfal in Germany, and over most of France, drinking grape wines almost with every meal, are more serene, brighter and more sociable; they are more open-hearted and accommodating in their behavior and bear no grudge after being made angry.

Intemperance and too quick drinking, no matter if water, beer, wine, coffee, tea, or any other beverage, is just as injurious to the health, as intemperate or too quick eating. Make a law to remove the bars from the saloons and instead substitute with tables and chairs as in Europe (recently also in London and other cities in England), do forbid the treating in the saloons and make responsible the saloonkeeper for every drunkenness resulted in his saloon, to furnish every drunkard a secluded room with clean bed and to keep him free of charge till entirely sober. You will have no more drunkards on the streets, you need no more prohibition, which excites the feelings of justly thinking people and you keep the praised freedom of the United States. All necessary reforms can be, and should be carried out in a temperate and just spirit without destroying legitimate business enterprises and natural products like pure wine.

Last, but not least, in the States of Washington, Idaho and Oregon there are many climatically adapted districts of good and best land, known to me where sooner or later, but surely, the finest and best quality dry wines, also champagne, grape juice and table grapes will be produced as good or even better than in Germany and France. Not the apple, but the grape will here take the leading and world fame over all other fruits, because the profits in proper foreign wine grapes culture and fine mild, choice wines are enormous, as on the German Rhien, where quality wines were produced, that at public auctions brought the prices up to 43,000 marks for 1200 liter, that is about $10,000 for 300 gallons. The buyers of such choice wines resided mostly in New York, Boston, Chicago, etc., also in Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, London, Paris, Wien, etc.

Now, please think the matter over and you will find, that intelligence, perception, confidence and richness, also satisfaction, will come, if you help to enlighten the people as to what pure grape wine is and means to yourself and to the Northwest.

Never a law of men can overtrump or forbid a law of nature; to produce, to eat or to drink, or to sell a pure product of nature.

Over The Sparkling Wine Cup

The Flagship California's Loyal Admiral

The Pacific Squadron to Familiarize Latin-America With California's Choice Wines.

BY HORATIO F. STOLL.

AN interesting ceremony took place on Saturday afternoon, August 13th, at three o'clock, when a committee, composed of Frank A. B. Busse, Theodore Gier, Clarence J. Wetmore, E. Lancel and E. C. Priber, visited the cruiser "California" and in behalf of the Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California, officially presented Admiral G. B. Harber with one hundred and one cases of California's finest dry, sweet and sparkling wines. They represented wines of which California may well be proud and, as one officer remarked, "Will help to keep up the reputation which this State enjoys the world over for open-hearted hospitality."

The wine men who contributed to this handsome gift were the Alta Vista Wine Co., California Wine Association, A. Finke's Widow, Chauche & Bon, Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co., Theodore Gier Wine Co., Inglenook Vineyard Agency, Italian-Swiss Colony, Arthur Lachman, Lachman & Jacobi, E. H. Lancel Co., Napa & Sonoma Wine Co., E. H. Rixford, The Rosenblatt Co., Schilling & Co., Schlessinger & Bender, A. L. Tubbs' Estate, and Wetmore, Bowen & Co.

Some time ago, it will be remembered, the citizens of San Francisco presented the cruiser California with a beautiful gold-mounted onyx punch set which cost several thousand dollars. It has only been used a few times, but the other day, when it was announced that the California had been made the flagship of the Pacific Squadron, which is to take part in the centennial exposition festivities that will occur at Valparaiso, Chile, in September, the Allied Grape and Wine Industries was asked by the California State Development Board to see what it could do toward providing California wine to keep the bowl filled so that our Latin-American neighbors might have a chance to taste our choice wines and realize that they are equal to, if not superior to those imported from France, Italy, Spain, Germany and the other countries that are making a strong bid for this trade. The wine men responded generously, for they appreciated the fact that, inasmuch as the California was built here, named after our State and manned principally with California sailors, it was only fit and proper that the handsome California onyx punch bowl should always be filled with California wines.

The committee that visited the California, after being warmly greeted by Admiral Harber, Captain Mayo and the other officers, was conducted to the Admiral's quarters, where, after inspecting the beautiful silver service, paintings, interesting photographs and models of historical ships, they had an opportunity to sample some of the punch, made with California wine, that is to be offered to distinguished guests in Latin-America.

When all had assembled around the flowing bowl, Admiral Harber gave a brief history of the punch set for the benefit of the newer officers who had only recently been assigned to the ship. He said that when the California was undergoing repairs at the navy yard at Mare Island, he found the punch bowl stored away in the elaborate case in which it was presented. He examined it and was so impressed with its beauty that he decided then and there to give it a proper setting so that it might be admired by visitors to the cruiser and be handy for use on all festive occasions.

Accordingly, a substantial mahogany cabinet was built under his instructions. One shelf holds the punch bowl, which, by the way, weighs 135 pounds, and another the goblets. Both the bowl and glasses fit into rubber openings, covered with black velvet, which hold them in place so securely that, as Admiral Harber said, "the California would have to turn turtle before they could be dislodged from their places." A tiny electric bulb concealed in the bowl brings out its beautiful colorings and at the same time illuminates the framed card giving the names of the public-spirited donors.

Admiral Harber was in a particularly happy mood and when he proposed a toast to "the donors of the punch set, the wine men who had generously contributed the liquid sunshine, and the State of California," he was warmly applauded. Mr. Frank Busse responded with a few felicitous remarks expressing the hope that the example of the California, in dispensing native wines in all the ports visited, would be followed by the other ships of the Pacific Squadron, and, in fact, by the entire navy. His toast was "American Wines for Americans." Clarence J. Wetmore and Theodore Gier also spoke in behalf of California's viticultural industry.

Admiral Harber did not hesitate to promise that hereafter only California wine will be served in the punchbowl, the understanding being that the wine was intended not for the sailors, but for ceremonious occasions. Inasmuch as the guests of the Admiral are sure to be noted people, wherever the California drops anchor in South America, it is believed that the opportunity to sample our wines and the fact that our navy sets the example of serving them, will result in their introduction in many places where they are now little known.

It is expected that the visit to China of the Honorary Commercial Commissioners, representing the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, will also be productive of excellent results to the viticultural industry of California. When the delegates left San Francisco for the Orient on the steamship Korea, on August 23rd, they also carried with them another hundred cases of our best California wines. They are to be the guests of twenty-four Chinese Chambers of Commerce, and at each place they will leave as presents for their hosts a liberal supply of California wines. They will also give the Chinese an opportunity to sample our jams, canned fruits and vegetables, and other products for which there should be a vast market in China.

Wine Exhibit At The State Fair

ONE of the most attractive exhibits at the State Fair, in Sacramento, will be the elaborate viticultural display which the Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California have collected. It will occupy the same space as the much-discussed grape arbor of last year, but it will be entirely different in treatment. The organization not only consists of the leading wine men of California, but many of the most representative firms of the allied industries, such as the barrel, bottle, cork, sulphur, hose, cap, paper, label, machinery and other manufacturers, and they will all combine to make a display that promises to be unique and original.

It will be remembered that when it was announced, last August, that young ladies would serve wine in the grape arbor of the fourteen firms that made a combined exhibit, a howl went up from one end of the State to the other, protesting against such a "bacchanalian orgy." The Anti-Saloon League leader, Irving Bristol, predicted all kinds of lewd exhibitions and dreadful things. The Rev. Dr. Baker, of the Methodist Church of Sacramento, and a large delegation of W. C. T. U. workers were up in arms. The press throughout the State discussed the subject pro and con for weeks in advance. It was the best kind of advertising.



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JOS. S. FINCH'S GOLDEN WEDDING RYE WHISKEY PITTSBURGH PA.



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The "barmaids," as they came to be called, were permitted, and nearly 10,000 visitors enjoyed the winemakers' hospitality. To their credit, be it said, there was not a single instance of misconduct or intoxication during the Fair. Another 10,000 residents of the Bay region were entertained at the arbor when it was transplanted to Idora Park, Oakland, and honored with a visit by our Governor, the Hon. James N. Gillett, who has shown great interest in the welfare of the viticultural industry of this State.

This year the committee in charge, which includes Theodore Gier, E. M. Sheehan and H. F. Stoll, have planned a Mission Garden in which to display the wines and products of the allied industries. A picturesque arched Mission wall will enclose the exhibit, while in the center a belfry tower will rise, the sides of which will be utilized for the display of the choice wines of the different wine makers. Grouped about the Mission tower will be the goods manufactured by the allied industries. Wine will not be served indiscriminately to the public, but anyone who is really interested in tasting our choicest California product will be able to secure a dainty glass of fermented grape juice.

Among those who will exhibit are the California Winery, California Barrel Company, Theodore Gier Wine Co., Gorham Rubber Co., Italian-Swiss Colony, Italian Vineyard Co., Korbel & Bros., Napa and Sonoma Wine Co., Sacramento Valley Winery, Wetmore-Bowen & Co. and The Winedale Co.

The main idea of the exhibit will be to impress upon the public the fact that viticulture was introduced into California by the Franciscan Fathers in 1769 when the first Mission was erected at San Diego; that it is a legitimate and profitable industry, deserving encouragement; that over 60,000 people are directly connected with grape growing and wine making in California; and that there are many allied manufacturers interested to a large extent in the development of the industry.

During the progress of the Fair Mr. B. F. Lamborn, secretary of the Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California, will be in charge of the exhibit, and give information to anyone desirous of learning of the progress and development of viticulture in California. Inasmuch as the W. C. T. U. will again distribute literature from a booth in the balcony overlooking the Mission Garden, it is certain that the attractive exhibit of the wine men will go a long way towards counteracting the influence of these misguided women, who seem to feel it their mission to harass, instead of encourage, one of California's most valuable and promising industries.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

Knows What He Is Talking About

ROYAL A. BENSELL, serving his third term as Mayor of Newport, which is the largest town in Lincoln County, Oregon, is much opposed to State-wide prohibition. When interviewed on account of his long residence in the county, he gave his views as follows:

"Experience with 'wet' and 'dry' conditions in Newport for the last six years convinces me that the only proper method of handling the liquor is to allow localities to control it.

"Where the sentiment against saloons predominates, the law can be enforced. If public sentiment is opposed to State-wide prohibition, the law will be more or less a nullity. In other words, any law that may seem generally desirable and yet obnoxious to certain localities, will be defied; and defiance of the law is dangerous, especially in the liquor traffic. It encourages disrespect for legal authority and promotes stealth and hypocrisy.

"Local option—not the farce now in force in some places—with proper administration of the laws regulating saloons, is the only sane way of meeting this subject fairly, and will, in my opinion, result in much that is beneficial to the people."

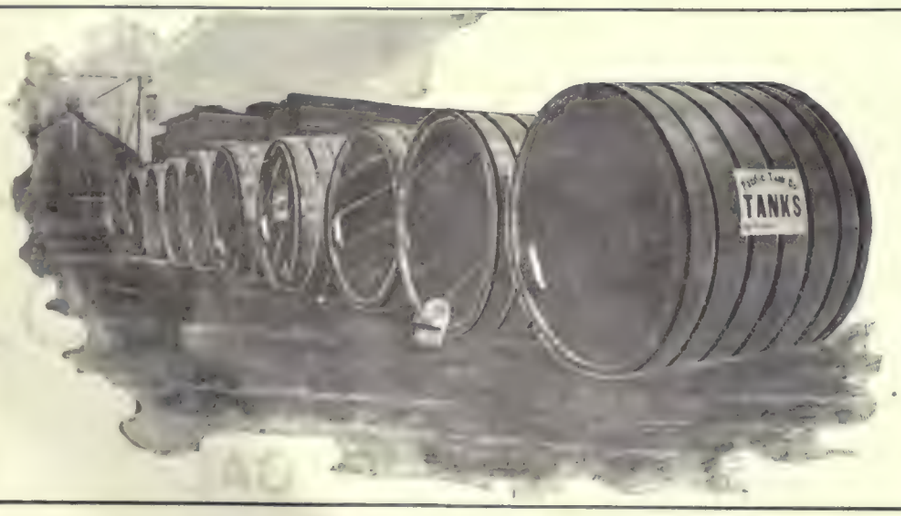
What If Oregon Were Wholly Dry?

THE following article from the Portland, Oregon, *Oregonian*, must make very interesting reading for those prohibitionists who have brains enough left to understand it:

"There are thirty-four counties in Oregon—twenty-one of them 'dry,' thirteen 'wet.' The dry area has been growing steadily since enactment of the county prohibition law in 1904. The dry territory is the greater part of the area of Oregon, and about one-half the State's population lives therein. Hundreds of public saloons have been abolished. The country prohibition law has had a fair test.

The collection of internal revenue for Oregon, has just made public the figures of liquor revenue receipts for this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910. They are: From distilled liquor licenses, $307,208, an increase of $37,937 over 1909; from beer licenses, $224,721, exceeding the previous largest year by $18,965.

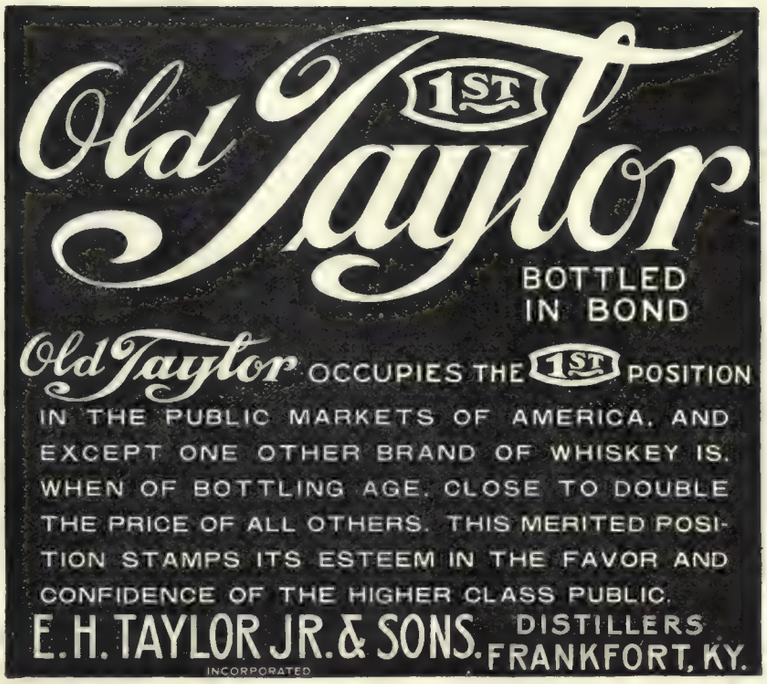
If the sale of liquor in Oregon increases largely from year to year with the State half "dry," what will be the ratio of increase with Oregon wholly 'dry'?"



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WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTERS

San Francisco, California

WINE AND BRANDY EXPORTS BY SEA

FROM JULY 20 TO AUGUST 20, 1910.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	56	2,977	$1,697
" British Columbia	37	1,914	963
" Central America	38	10,824	4,931
" China	....	650	230
" Hawaiian Islands	267	70,552	29,621
" Japan	7	4,049	1,321
" Mexico	48	6,298	2,441
" New York	480	794,771	246,558
" Philippine Islands	....	260	120
" South America	36	2,694	1,527
" Samarang	....	204	204
" Society Islands	....	767	203
" Samoan Islands	2	56	40
" Germany	....	3,308	905
Total	971	899,324	$290,761

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	7	207	$638
" Hawaiian Islands	31	455	1,081
" Japan	1	45	52
" Guam	50	.....	300
" New York	....	150	300
" South America	....	156	100
Total	89	1,013	$2,471

In bond to Honolulu, 100 cases, value $500.

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	70	3,756	$9,513
" Central America	64	254	1,042
" Hawaiian Islands	144	4,097	11,456
" Japan	4	.....	25
" Mexico	92	52	566
" New York	392	.....	5,990
" Philippine Islands	129	.....	691
Total	895	8,159	$29,283

In bond to Sydney, 343 gallons, valued at $400.

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	291	.....	$4,180
" Central America	178	.....	1,130
" Hawaiian Islands	103	34	1,787
" Society Islands	12	.....	96
" South America	20	.....	155
Total	604	34	$7,348

In bond to Honolulu, 30 cases, valued at $360.

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

To Alaska .....25 cs Mineral Water, 53 cs Champagne, 35 cs Grape Juice
.....2 cs 10 bbls Ginger Ale, 2 kgs Rock and Rye
.....30 cs Liquors, 13 cs Stout, 12 bbls Cider
.....1 cs Cordial, 11 cs Bitters, 25 cs 1 kg Vermouth
.....8 cs Gin, 2 cs Ale, 2 cs Porter, 36 cs Spirits
.....1 cs Chartreuse, 2 cs Cocktails, 2 kgs Blackberry Brandy
" British Columbia .....2 cs Tamarindo, 10 bbls Cassia, 50 cs Mineral Water
" Central America .....12 cs Porter, 6 cs Mineral Water, 2 cs Liquors
.....5 cs Grape Juice, 10 cs Bitters
" China..15 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs Mineral Water, 3 cs Champagne, 2 csks G. Ale
" Hawaiian Islands .....93 cs Grape Juice, 3 cs Ale, 235 cs Vermouth
.....75 cs Champagne, 44 cs 1 bbl Mineral Water, 2 cs Bitters
.....59 cs 19 bbls 2 octs Gin, 1 bbl Ginger Ale, 12 cs Cocktails
.....11 cs China Wine, 1 hf bbl Apricot Cordial, 5 cs Cider
.....33 cs Blackberry Brandy, 54 cs Liquors, 1 cs Anisette
.....1 cs Absinthe, 1 cs Benedictine, 5 cs Porter
" Japan .....1 cs Alcohol, 2 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs Cocktails, 1 cs Cordial
" Mexico .....1 bbl Gin, 6 cs Stout, 3 bbls Ginger Ale
.....2 bbls China Wine, 78 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs Alcohol
" New York .....169 cs Cordials, 59 cs Bitters
" Philippine Islands .....200 cs Gin, 11 cs Grape Juice, 40 bbls Alcohol
30 cs F. Juice, 10 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 1 bbl Creme de Menthe
" South America .....2 cs Alcohol
Total .....1233 cs 81 bbls 1 hf bbl 5 kegs 2 csks 2 octs
Value $18,047

IMPORTS BY SEA

Domestic.

FROM JULY 20 TO AUGUST 20, 1910.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, July 22.
335 hhds Beer .....John Rapp & Son.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Governor, July 25.
5 cs Stout .....Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
3 bbls 1 kg Whisky .....Wm. Wolff & Co.
1 cs Wine .....Sherwood & Sherwood.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Umatilla, July 26.
15 cs Whisky .....Wm. Wolff & Co.
26 cs Bitters .....Johnson-Locke Co.
1 bbl Wine .....Lackman & Jacobi.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer City of Pueblo, July 27.
5 cs Gin .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
15 bbls Beer .....Olympia Beer Co.
10 bbls Whisky .....Wm. Wolff & Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, July 28.
100 hf bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
100 qr bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
250 hhds Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
200 bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
180 hf bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
260 qr bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer President, August 1.
3 cs Whisky .....The Rosenblatt Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, August 1.
100 hhds Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
100 qr bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
25 bbls Beer .....North Star Bottling Co.
140 bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
60 hf bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
60 qr bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Governor, August 5.
20 cs Ale .....Lang-Stroh.
44 kgs Beer .....G. Liebold.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, August 12.
310 bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer City of Pueblo, August 13.
40 bbls Beer .....Olympia Beer Co.
1 bbl Wine .....F. de Barry.
10 cs Bitters .....Order.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, August 16.
52 hhds Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
90 bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
40 hf bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
60 qr bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
59 hhds Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
34 bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.

BEER IN TRANSIT.
To Fresno .....340 bbls.
" San Jose .....170 bbls.
" Reno .....464 bbls.
" Oakland .....325 bbls.
" Hanford .....125 bbls.
" Vallejo .....40 bbls.
" San Bernardino .....85 bbls.
" Bakersfield .....82 bbls.
" Santa Clara .....32 hhds 162 bbls 45 hf bbls 53 qr bbls.
" Alameda .....275 bbls 100 hf bbls 40 qr bbls.

Foreign.

FROM JULY 20 TO AUGUST 20, 1910.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Mexican, July 24.
3 cs Punch .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Cordials .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Punch .....Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
10 bbls Gin .....Hotaling & Co.,San Francisco.
15 bbls Gin .....T. W. Collins & Co., San Francisco.
5 bbls Rum .....Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., San Francisco.

E. A. GROEZINGER Established 1864 E. O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW
SPARKLING AND VINTAGE WINES
CHAMPAGNES
809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

85 cs Wine ..... Levaggi-Granucci Co., San Francisco.
5 kegs Gin ..... C. H. Kanini, San Francisco.
2 cs Gin ..... Well Bros. & Sons, San Francisco.
2 cs Beer ..... J. E. Kelly, Portland.
1 bbl Whisky ..... Perkins Hotel, Portland.
1 butt Wine ..... Kentucky Liquor Co., Tacoma.
25 cs Gin ..... Rathsskellar Co., Seattle.
25 cs Gin ..... Arctic Club, Seattle.
5 cs Gin ..... Washington Annex, Seattle.
5 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, Seattle.
5 cs Mineral Water ..... Fisher Bros., Seattle.
2 bbls Wine ..... Buchold & Ackerman, Walla Walla.
670 cs Whisky ..... Readman Warehouse, Seattle.
41 bbls Gin ..... Peacock & Co., Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

200 cs Champage ..... Macondray & Co., San Francisco.
15 cs Wine ..... Chapman & Wilberforce, S. F.
120 octs Wine ..... Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
1 butt Wine ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
28 csks Mineral Water ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
298 cs Beer ..... H. P. Finlay & Co., San Diego.
15 cs Champagne ..... Hoffschlager & Co., Honolulu.
100 cs Wine ..... Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu.
103 cs Gin ..... Macfarlane & Co., Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE—Per Serapis, July 31.

200 cs Mineral Water ..... Apollinaris Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Wine ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
23 cs Spirits ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco
11 cs Mineral Water ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
5 csks Wine ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Brandy ..... Shea, Bocqueraz & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Vermouth ..... H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
31 cs Gin ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
153 cs Liquors ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
1 csk Wine ..... G. Pouchon, San Francisco.
1026 cs Gin ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
8 csks Whisky ..... James Gibb, San Francisco.
7 bbls Wine ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
1200 cs Vermouth ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
16 bbls Wine ..... American Mercantile Co., S. F.
3 csks Wine ..... American Mercantile Co., S. F.
500 cs Liquors ..... R. P. Rithet & Co., Victoria.
109 cs Beer ..... Harvey & Briggs, Victoria.
36 cs Beer ..... Capas & Young, Victoria.
15 cs Liquors ..... R. P. Rithet & Co., Victoria.
100 cs Mineral Water ..... Apollinaris Co., Victoria.
100 cs Gin ..... J. Collcut & Co., Vancouver.
20 cs Whisky ..... W. R. Dickson, Vancouver.
300 cs Whisky ..... Robertson & Son, Vancouver.
15 csks Whisky ..... Robertson & Son, Vancouver.
50 cs Whisky ..... J. Collcut & Co., Vancouver.
155 cs Beer ..... Robertson & Son, Vancouver.
7 cs Wine ..... Crewell & Patterson, Vancouver.
25 cs Gin ..... Robertson & Son, Vancouver.
25 cs Wine ..... Robertson & Son, Vancouver.
140 cs Brandy ..... Robertson & Son, Vancouver.
750 cs Lime Juice ..... National Drug Co., Vancouver.
25 bbls Ginger Ale ..... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
250 cs Beer ..... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
3 hhds Brandy ..... Robertson & Son, Vancouver.
33 cs Brandy ..... H. M. Ellis & Co., Vancouver.
5 octs Brandy ..... H. M. Ellis & Co., Vancouver.
3 csks Wine ..... Hughes Bros., Vancouver.
101 cs Mineral Water ..... Apollinaris Co., Vancouver.
50 cs Gin ..... Robertson & Son, Vancouver.
100 cs Wine ..... J. M. O'Brien, Vancouver.
225 cs Beer ..... Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
25 cs Punch ..... Williams & Co., Tacoma.
250 cs Mineral Water ..... Apollinaris Co., Seattle.
3 octs Wine ..... G. S. Bush & Co., Seattle.
4 cs Wine ..... Order, Seattle.
35 cs Brandy ..... Order, Seattle.
10 octs Brandy ..... Order, Seattle.
85 cs Liquors ..... S. Hyde, Seattle.
38 cs Liquors ..... G. S. Bush & Co. Seattle.
3 csks Wine ..... S. Hyde, Seattle.
15 cs Aquavit ..... Imperial Liquor Co., Seattle.
3 csks Wine ..... Order, Seattle.
3 csks Wine ..... Butler Hotel, Seattle.
92 cs Liquors ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
45 cs Wine ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
28 cs Wine ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
6 bbls Wine ..... C. F. Zimmermann, Seattle.
8 csks Wine ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
28 octs Wine ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
27 cs Wine ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
1 csk Wine ..... Bachtold & Ackerman, Seattle.
50 cs Wine ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
300 cs Vermouth ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Pleiades, July 31.

5 cs Liquors ..... Hellman Bros. & Co., San Francisco.
30 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
50 cs Brandy ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
6 cs Wine ..... W. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Wine ..... A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
21 octs Gin ..... H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
10 bbls Gin ..... H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
485 cs Gin ..... H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
20 csks Cordials ..... J. Ecklund, Portland.
5 cs Cordials ..... J. Ecklund, Portland.
60 bbls Whisky ..... Rothschild & Bro., Portland.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Missourian, August 5.

125 cs Champagne ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
1116 cs Whisky ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
37 bbls Ale ..... Varwig & Co., Portland.
1 keg Whisky ..... Hotel Washington, Seattle.
5 cs Whisky ..... S. Hyde, Seattle.
5 cs Wine ..... S. Hyde, Seattle.
60 cs Cocktails ..... J. Amson, Seattle.
25 cs Liquors ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
25 cs Whisky ..... Jaffe & Co., Seattle.
600 cs Grape Juice ..... Welch Grape Juice Co., Seattle.
120 bbls Beer ..... Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

75 cs Beer ..... Order, Los Angeles.
2 cs Wine ..... Order, Seattle.
50 cs Wine ..... Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu.

FROM VICTORIA—Per Queen, August 5.

1 bbl Ale ..... H. S. Hudd, San Francisco.
1 cs Whisky ..... The Samuel Co., San Francisco.
1 oct Whisky ..... E. McGowan, Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Mongolia, August 5.

71 csks Sake ..... North Am. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
50 csks Sake ..... Macondray & Co., San Francisco.
16 csks Sake ..... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
16 cs Sake ..... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
40 csks Sake ..... Murai & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Sake ..... Murai & Co., San Francisco.
50 csks Sake ..... S. Ishimutsu, Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Tenyo Maru, August 6.

30 csks Sake ..... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
78 csks Sake ..... North Am. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
50 csks Sake ..... Macondray & Co., San Francisco.
80 csks Sake ..... Aki & Co., San Francisco.
40 csks Sake ..... G. Hamura, Los Angeles.
20 cs Sake ..... G. Hamura, Los Angeles.
20 csks Sake ..... S. Ban, Denver.

FROM NEW YORK—Per Isthmian, August 10.

25 cs Cordials ..... Rothschild & Bro., Portland.
670 cs Whisky ..... G. S. Clark & Co., Portland.
1 bbl Whisky ..... J. E. Kelly, Portland.
725 cs Liquors ..... Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE—Per Radames, August 13.

24 cs Wine ..... P. A. Hearst, San Francisco.
7 csks Wine ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
7 octs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
200 cs Vermouth ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
15 csks Wine ..... Holzman & Co., Tacoma.
140 cs Wine ..... Durkin Liquor Co., Spokane.
14 bbls Wine ..... Durkin Liquor Co., Tacoma.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Korea, August 13.

40 cs Sake ..... Mutual Supply Co., San Francisco.
100 csks Sake ..... North American Mer. Co., S. F.
50 cs Sake ..... North American Mer. Co., S. F.
20 csks Sake ..... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Jules Gommes, August 13.

10 octs Whisky ..... Livingston & Co., San Francisco.

FROM HAMBURG—Per Rene Kerviler, August 15.

30 bbls Whisky ..... Susquemac Distilling Co., S. F.
50 bbls Whisky ..... Laventhal Bros., San Francisco.
25 bbls Whisky ..... South End Warehouse, San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Seattle)—Per Watson, August 15.

100 cs Liquors ..... M. D. Van Vales, San Francisco.
2 butts Wine ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
3 csks Whisky ..... Wilmerding, Lowe & Co., San Francisco
500 cs Whisky ..... James Buchanan & Co., San Francisco.
6 octs Whisky ..... American Mercantile Co., S. F.
10 cs Absinthe ..... Chevalier & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Whisky ..... Ebner Bros., Sacramento.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Columbian, August 17.

5 bbls Cordials ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
1150 cs Whisky ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
424 cs Whisky ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
835 cs Vermouth ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Brandy ..... A. Levas, Sacramento.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Penny Bros., Portland.
5 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, Portland.
50 cs Cocktails ..... Bailey Bros., Vancouver.
654 cs Whisky ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
100 cs Whisky ..... Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu.
120 bbls Beer ..... Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

25 cs Liquors ..... A. Cora, San Francisco.
125 bbls Beer ..... Lang & Stroh, San Francisco.
200 cs Whisky ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
300 cs Wine ..... O. Ceriagoli, San Francisco.
50 cs Absinthe ..... American Mer. Co., San Francisco.
30 cs Beer ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
220 cs Mineral Water ..... Apollinaris Co., San Francisco.



Guinness' Extra Stout
Bass' Foreign Ale
Boar's Head Brand

BOTTLED BY

T. B. HALL & CO., Ltd. - - Liverpool

American Mercantile Co.

AGENTS

514 Battery St. - - San Francisco

AMERICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY
514 Battery St., San Francisco

SOLE PACIFIC COAST REPRESENTATIVES

Julius Wile, Sons & Co.
Imported Wines and Liquors — New York

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R. Beziers & Co.
Sardines — Lorient, France

Dandicolle & Gaudin
Conserves — Bordeaux

Fcois, Lecourt
Mushrooms — Sevres pres Paris

Vve. Goiran & Fils
Olive Oil — Nice, France

IMPORTERS OF PRUNE AND CHERRY JUICE



10	cs Whisky	A. Taylor, San Diego.
39	cs Wine	H. Martinez, San Diego.
25	bbls Beer	H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
12	cs Whisky	H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
10	cs Whisky	H. C. Burmeister, Los Angeles.
1	csk Whisky	Star Wine Co., Los Angeles.
250	cs Mineral Water	Apollinaris Co., Los Angeles.
92	cs Liquors	Blumauer & Hoch, Portland.
12	cs Liquors	Rothschild Bros., Portland.
100	cs Beer	M. Gorden, Nome.
2	octs Wine	J. L. Jaffe, Seattle.
4	octs Wine	C. A. Hill & Co., Seattle.
6	cs Wine	G. S. Bush & Co., Seattle.
2	cs Wine	Williams & Co., Tacoma.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND

FROM JULY 20 TO AUGUST 20, 1910.

Via New York—		
77	cs Wine	From Antwerp.
Via New Orleans—		
18	cs Wine	From London.
4	cs Champagne	" "
2	cs Whisky	" "
1	cs Brandy	" "
Via Detroit—		
25	cs Champagne	From Antwerp.

Los Angeles Grows Crazier

AS WE go to press a dispatch from Los Angeles announces that by an action of the Board of Supervisors, Los Angeles County is committed to Local Option of the most radical and sweeping character.

"The entire business of making and selling wine, the dispensing of liquor of any kind in a hotel or restaurant, and the conduct of a billiard or pool room is placed within the power of the voters to revoke at any time."

Such an action seems impossible in a county like Los Angeles, the home of the grape and wine, and where native wines were probably first made in the United States. However, three or four of the long-haired cranks, who happened to occupy a small political job as Supervisor of Los Angeles, have thrown this defy and insult at the wine makers of California, as well as of the whole country.

At this writing, it would appear that the only proper course to pursue would be to at once carry the matter through to the highest court, to the end that it may be learned if it is possible for the State of California to financially support and encourage a great industry, and at the same time also be possible for the little county officials to successfully fly in the face of the Commonwealth.

Such acts as the aforesaid, could never stand in a court of equity, because the grape grower and wine maker have rights that the other man is bound to respect and the laws to protect.

This matter is of grave moment to the industry and the wine men must remember that if this outrage can be perpetrated in Los Angeles County, it is possible to do the same throughout the State. Not a moment should be lost in taking action by which the status of this ordinance may be definitely determined.—Editor, REVIEW.

Consular reports from France dealing with the wet and cold summer succeeding the winter floods, state that the whole line of agricultural and horticultural products have been greatly injured, and perhaps the worst sufferers have been the vineyards. The Burgundy and Bordeaux districts, which produce the finest wines, have been swept by storms of hail and invaded by the cochylis. Mildew and brown rot prevail in the Herault, Aude and other departments and the Auvergne province. The development of the grapes has been so retarded that the vintage, even with good weather henceforward, will be delayed until mid-October, so that the quality of the vintage cannot probably be above the mediocre grade of an unfavorable year.

The Ungrateful Santa Fe

ACCORDING to the daily press the Santa Fe Railway is about to establish a "dry" town on the Stanislaus River in Stanislaus County, to be known as Riverbank. Yards are to be fitted up to accommodate about 2000 cars, and surrounding lands sold to settlers, the deeds thereto containing clauses preventing the use of the land for liquor purposes of any kind.

We must confess that the above statement appears hardly believable to us, considering the fact that since the road in question reached this Coast, and entered into competition for freight business, its agents and solicitors have metaphorically gone on their knees to the wine interest to obtain a share of the wine shipping business. In this we believe the railroad has been successful, and it handles now a large volume of business entrusted to it by wine men and liquor dealers.

Can it be that now the Santa Fe has somewhat recovered its financial standing, principally owing to the earnings made by transporting California products to the more populous Eastern States, feeling more certain in its future standing as a solvent and paying property, that its management feels strong enough to kick the ladder from under it by which it attained its present position?

Certainly if what we read about this new "dry" town of Riverbank is true, it evidently feels sufficiently strong to slap the wine men in the face, by the establishment of such a community in the very heart of the grape raising State.

If this is true, we sincerely hope the industry attacked will return the blow by patronizing only its competitors, the Southern Pacific and Western Pacific. Like Uriah Heep, the Santa Fe would fawn and kneel in the dust one minute and tyrannize the next. From being very humble, it is trying to bite the hand which fed it, and it is time shippers took steps to retaliate.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.

A winery and distillery in the heart of one of the best grape and fruit growing sections of California, within 55 miles of San Francisco. The winery has a capacity of 300,000 gallons and is equipped with modern appliances, such as hydraulic press, electric pumping plant, pasteurizer, etc. The distillery has also all modern appliances.

There are three lines of railroad and steamboat service within a few blocks of the premises. This is an exceptional opportunity for anyone desirous of securing an established wine business of good reputation at considerably under its present value.

It can be bought as a whole; or the working plant, cooperage and stock only and the premises rented.

Liberal terms to a satisfactory purchaser.

Address C. W. & D., care Pacific Wine and Spirit Review.

FOR SALE—Eighty acres finest land in San Joaquin Co. Forty acres in grapes, small house, good barn, windmill and tank. R.R. Station on the place. Splendid location for a Winery. Address: BOX 467 ESCALON, CAL.

COOPERAGE, WINE PRESS, CRUSHER, ETC. FOR SALE.

For sale:—45 1000-gallon oak tanks; 45 oak casks same capacity; also oak casks from 1300 to 2500 gallons each; also fermenting tanks, puncheons; altogether about 150,000 gallons; hydraulic press, crusher, etc. Address "W" Review Office

— MARKET — CONDITIONS

CROP REPORT:—Elsewhere in this issue a very full report of the conditions of the wine grape crop will be found. There was some damage in certain sections from sunburn, hot winds, etc., but it will be found that the crop is fully an average one. While considering the fact that the new acreages of vineyards are coming into bearing this year, it must be remembered that in many of the old wine vineyard districts, the vines are going out very rapidly. Furthermore, that replantings in these old vineyards are not frequent. A careful perusal of the reports referred to will give a comprehensive idea of the prospective vintage.

DRY WINES:—For the first time in a long time we are enabled to report a noticeable improvement in the wine trade generally. This picking up of business is not confined alone to the brands in glass, but affects the bulk goods trade as well. One of the largest houses in the industry, which has a wide demand for goods in glass, reports July trade twenty per cent better than that of June. Conditions are evidently changing throughout the entire country and those shippers who are not in the "calamity" class look forward confidently to a good fall and winter business.

At this writing it is announced by wire that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles, California, have passed a restrictive ordinance which is a dire menace to the entire industry. It is the proposition of the fanatics in that county to give to the voters of that community a right to revoke the right of making and selling wine and the dispensing of liquor of any kind in a hotel or restaurant, outside the limits of incorporated cities. It appears to be almost a certainty that such an ordinance is unconstitutional and it is up to the wine men to bestir themselves and put these tricky enemies of theirs where they belong—namely, before the courts of highest jurisdiction, and thereby settle this question once and for all.

Exports by Sea were of fair volume considering the existing conditions. The figures were 971 cases and 897,324 gallons, valued at $290,761.

Imports were 1275 cases, 25 barrels, 52 casks, 157 octaves and 4 butts.

BRANDY:—Conditions continue to be placid — in other words, there is no feature to comment upon.

Exports by Sea were of average volume, being 89 cases, 1013 gallons, valued at $2471.

Imports were 293 cases, 3 hogsheads, 15 octaves and 1 case.

Production in the two districts totaled 7212.7 gallons. There was no production in the Fourth district. Tax paid movement totaled 38,819 gallons. There remained in bond in the three districts of the State, 2,304,625.9 tax gallons, on July 31st, 1910.

WHISKY:—Rather cheering news comes from the representative whisky houses. They all report a noticeable picking up of business in San Francisco and the Bay region, and a marked improvement throughout the interior. Some of the houses have made an exceptional gain over the volume of trade not only of the preceding month, but of the same month of last year. Furthermore, they are sensibly getting out of the "blue devil" class and are looking to the fall and winter business with the full confidence that it will be of good, substantial volume. We believe this confidence is fully warranted. The local situation will be greatly benefited by the Native Sons' celebration, which will be the greatest ever given by that festive organization. At the same time the city will begin to feel the effects of the movement of crops and will then slide into the holiday season and all should be well.

Exports by Sea were 895 cases and 8159 gallons, valued at $29,283.

Miscellaneous exports were 1233 cases, 81 barrels, 1 half barrel, 5 kegs, 2 casks, 2 octaves, valued at $18,047.

Imports were 5995 cases, 185 barrels, 27 casks, 24 octaves and 2 kegs.

IMPORTATIONS:—The importers inform us that trade both locally and in the interior is steadily improving, and that they have no doubt that the fall and winter business will be very satisfactory.

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Wine, 1180 cases, 45 barrels, 52 casks, 157 octaves, 4 butts; Beer, 1300 cases, 1244 barrels, 380 half barrels, 580 quarter barrels, 737 hogsheads, 44 kegs; Whisky, 5995 cases, 185 barrels, 27 casks, 24 octaves, 2 kegs; Brandy, 293 cases, 3 hogsheads, 15 octaves; Gin, 1882 cases, 76 barrels, 21 octaves, 5 kegs; Cordials, 35 cases, 5 barrels, 20 casks; Ale, 20 cases, 38 barrels; Sake, 151 cases, 645 casks; Mineral Water, 1137 cases, 28 casks; Liquors, 1855 cases; Vermouth, 2585 cases; Aquavit, 15 cases; Lime Juice, 750 cases; Champagne, 340 cases; Spirits, 23 cases; Ginger Ale, 25 barrels; Punch, 38 cases; Rum, 5 barrels; Stout, 5 cases; Bitters, 35 cases; Cocktails, 110 cases; Grape Juice, 600 cases; Absinthe, 60 cases.

Imports by Rail in Bond:—Wine 95 cases; Champagne, 29 cases; Whisky, 2 cases; Brandy, 1 case.

BEER:—Beer business has been of fairly good volume, particularly in the country where the weather has been such as to cultivate an appetite for the good, cool, malt beverage. When the Sangerbund gets here there will undoubtedly be a still larger consumption of the amber.

Exports by sea were merely nominal, the figures being 604 packages bottled, 34 packages bulk, of the value of $7348.

Imports were heavy. The totals were 1300 cases, 1244 barrels, 380 half barrels, 580 quarter barrels, 737 hogsheads and 44 kegs. The greater part of these goods were from domestic ports.

New York Wine Market

ASIDE from the interest in the price for new goods, the market is featureless. It has been rumored that some of the dealers are also in the field with quotations on new goods, but this cannot be verified. The indications are that brandy will be as cheap as last year with perhaps a larger supply to draw from.—*Bonfort's,* Aug. 10, 1910.

Commissioner Cabell to Visit California

ROYAL E. CABELL, Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, is to be in San Francisco early in September, the purpose of his visit being a conference with the three Collectors of Internal Revenue who have charge of the gathering of taxes in this State.

Mr. Cabell, while one of the youngest men ever at the head of the Internal Revenue Department, has disclosed marked administrative ability in the conduct of his department and his visit to California is probably resultant from his desire to familiarize himself with the sweet wine industry. He belongs to one of the most distinguished families in the South, is a Republican in politics and is widely known as an orator.

The Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California

THE first month in the second half of the first year in the life of the "Allied" has been another successful one. The allied membership is now coming to the front and many applications have been filed and several new exhibits have been installed. Special features are being brought out and attractive booths are being prepared at great cost, for installation the coming month.

Wine makers all over the Coast are in correspondence with the secretary, inquiring regarding membership and benefits. Secretary Lamborn has been organizing the vineyardists in the Yolo, Alameda, Santa Clara and Napa County districts with signal success. So many organizations have been started in the State, only to fade away after accomplishing the end they were formed for, or after correcting the evil or abuse most needful of correction at the particular time of formation, that the wise heads predicted a speedy downfall of this new endeavor. All predictions have in this instance gone wrong. Instead of failure, success; instead of lack of attention, widespread interest; and the second half of the year sees more than the most sanguine hoped for.

The "stick-together" feeling is holding good and it is no uncommon thing for a buyer of a wine house to look for the Allied Certificate on the wall before placing his order for the season's supplies. This is as it should be and it will work to the full benefit of the industry. A great feeling of confidence has come to the wine merchant, a stimulated trade is the result felt by the cooper, bottle dealer and the other supply men, and a consequent bettering of conditions as far as the vineyardist is concerned.

As A. Lachman so splendidly put it at the last meeting—"The dawn of a new era is before the wine men of California." So it truly seems. And it is quite time that this blessed daylight broke and the sun came out. One of the new and energetic members of the Allied branch is J. Chas. Green, the advertiser. He has a great idea that is to be discussed in the immediate future. This gentleman when interviewed and asked what his interest was answered: "None but the uplifting of the glorious State of California. I know that the demand for California wine can be doubled, yes, trebled, and I am going to endeavor with the assistance of this organization to accomplish this end. This 'all together business' 'gets my goat' and I'm with the wine industry till it gets back to its place at the head of California's resources."

This optimistic spirit is catching and what never could be done by single firms can be accomplished by the united effort of those interested.

The members who were skeptical and inclined to doubt the ability of the organization to hold the interest of the many are now the greatest boosters.

Every check that goes out on collection day has, attached, an application blank.

The members are competing with one another on applications received. Hence the growth and the enthusiasm.

At Livermore the vineyardists delegated C. H. Wente to call a meeting and it was held at the Town Hall on August 13th. A number of signatures were secured and each signer promised to bring in his neighbors. It is expected that the Alameda section will consist of sixty active members as Associate and twelve Allied members. There are already seven Full members.

At Madison the secretary's call brought out all of the grape men and grape buyers and it resulted in thirty-five new members being secured.

A visit to San Jose by the secretary brought out over fifty vineyardists who were all enrolled in the Allied as Associate members.

Two wine makers and one cooper joined in the Allied class, and Paul Masson Champagne Co. and Wm. Werner have Full membership.

The papers have given this meeting exhaustive write-ups.

The Loew Manufacturing Company

THE Loew Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, have recently installed wine filters in a number of the bottling establishments in this country. Part of the list comprises the following firms: Geo. F. Williams, New Philadelphia, O.; Huey & Christ, Philadelphia, Pa.; Parke, Davis Company, Detroit, Mich.; Eastern Bottlers' Supply Company, New Haven, Conn.; Budde & Westermann, New York, N. Y.; Bauer-Schweizer Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Youngstown Macaroni Company, Youngstown, O.; Escondido Land & Town Company, Escondido, Cal.

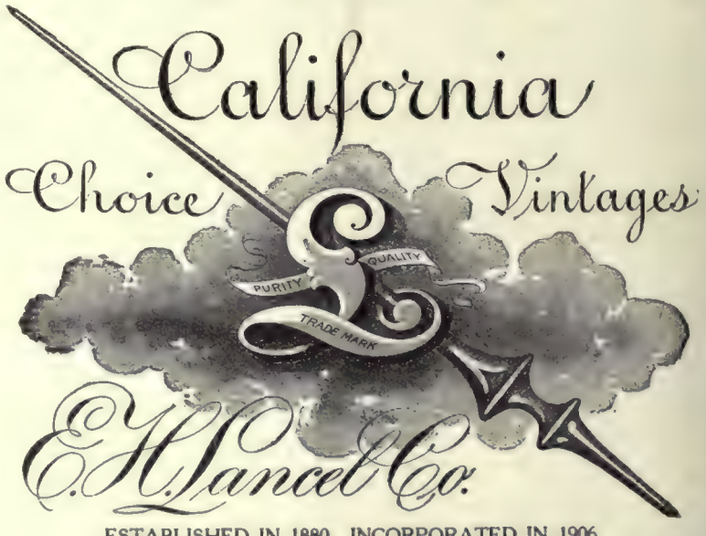
The Loew Manufacturing Company is a firm well known to our trade. They have made a specialty of filters for a great many years and they have studied the question thoroughly, so as to secure the highest state of efficiency in their filters.

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The Revenue Law
AND
The Retail Liquor Dealer

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¶ It is valuable to the traveling salesman for a wholesale liquor house, enabling him to answer the questions of his customers.

¶ It tells the saloon man just what his rights and duties are, under the Internal Revenue Laws. It gives the wine merchant and grower much valuable information and enables them to advise their trade.

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PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW

127 Montgomery Street San Francisco, Cal.

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of July, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in 6th (new) district	6,375.7
Received from other Districts, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, other District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	3,732.4
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	16,337.8
Exported	
Tax paid	33,655.3
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, July 31, 1910	1,481,479.6

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of July, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	588.1
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	12,274.2
Exported	
Tax paid	5,163.8
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, July 31, 1910	618,158.5

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of July, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	837.0
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District,	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	4,594.0
Tax paid	429.7
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, July 31, 1910	244,987.8

Whisky is Now Whisky

DURING July a dispatch received from Washington informed the trade that what seems to be the last step in the process of "letting down the bars" on the Roosevelt whisky policy was announced. It was officially stated that the Department of Justice had approved the policy of the Internal Revenue Bureau in allowing the makers of spirits from molasses to mix their goods with some whisky and call the resulting product "blended whisky," pending litigation in the courts.

Some months ago President Taft, after elaborate hearings and discussion, determined that the so-called rectified whisky made of neutral spirits colored and flavored, the spirits being made from grain, could be called "whisky." This, however, was with the reservation in the most explicit terms that such spirits should be made from grain alone. Later, the Board of Food and Drug Inspection found that the requirement suggested by President Taft that such goods be called "whisky made from neutral spirits" could not be enforced and, therefore, it was permitted to the whisky makers to call practically anything whisky provided it was made from grain. This, nevertheless, left out the Louisiana people, who have been in the habit of distilling spirits from molasses and coloring and flavoring it for sale as whisky. They obtained an injunction against the new marking and branding rules of the Government.

This would have made the practice the country over lack in uniformity and, therefore, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue asked the Attorney General whether it would not be well to allow molasses spirits to be called whisky when mixed with whisky. This is now decided in the affirmative, and thus practically any sort of spirit is "whisky."

Sacramento's two Leading Hotels



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W. O. BOWERS, President

C. J. TITUS, Vice-Pres. and Mgr.



A call at A. P. Hotaling & Company elicited the good news that while the popular manager, Frank Moroney, was still in the hospital, he was convalescing and it was believed improving daily. It was reported that the company did a first-rate city summer business, so good, indeed, that July, generally a slow month, was 50 per cent better than June, which is certainly contrary to the rule. Naturally, under these circumstances, considering the prosperous state of the interior, the management expects the same or even better conditions to exist during the fall and winter. Reports from the country show business all over the Coast picking up, and it is safe to say that when the harvest is marketed there will be much doing west of the Rockies.

John Osborn, the general traveling representative of James Buchanan & Co., Ltd., with headquarters in New York, called at the office of the REVIEW. He is here for the promotion of the well-known Black and White Scotch, Plymouth Gin and Cinzano Vermouth, etc., and will remain for some time. He is a very pleasant gentleman and the trade of the city will probably have the pleasure of making his acquaintance.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

Messrs. William Wolff & Co., who, after the big fire and the destruction of their stock of whiskies, were obliged to take out a rectifier's license, have not renewed the same at the end of the last fiscal year. They will hereafter draw on their Eastern stock of matured Old Government whisky under Kentucky stamps. They intend in future to confine themselves, as in former years, principally to the jobbing trade for their various well known agency articles, such as Martell Brandy, Cantrell & Cochrane's Ginger Ale, DeKuyper Gin, Sir Robert Burnett's Dry and Tom Gins, and eminent staple brands of bottled in bond and straight whiskies, of which they are distributors, such as Old Taylor, Mellwood, Old Grand Dad, Old Watermill, etc.

Manager Baker, of the Jesse Moore-Hunt Company, is strongly optimistic in his views in regard to the fall trade. Furthermore, he gives good, sound reasons for his belief. In a recent interview he said: "Business is good with us and is also improving, and I am looking forward to a large fall trade. It appears to me to be certain that good, busy times are bound to arrive because of the large harvest and the presence of the funds and transportation facilities necessary to place the products of the soil upon the market. All things considered, therefore, I look forward to a greatly increased demand for that old, popular favorite, Jesse Moore whisky."

A host of friends tendered a farewell reception and banquet to Alec Rankin upon his departure from San Francisco to take up his position as clarifying expert of the California Wine Association, at Winehaven, on the other side of the bay. The entertainment was held at the Flor de Italia Cafe, and proved a most satisfactory affair, hosts and guest thoroughly enjoying themselves.

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SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

R. M. WOOD.....EDITOR
Office: No. 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.
Rooms 304-305

W. C. T. U. Properly Squelched

ON another page of this issue of the REVIEW will be found a graphic account of the presentation by the wine men of one hundred cases of wine to the cruiser California. Such an act of friendship and good feeling to the naval vessel named in honor of our State and manned principally by California boys, was, of course, nothing more or less than the shaking of a red rag in the faces of the neurosthenic aqua-maniacs, who by "saturating time-serving politicians in the goose pond of their village gossip," succeeded in disturbing the discipline and effectiveness of the United States army by abolishing the canteen, which, it is well known to all fair-minded people, was a protection to the soldier and the community in which he was quartered.

Only the most limited intelligences have ever believed in the expediency of repressive legislation, beyond the necessary measures to enforce the terms of the decalogue. Even the wisdom of Moses felt its impotence before the natural inclinations of humanity, which, it must be noted, are constantly modified by forces beyond comprehension. This raises the ethical question whether any natural inclination can be considered wrong *per se*. The tyranny of these hysterical self-centered meddlers would nullify the principles of modern liberty—democracy.

So a discordant screech sounded across the continent from the mouths of these alco-phobists, in the shape of resolutions condemning this innocent gift of wine to the cruiser California and her crew.

Of course, the resolutions were drawn up with the necessary "whereases" to introduce this heinous offense to the notice of the Secretary of the Navy at Washington. One of these deserves notice, because it contains the only legal point upon which, if it existed, the Federal authorities could interfere. It reads as follows:

"Whereas, We believe this to be contrary to both the spirit and letter of the Anti-Canteen law, as interpreted and ordered by Secretary of the Navy Long"

Naturally the Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California protested against the protest, and President Frank A. Busse at once wrote to the Navy Department maintaining that the resolution adopted by the Congress of Reform calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to take action against permitting the cruiser California to retain the 100 cases of wine presented by the association, is without point, as it in no way conflicts with the anti-canteen law.

The wine was given, says President Busse, at the suggestion of the California State Development Board, and was presented directly to Admiral Harber, to be used for the purpose of entertaining visitors to the cruiser during its participation in the Centennial Exposition festivities at Valparaiso, Chile, in September.

The president added that the fact that the wine was presented for hospitable use, and none of it was intended for the sailors, makes groundless the protest against infringement of the anti-canteen law.

The result, we are glad to say, was a short and sharp decision on the part of the naval authorities that there was practically no ground for the protest made by the Congress of Reform. So Acting Secretary Winthrop sent a telegram to the San Francisco branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union stating that he had been unable to find a regulation referred to by it as having been issued by former Secretary of the Navy John D. Long forbidding the use of wine on war ships.

So "all's well that ends well," and the California has steamed away with the wine on board upon hospitable duties intent. When the proper time comes the punch bowl will be filled, and our Chilian friends and neighbors will be enabled to drink to the health of Uncle Sam, the California and the generous wine men of the Golden State, in spite of the machinations of the meddling matrons of the W. C. T. U. and their pharisaical male abettors who composed the so-called "Congress of Reform."

Andrew Sbarboro, in commenting on the absurd protest of the "reforming women," showed that there were no evil effects upon the sailors of other nations who use wine at every meal. He remarked: "In the navies of the grape and wine-producing countries, like France, Italy and Spain, wine is given as a ration, not only to the officers, but to the sailors on every battleship, and intoxication is almost unknown among them."

Secretaries to Meet at Sacramento

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION DAY at the California State Fair at Sacramento, Tuesday, September 6th, is to be one of the memorable days of the Fair in more ways than one. The California Development Board is taking active interest in Exposition Day, and is making arrangements to take a train load of its members to participate in the celebration. In addition to this it is arranging for a meeting of the secretaries of the commercial and development organizations of California, to be held in the assembly room of the new Hotel Sacramento, at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of discussing matters of State interest.

An urgent letter has been sent to the secretaries of all the organizations of the State explaining the objects of the meeting, and it will be well for California and for every individual locality if every part of the State is represented at the meeting.

The Development Board is expecting to make this one of the greatest "booster" days of the State Fair. The entire Executive Committee of the Board will be present and will take part in the meeting of the secretaries.

At this meeting plans for closer co-operation of the organizations of the State will be discussed in the hope that a concrete idea may be evolved which will bring about a broadening of the work for the upbuilding of California.

From Lewiston, Idaho, comes the news that in all "dry" counties of the state, organizations are being perfected to promote the candidacy of such legislative candidates irrespective of party who will be in favor of a unit city option rather than the present county option law. The plan is to ward off the possibility of legislation that would place state wide prohibition up to the people. The Municipal Unit League has been organized at Sandpoint in Bonner county and its work is now spreading throughout the State.

A Nampa, Idaho, dispatch states that the Supreme Court of that State has ruled that the use of near beer in "dry" counties is placed on a par with the sale of beer, whisky, etc., and is classed as a direct violation of the local option law.

A Shameful Showing

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE DAVID M. DUNNE states that the revenue from Government distilled liquor license in Oregon for the past fiscal year aggregates $37,937 more than for the fiscal year 1909. This showing is made when there are now in Oregon only thirteen "wet" counties, twenty-one of the total having adopted prohibition. The total receipts for distilled liquor licenses for the past year were $307,208. In the same period the receipts from beer licenses were $224,721, which was the largest in the history of the State, exceeding the previous banner year, 1907, by $18,965.

The totals published by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the past few years show a rapid increase in license revenue for both spirituous and fermented liquors. In 1907 the tax on distilled spirits was but $76,871, in 1908 it leaped to $258,100, raised to $269,270 in 1909, and last year made another big gain, going up to $307,208.

Fermented liquors, which mean principally beer, yielded $205,766 in 1907, $196,905 in 1908, $197,230 in 1909, and last year went up to $224,721.

These figures are being used by the forces fighting prohibition freely to prove that compulsory prohibition in communities opposed to it accomplishes no reduction in amount of liquor consumed.

M. F. Tarpey to Boost Exposition

M. F. TARPEY, the prominent Fresno wine man, has accepted an invitation to represent the City of San Francisco and the State of California at the exposition to be held in Puebla, Mexico, next September. Tarpey was selected for the position by a unanimous vote by the exploitation and publicity committee of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, held in San Francisco recently. He was notified of the selection to-day and promptly signified his intention of accepting.

Tarpey formerly lived in Mexico and knows the country thoroughly. His presence at the Mexican fair is expected to aid in securing the 1915 Exposition for San Francisco. Credentials will be forwarded within a few days to Tarpey by Governor Gillett and Mayor McCarthy of San Francisco.

A Possible New Wine Market

ISAAC A. MANNING, United States Consul at La Guaira, Venezuela, has offered a number of suggestions to California wine men. He says that California wines are quite unknown in Venezuela, but he believes it would be quite possible to introduce them if a reasonable freight rate could be secured to Colon. From Colon to La Guaira competing lines would secure a fair rate.

According to the Consul, from France to Colon the rate on canned goods and wines is $9.12 per ton (weight measure, at company's option), and the ordinary rate between La Guaira and Colon is $3.86 or $4.82 per ton on general cargo.

Mr. Manning goes on to say:

"Thus it will be readily seen that the cost of freight will be the leading question in any effort to meet French, Italian and Spanish competition here, and when it is remembered that the only vessels coming direct from Colon here are of the above three nationalities it may be difficult to secure a through rate that will be sufficiently low as to make this possible."

Long Life and Happiness to John Swett

IT is doubtful if there is another wine maker in California who has a greater number of friends and well-wishers than John Swett, who, on July 31st, reached the four score milestone in life's journey. Thomas R. Bannerman, present president of the Board of Education, penned a charming letter of congratulation to the veteran educator which echoes the sentiments of every one interested in the viticultural industry, for Mr. Swett's achievements have been almost as great in the wine business as they have been in the devlopment and progress of the schools of San Francisco. Mr. Bannerman's letter is as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31, 1910.

Hon. John Swett, Martinez, Cal.:

Dear Mr. Swett: The felicitations of the Board of Education and of the teachers and pupils of the San Francisco School Department are hereby tendered you on this the eightieth anniversary of your natal day.

Thousands of men and women, former pupils of yours, or who have known and esteemed you as an educator, will heartily unite in this message of greeting and kindly regard.

In place of the John Swett School destroyed in the fire of 1906 and now represented by temporary shacks, will soon be erected one of the noblest school buildings in our city, and for generations to come its title will appear as a monument to your memory.

Cordially wishing you, in the words of dear old Oliver Wendell Holmes:

"A life with tranquil comfort blest,
The young man's health, the rich man's plenty,
All earth can give that earth has best,
And heaven at fourscore years and twenty,"

I am sincerely yours,
THOMAS R. BANNERMAN,
President Board of Education.

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BALTIMORE
RYE



THIS TRADE MARK

STANDS FOR SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE IN ALL THAT PERTAINS TO THE MAKING OF A HIGH GRADE WHISKEY, INCLUDING AGE, QUALITY, PURITY AND FLAVOR

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WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.



Revenue Law And The Retailer

IGNORANCE of the revenue law is no excuse, as the retailer finds when he makes a mistake. Neither is ignorance any excuse when the retailer can post himself by referring to "The Revenue Law and the Retail Liquor Dealer." The price is one dollar and the book is good insurance against trouble. It is complete, concise and up to date. For sale by the Pacific Wine and Spirit Review. See full page advertisement in this issue.

Mr. Leo Allenberg is a musician and, of course, is naturally a hater of discord. Therefore, the key note to the management of his saloon at 1400 Polk street is harmony, promoted by courteous service and the high quality of the liquid refreshments supplied to his guests. Shoe-String whiskey, his own particular brand, suits the public taste, and, with the many other first-class liquors on tap, causes the Allenberg saloon to be satisfactory, both to proprietor and his customers.

That popular saloon and lunch place, The Cabin, at 105 Montgomery street, near the corner of Sutter, finds it necessary, owing to the advance in the price of provisions, etc., to inform its patrons that on and after September 1st, 1910, the price of lunch with drink will be increased from 25 to 35 cents. However, the quality of the lunch is so excellent, and the liquors served of so high a class, that we feel sure that The Cabin's regular customers will understand the necessity for the rise in prices and continue to patronize this well-managed establishment.

The dismissal has been entered in the action of I. P. Iverson against Gustaf Anderson for an accounting and dissolution of partnership entered into in January, 1907. Upon settlement of account it was claimed that $3000 was still owing on a balance of $3600 due to the plaintiff from the partnership. The partnership was as merchants, saloon and hotel men in Tulare county.

"Old Slater" In Arizona

THE old established and well known wholesale establishment of Jon Sroufe & Company is finding an extended market for the fine Kentucky whiskies, "Slater's Premium" and "Blue Grass," handled by it in the mining districts of Arizona as well as on the coast. One of their commercial representatives, who has just returned from Arizona, reports that, while he succeeded in doing fairly well in the order line, all through that territory business was very quiet owing to the low price of copper.

At Phoenix, owing to the distribution of water by the Roosevelt irrigation project, prosperity was very evident, but the strong prohibition feeling existing interfered to some extent with the whisky business.

One of the growing communities was that of Sulphur Spring Valley, to which there had been a large influx of settlers taking up land for dry farming, and where he reported good prospects for the cattle business. Here, also, the effect of the prohibition wave was very apparent.

The new town of Courtland, in Cochise county, was found to be a lively whiskey town, although at present quiet because of a temporary let up in the mining industry. The gentleman good enough to supply these interesting notes believes that Courtland is bound to be one of the largest and busiest cities in Arizona when copper takes its proper place in the market again.

Jerome is a good, reliable whiskey town, and now that the smoke nuisance has been done away with, is sure to prove a desirable residence place because of the beauty of surrounding scenery.

Altogether it would appear that Arizona, a newcomer into the sisterhood of States and a fresh star upon "Old Glory," is advancing in prosperity and development, the only drawbacks at present being the drop in the value of copper and the injury to business caused by the fanatical teachings of the prohibition mischief makers.

The city of San Francisco has always been known as a cigar-smoking city, and its business men as good judges of choice brands. It is for this reason that there is so great and growing demand for "1871" Gatos." They are really an enjoyable smoke, and because of their reputation as good sellers are to be found in every high-class cigar store on the Pacific Coast. Composed of pure Havana tobacco, well made and properly advertised, this excellent brand of cigars is a popular favorite and can be strongly recommended to all smokers, as an excellent article well worth the price paid for it, and warranted to give satisfaction.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Retailers, Look Out! Danger Ahead

UNDER a ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue made August 4th, the attention of revenue officers has been called to the necessity of enforcing the statute which requires that all stamps, marks and brands on whisky barrels shall be destroyed as soon as the barrel is emptied. It has been the custom for saloon men to merely destroy the stamp upon a barrel as soon as it is emptied, leaving all the other government marks intact. This custom permits the fraudulent use of the empty barrels by unscrupulous dealers and the Commissioner directs that all revenue officers see that a strict compliance with the law is observed in the future. The new ruling applies not only to liquor dealers, but also to transportation companies who ship or handle empty spirit packages upon which any government marks, stamps or brands remain unobliterated. The penalty prescribed by the statute is a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $10,000, with from one to five years' imprisonment for emptying a spirit package without *at once* and *completely* destroying every stamp, mark and brand, and every railroad company or other common carrier who receives or transports any such empty package with any of the stamps, marks or brands still thereon, shall forfeit $300 for every such package found in their possession. This ruling is one of very great interest to retail liquor dealers of the entire coast, where there has been much carelessness in the past, and in all probability, as a result thereof, a thorough canvas will be made by the revenue officers and all violations reported to the United States District Attorney for prosecution.

A Long Able Stunt

FORTY years ago yesterday a little towseled-headed boy entered the office of the importing firm of Charles Meinecke & Co. to begin his business career, and, incidentally, to do chores and errands about the office. Yesterday Henry Kunz, a member of the firm and one of San Francisco's substantial business men, sat in the same office and received the felicitations of scores of friends upon the fortieth anniversary of his entering the office.

He was 14 years old when he accepted his first job, and has been with the firm ever since. He is now a partner, and many friends took occasion yesterday to congratulate him.—San Francisco *Chronicle*, Aug. 4, 1910.

Having A Great Time

LOUIS PARISOT, of J. F. Plumel Co., this city; O. Rouleau, of Stoney & Rouleau, and N. W. Abadie, well-known insurance men, all of this city, with a few friends, are enjoying a grand hunting and fishing trip through the northern counties of the State. They go to Siskiyou County, thence to Humboldt, Shasta, Trinity and Mendocino counties, and return via Ukiah. The pleasure-seekers took the best outfit that ever went out of San Francisco. It was assembled by real experts and required four husky mules to carry the outfit, which included all the comforts of camp life and some of the luxuries of home. Their fishing and hunting stunt will last for six weeks and takes the party into the wildest portions of Northwestern California, some of their camps being over a hundred miles from the railroad.

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COOKS SPRINGS MINERAL WATER

BE YOUR DRINK AND BE WELL

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AGENTS
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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Wm. F. Roeder Tells of Far Travels

W. F. Roeder has returned from the East, only to find his establishment on Market street more popular than ever. Of course, a representative of the REVIEW tried to interview him, but found it no easy job. It was: "Hello, Roeder, old man, how are you?" "Great Scott, man, we are glad to see you, when did you get back?" etc., etc. Amidst the tumult of the welcoming voices, at last it was possible to get a short chat with the returned popular public favorite among the many saloon men of San Francisco, and then tersely and plainly he imparted some most desirable and valuable information. He said: "I have just returned from a long and very pleasant trip through the Eastern and Southern States. I found business in the East about the same as I left it in California, not slow but quiet. Nowhere did I find the saloon business better conducted than in this city, nor did I see better stores in the different towns I visited. As regards the trade, I may say that this city is much superior in accommodation and service, while the liquors used here are as good, if not better, than those supplied to customers on the other side of the Rockies.

"I visited New Orleans and found much excitement in regard to that city's claims for the exposition of 1915. They were voting to tax the State to obtain sufficient funds and so on, as you have undoubtedly learned from the papers. After a close inspection of that city, what bothered me most was how it could possibly house and otherwise entertain such a crowd as would be drawn to such a world's fair as it is proposed to hold. It had two large hotels and no restaurants to speak of, and as far as I could judge its capabilities for housing and feeding a crowd was about 10 in 1000 as compared to San Francisco."

It should be remembered in reading the above that Mr. Roeder is the proprietor of a cafe, one of the most popular and best appointed and supported in the city at 834 Market street. The executive ability and business acumen which has enabled him to build up this fine business, certainly gives great weight to his discernment in regard to the capabilities of any city to receive and entertain a large number of visitors. According to his judgment New Orleans is not prepared in any way to accommodate such a crowd as will be naturally drawn to such an exposition as that held to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal—the greatest water cut-off in the world—and that therefore its pretensions to hold it are totally unworthy of notice by Congress. Mr. Roeder returned to San Francisco perfectly satisfied that in the Queen City of the Pacific he had chosen a locality equal to all, and superior to most, to be found in the vast territory of these United States!

What Do You Know, Etc.

BAKERSFIELD now has a floating saloon run by a man named Mosher. It is a house boat of four or five rooms, anchored during the day along the shore of Buena Vista Lake. In the evening the boat is towed out on the lake by a steam launch, loaded with guests, who can then enjoy a high old time without fear of interruption by the emissaries of the law.

Will Settle a Fine Point as to "Clubs."

AVALLEJO dispatch, dated August 24th, states that several so-called "clubs" have been closed, on the ground that they were nothing more than blinds by which liquor was sold without the formality of obtaining a license. One of these, the South Vallejo Improvement Club, refuses to stay closed. It has again opened up and sold liquor, for the purpose, it is believed, of forcing the city authorities to bring an injunction suit in the Superior Court and make a test case of the order.

The club claims it has as much right to maintain a buffet for the accommodation of its members as any other fraternal organization conducting clubrooms. This City Attorney William T. O'Donnell and other officials deny, stating that the mere fact that any one can join the South Vallejo Club without the formality of a committee investigation, initiation, etc., places it in an entirely different category.

Among the Mormons Also.

THE great farce of so-called "prohibition" is clearly shown by information received from the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue for Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. It proves that in the "dry" cities in the southern part of Utah particularly, the "bottle" trade has increased, enriching the accounts of the Internal Revenue Collector $15,000. Against this there is a decrease of $18,000 in revenue which was originally secured from "special saloon tax." The total collections at the Internal Revenue office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, were $813,385.05. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, the collections amounted to $675,629.84, showing an increase for the year of $137,756.21!

We are glad to see Knights of the Royal Arch acting in unison with those in favor of improvements. During July the Martinez lodge adopted a set of resolutions endorsing the good roads movement. The resolutions embody the same points as those adopted by the Republican and Democratic county committees recently, and show conclusively that the Royal Arch as a lodge is in favor of the bond issue.

The Martinez Knights of the Royal Arch are showing their public spirit in the boosting of Contra Costa County and by assisting, to the best of their power, the campaign for good roads.

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SAN FRANCISCO

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Grave Warning to Retail Liquor Dealers

A WARNING of great importance not only to liquor dealers, but also to those transportation companies which receive empty whisky packages for transportation, has just been made by Royal E. Cabell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. This ruling, embodied in Treasury Decision 1648, under date of August 4, 1910, will be found elsewhere herein, and calls to the attention of those interested the fact that there has been in the past much carelessness in handling empty spirit packages, a condition which will be no longer permitted to exist. The average saloon man, when he empties a barrel of whisky, destroys the stamp thereon and then disposes of the barrel, thinking that he has complied with the law. This is not so. Not only must every stamp be destroyed at once when the barrel is emptied, but also every government mark and brand is required to be promptly and completely erased. The penalty for failing to destroy *all* stamps, marks and brands *at once* is from $500 to $10,000 fine and from one to five years' imprisonment. And any common carrier of freight who transports or receives for transportation any empty package which had contained distilled spirits and which still bears any mark or brand or stamp undestroyed, shall be liable to a penalty of $300 for each package so received for transportation or transported.

The attention of all revenue officers is called to this matter by the Commissioner and they are instructed to see that the laws are strictly observed. It is presumed that this matter will be at once taken up by the revenue officials and a thorough canvass made for violations of this character.

Monterey must be given the palm for eccentricity in liquor ordinances. The one now under consideration before the ordinance committee divides the city into two districts, one, south of Hoffman avenue, to be wet, and the one north of that thoroughfare to be dry. The new ordinance leaves the license at $250 a year for saloons, but raises the license for a restaurant to $250 a year, and stops tamale parlors from selling any liquors. Only in district No. 2, that section south of Hoffman avenue, can any liquor be sold at all.

The Ever Unfair "Examiner"

THE ever unfair *Examiner* showed its old-time animus to the wine and liquor trade during the latter part of the month. A very important ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was issued which will probably cause a great deal of trouble for those members of the trade who are not fully informed. The Government gives the retailer no information as to his rights or duties; so when this important ruling came through, the Editor of the REVIEW, for the purpose of warning the trade immediately, gave the news to the *Call, Chronicle* and *Examiner*. And it was news of importance to the liquor dealer readers of each paper. The *Call* and *Chronicle* being fair, and recognizing the value of the news, published it in full, but the treacherous old *Examiner* put it in the waste basket, at the same time having its solicitors hounding the liquor men for subscriptions and publishing all the whisky and wine advertisements it can get hold of at the top rate.

It is strange that the wine and liquor trade would give a dollar's worth of trade to a paper of this kind, knowing it always to be their enemy and knocking them whenever opportunity presents.

The Berkeley *Courier* calls attention to the fact that with the placing of California wine on the wine card of the Pennsylvania Railroad's dining car service all the great railroads of the American continent north of the Mexican boundary now offer to the patrons of their dining cars the red and white bottled wines of the Golden State. The Canadian Pacific has been using these wines for some time past, and not long ago the Canadian Northern began to offer them in its dining cars.

Advices from Benicia state that John J. Kenny, a liquor dealer of that town, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $681.

I. M. Perrin, who for the past eight years has been the agent for the Enterprise Brewing Company for the City of Richmond and vicinity, has sold out his agency to Fred Westdahl, of Oakland, and that gentleman will hereafter conduct the agency. Mr. Perrin took the business for the Enterprise people when the city was in its infancy and there was little business of any kind in the town and succeeded in building it up until the name of Enterprise beer is a household word throughout the county.

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Finest Wines and Liquors
SERVICE UNEXCELLED

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THE OLD RELIABLE

1871 GATO 1871

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

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SEATTLE AND NORTHWEST NEWS

Washington

AT Anacortes, Washington, the W. C. T. U., aided and abetted by that variety of Christian minister who exists only by raising trouble and makes proselytes by preaching the doctrine of "hatred, malice and all uncharitableness," have succeeded in having a local option election held there, the result of which is in doubt, but it is believed will be carried by those rational citizens who believe in the licensing and proper regulation of the liquor business.

Amos Underwood, who for years has conducted the only saloon in Underwood, Washington, has, in deference to the anti-saloon feeling in the community, put up his shutters. His license expired August 9th and he has not applied for a renewal.

There has been a nice little quarrel over the question of publishing the names on the Everett, Washington, local option petitions. Naturally, the president of the local option league laughs at the idea, as it would be impossible for his crowd to do anything so straightforward and above-board. As a representative of the "wets" said: "We were not so foolish as to think the local optionists would publish the lists. We intend to do so, as has been announced in the little advertisement inserted in the papers. We claim this is legitimate defense of our interests, and we are going to see that those signing the petitions are qualified voters."

In Aberdeen, Washington, the prohibitionists are threatening to hold a local option election if the saloon closing act is repealed. It appears that now the saloons are forced to close at 1 a. m., which it is claimed drives business to Hoquiam, where no closing law prevails.

A letter written from Portland, Maine, to the Walla Walla, Washington, *Union*, signed "D. G.," says in part:

"The various prohibition laws of Maine extending over a period of fifty years, are not only a failure, but they have in addition brought in their wake a train of abuses, corruptions and even a worse form of vice, which they were intended to destroy. This may seem an extravagent statement and the writer is free to admit it would have appeared so to himself previous to actual contact with the people and conditions of Portland Maine. * * * * *

"We must admit the prohibition laws of Maine have encouraged fraud, lying, perjury and contempt of law. They have fostered corruption in public life and with crookedness and factional hatreds have embittered the relatives of men to each other in all the walks of life. And finally to this indirect demoralization they have added a direct spread and increase of the vice aimed at."

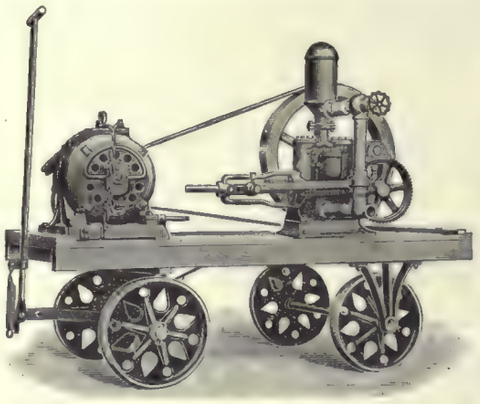
News comes from Olympia, Washington, that the State Tax Commission collected State liquor licenses during the month of July to the amount of $9675. Secretary E. J. Koors of the Commission has been directed to turn over to the prosecuting attorneys of the several counties the names of those handling liquors who have not yet taken out license. He will do so as soon as he compares his lists with those of the Federal internal revenue office in Tacoma.

The effort of the anti-saloon league of Washington to pass a county local option law, which will be made at the sessions of the 1911 legislature, has already been felt in the early campaign for seats in that legislature. Candidates for the primaries of September 13th have now begun to file their official announcements of candidacy, and the anti-saloon league is at work sounding each candidate to learn where he stands on the local option question, and either supporting or opposing him accordingly.

Prohibition Farce in Tillamook

A letter from Thomas Coates, mayor of Tillamook City, to H. C. McAllister, manager of the Greater Oregon Home Rule Association, thus arraigns the prohibition county law and shows it to be a farce:

"For nearly six years Tillamook County had been a 'dry' county, so far as the law is concerned, but I believe there is just as much liquor used as ever. A large quantity is sold in violation of the law. The local officers have honestly done their best to enforce the law, but the difficulty of getting the necessary evidence is so great that it is almost impossible to secure enough to convict, and in almost every instance where there has been a conviction, the character of the witnesses and their methods of securing evidence has been so repulsive that the



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Of great compactness and power, for use in WINE CELLARS for pumping from one tank into another. The cylinders of our iron pumps are brass lined, the piston rod, valves and valve seats are brass. Our all brass pumps are made entirely of brass, with the exception of the lever.

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San Francisco, Cal.

juries have condemned the witnesses more than the law breakers. Were it not so deplorable, the situation in Tillamook County, so far as the law is concerned, could be termed a farce. Tillamook City was always against prohibition, but the rural districts carried the day for it. As a sequence, our finances have suffered severely without checking in the least the use or abuse of liquor, besides making it much more difficult to control the places where it is sold. I have heard so many of our citizens express themselves that I am sure Tillamook County will go 'wet' at the next election, but in any event, I am heartily in accord with the plan to give incorporated cities the right to govern their own affairs, and I shall be pleased to do anything I can to help in that direction."

It appears that the Greater Oregon Home Rule Association is taking that State by storm, and branches are springing up all over, in dry as well as wet districts. Speaking of it the Portland *Oregonian* says:

"The Greater Oregon Home Rule Association is not conducting a gumshoe campaign. Everything is being done open and above board. No spellbinders are employed to deliver addresses for a stipulated amount and expenses, no private detectives are hired to spy on neighbors, no political buncombe is handed out. It is a clean-cut business campaign in the interests of Oregon.

Plenty of Good Roads

PERHAPS it would be well for the pure food people to turn their attention to the quality of whisky on tap, not only in this city, but all around the bay. Good sound whisky can be obtained from reputable houses at prices allowing a fair profit to the seller, and no excuse exists for the sale of adulterated liquor. The Portland, Oregon, *Oregonian*, recently handled this subject without gloves in an article, entitled "If it is poison call it so."

The paper quoted says: "If men reserve the right of becoming intoxicated at intervals or as a perennial luxury, it would not be a serious curtailment of liberty to protect them from drinking mislabeled poison. If it is only whisky that they drink, there will be a period of usefulness after the jag has passed, but if corroding poisons which are cheaper of manufacture than whisky are to be administered, society can expect little more from the victim after early doses. The privilege of any man to take poison need not be wholly denied, if takers insist upon it, but humanity should demand that the stuff carry its proper markings."

We learn from Condon, Oregon, that Gilliam County is tired of prohibition, and it is intended to restore the licensed saloon by calling for a county local option election. The liquor men of that county report that public sentiment strongly favors putting an end to prohibition. In the city of Condon finances are sadly depleted by the loss of revenue from saloons, and the problem of providing sufficient funds for conducting the municipal administration is proving a knotty one for the city officers to solve.

A sensible citizen of Eugene, Oregon, sent the following dispatch to the Portland, Oregon, *Oregonian*:

"What would one think of a city that is to be a 'dry' town and lots of blind pigs running all the time? And when some of them get disorderly and the police were called and found men drunk and fighting and would not arrest them."

What The Cities Get From Liquor Licenses

ACCORDING to a dispatch from Washington at end of July, more than $40,000,000 was received from liquor licenses during 1908 by the big cities of the United States. This is shown by a census report covering the finances of the country for that year in those cities having a population of 30,000 or more. There were at the time of the taking of this census 158 such cities in the country but complete figures were available for only 151 of them, and the figures showed that in those places the license in the drinking places paid an aggregate of $41,950,188.

This was a gain of almost $3,000,000 from the preceding year and of about $11,000,000 over the year 1905. This was due to the increased fees exacted by most of the large cities. Of the drinking places sanctioned by law there were no fewer than 67,131. This is a decrease within three years of about 4,000. The falling off was due largely to the fact that a number of cities went "dry."

Liquor licenses and taxes formed more than 13 per cent of the general revenues in the cities of Ohio and more than 10 per cent in the cities of California. New York City received $7,297,300; Chicago, $7,252,687, and Philadelphia $1,969,459 from this source. The only other cities deriving more than $1,000,000 from liquor licenses were St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, San Francisco and Cincinnati.

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Interesting Letter From "Show Me" Land

W. H. McNEIL, of St. Joseph, Mo., an old friend and valued contributor, writes us as follows:

"The July number of the WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW reached me on time, and has been read with much interest, containing as it does, so many subjects in reference to, and for, the good of the viticultural industry. If you will permit me, I will comment on a few of them:

"I notice first the reception and entertainment given to the American Chemical Society by the Italian-Swiss Colony at Asti, which must have been a very enjoyable affair, given as it was with the usual California hospitality and beautiful surroundings, with such hosts.

"This leads to the 'Panama-Pacific International Exposition' for 1915, which I hope will have a truly Viticultural Palace, also showing all the allied industries, including a first-class cafe. Such a palace, in fact, as was proposed by me to the 'Grape Growers' Association of California,' and strongly endorsed by said association at their meeting held February 10th, this year. It has been further endorsed by the 'Allied Wine and Grape Industries,' now displaying a notable exhibit at that association's rooms in the Russ House. At the exposition a Viticultural Palace with a restaurant where the 'liquid sunshine' of your California vineyards can be sold to the stranger within your gates, at as small a cost as possible, together with goodfellowship and true Californian hospitality—or in fact that of the whole Pacific Coast of the United States—will do more than any other exhibit to make the visitor understand the glories of California climate and products.

"There is another argument in favor of San Francisco as the place to hold the exposition. The Pacific Coast will receive the most benefit by the completion of the canal, and San Francisco has been endorsed by the whole Coast as THE PLACE. The other competitor—New Orleans—while a good place and logically picked by many—will not receive the benefit that San Francisco will.

"There is another movement started, that will make New Orleans a big port of entry and shipment, viz.: 'the deep waterway to the Gulf,' on the completion of which New Orleans will have the exclusive right to celebrate, and the completion of the canal will force the making of the deep waterway to the Gulf.

"At first sight of the heading, 'French Criticise Label Ruling,' I thought it meant the use of the printed foreign label on California wines (which has been done for years), thereby, while securing a good article, more than doubling the cost to the consumer. Under the Pure Food Law of the United States, this should be stopped by the Agricultural Department. At the St. Louis Exposition, 1904, the jury, nearly all foreigners (in fact, I believe there were only two or three natives), by a resolution, unanimously passed, held that the effect of the word 'type,' together with the place of manufacture, would be to forever stop the continued bringing up of the label question. But it appears that jealousies did crop up, notwithstanding the production of wines in the United States is only *one per cent* of the world's product. If your 33,000,000 gallons can keep this question alive, there must be *good* quality in this product.

"By the way, in the excerpt from *Le Moniteur Vinicole*, giving the world's product of wines by country, France was omitted. Please give this amount in your next.

"More publicity should be given to the report of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry regarding the so-called 'temperance drinks' sold by druggists, ice cream parlors, and such.

"Am still true to California!

"W. H. McNEIL.

"St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 15, 1910."

Oregon's Remarkable Anomaly

PORTLAND, Oregon, August—(Special).—Although 21 counties of Oregon are dry as the result of local option, leaving only 13 wet counties, this State consumes more liquor than ever, according to the annual report of Col. David M. Dunne, United States Collector of Internal Revenue. The figures for the fiscal year show that in 1910 the tax on distilled spirits in the State reached $307,208.88, the largest amount in Oregon's history and $37,937.90 in excess of the tax of the preceding year.

The tax on beer for the fiscal year was $224,721.50 and the largest previous year was 1907, though it was $18,965 less than for 1910. Last month's collections were $145,421.92, that amount including receipts from the tax on corporations.

In 1907 the tax on distilled spirits was $76,871.30, and it reached $258,100.59 in 1908, and increased to $269,270.98 in 1909.

On fermented liquor, or beer, the total in 1907 was $205,756.50, in 1908 it was $196,905.00, and in 1909 just $197,230.50.

The Board of United States General Appraisers have overruled the protest filed by Kwong Man Yuen against the Collector's classification of Chinese wine made from the distilled grain of rice. The wine was assessed under paragraph 300 of the Aldrich tariff, which provides that "brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not specially provided for" shall be dutiable at $2.60 per proof gallon. The Chinese importer set up the contention that the wine should be allowed entry as "rice wine" under paragraph 307 at the rates provided in that paragraph, according to the amount of alcohol which the beverage contained.

E. S. CIPRICO, PRESIDENT. PHONE MARKET 2836.

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ALTA VISTA WINES CO.

MAIN OFFICE

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Correspondence

From Italian Vineyard Company

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 2, 1910.

Gentlemen: On July 21st the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Italian Vineyard Company was held as usual at the premises of said company, 1234 Palmetto street, Los Angeles, Cal.

At said meeting the following officers of the company were re-elected: Mr. Secondo Guasti, president; Mr. N. Bonfilio, vice-president; Mr. J. A. Barlotti, secretary; First National Bank, treasurer. And the following members of the board of directors: Messrs. S. Guasti, N. Bonfilio, J. A. Barlotti, F. Bessolo, A. Dell'acqua. If you will kindly cause the above to appear in the next issue of your esteemed paper you will greatly oblige,

Yours truly,

ITALIAN VINEYARD COMPANY.

Per A. Alberti.

From The California Winery

Sacramento, Cal.

THE new management, recognizing the great care and energy with which Mr. Fred Kiesel founded the California Winery, the years of patient effort that has given it the present splendid distinction—will bring a larger business capacity to insure increased reputation and volume.

The famous Cordova Vineyards are established and recognized by wine men as growing a quality superior to any vineyards in the State.

In regrading our cellars a re-classification was necessary. This makes our standard and superior wines without question unexcelled in quality. It was also necessary that the integrity of the cellar should be above question. This will be the one emphatic policy in the future.

In doing this we have wines below standard grades. We will not sell these under the California Winery name. They are undoubtedly superior to many ordinary grades upon the market.

With a masterly regrading of our cellars in which for years this superior product has been matured comes the assurance of uniformity and quality which no new winery can attain nor old ones surpass.

Prices in quantity lots will be furnished upon inquiry.

Thanking our many friends and patrons for past considerations, we can assure them that more than ever "Cordova" will be strictly the "Wine of quality."

CHAS. F. RICH,
Vice-President and Gen. Mgr.

The Granz winery at Fresno opened up with 700 tons of Zinfandels. It was the first winery in that section to begin crushing the new crop. The opening of the winery at this time, some two weeks in advance of the time when other wineries in this section of the state will be running, is in response to a demand from the wine grape growers who have found that the crop ripens rather in advance of the time when most of the wineries open up for business. As a result the grapes have then begun to dry, and they do not get full weight in tons for the goods that they deliver to the wine makers.

On July 27th the creditors of the Kirshoff & Neubarth Company, for fifty years wholesale liquor dealers at Chicago, began involuntary bankruptcy proceedings against the concern. The Chicago Title and Trust Company was named receiver. The company has debts amounting to $130,000. The assets are said to be about the same amount, including a stock of liquors valued at $75,000.

We learn that Messrs. Davin & Matheson, who have just purchased the Fox Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada, are experienced grape and wine men from San Gabriel, California. They plan to open a wholesale wine house in that city. They intend also to investigate the soil of the valley as to its suitability for grape growing, and if satisfactory they will secure land and engage in grape growing on an extensive scale.

According to the City of Mexico *Herald,* the Campania de Alcohol y Licores "La Gran Union," S. A., with a capital stock of $1,050,000, has just been formed for the purpose of acquiring the Strauss, Kuhn & Co.'s distillery, situated on the Viga canal, in that city. The company is headed by some of the most prominent bankers, financiers and business men in Mexico, and has already entered into contracts for practically the entire residue of the cane, after the sugar has been extracted from it, which is grown on a number of the principal plantations of the country. The officers of the company are: Fernando Pimentel y Fagoaga, president; Manuel Buch, vice-president; vocales, Lic. Pablo Macedo, Leon S. Kuhn, Baltasar Marquez, Joaquin Garcia Pimentel, Francisco R. Velez Jr., Angel B. Vivanco and Vicente Vertiz. Francisco Illescas was elected comisario and Emmanuel Amor, suplente. The general manager will be Baltasar Marquez.

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BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES---BAR FIXTURES---BOWLING ALLEYS AND SUPPLIES

Hongkong's Liquor Trade Restricted

SINCE the passage of the new liquor ordinance in the British colony of Hongkong, Vice-Consul-General Stuart J. Fuller says, the liquor trade has not been so good as it was and the Christmas business showed a most decided falling off. The Vice-Consul-General gives the developments in this trade:

Business was brisk and merchants were well satisfied with the turn-over that passed through their hands. But a change came about when the Government decided in August that an import duty was to be put upon all liquors brought into the colony. On September 17, 1909, the Legislative Council passed the Liquors Ordinance, which, in its original form provided for the following dues (in Hongkong currency, a Hongkong dollar being worth 42.2 cents on July 1st):

Article.	Per gallon.
Brandy and liqueurs	$3 60
Whisky	2 40
Gin, rum, and other spirituous liquors	1 20
Champagne	2 40
All other sparkling wines	1 80
Port, sherry, madeira	1 80
Other still wines in bottle	1 20
Other still wines in wood	60
All other intoxicating liquors, excepting spirits of wine, and native wines and spirits	24
On all native wines and spirits:	
(a) Containing under 20 per cent of pure alcohol by weight	15
(b) Containing 20 per cent or over and under 40 per cent of pure alcohol by weight	40
(c) Containing 40 per cent or over of pure alcohol by weight	1 20
Spirits of wine and arrack	3 00

In consequence of the heavy duties, the Chinese are not buying so much brandy and other European wines as formerly, but have fallen back on their native "samshus," which pay only 2 cents per quart bottle as against 60 cents per quart bottle, or $7.20 per case charged on brandy. As a result of the disparity in the duties levied Chinese wines are naturally in greater request by Chinese consumers, and European wines and spirits are looked upon as a thing apart. One or two Chinese shops have given up the liquor business entirely so far as European liquors are concerned, as they have been unable to see their way to pay $1000 license in view of the diminished demand for European liquors. In consequence, the samshu dealers are doing increased business.

From purely a health point of view it is a mistake to think that samshu is a more wholesome liquor for the Chinese than European wines. The latter, as a rule, are devoid of toxic impurities, and, with the exception of some cheap foreign brandies and whiskies, are not put on the market until reasonably matured, whereas Chinese samshu is offered for sale and consumption immediately after coming from the still and is contaminated with toxic aldehydes, or, in other words, fusel oil.

Beer Making in China

VICE-CONSUL-GENERAL STUART J. FULLER states that a number of attempts have been made in the past in Hongkong to establish a brewery, but the first successful one is the Oriental Brewery, which commenced operations early in 1909. The buildings are extensive and the brewery installation is of the most modern American type, having a capacity of 100,000 barrels of beer per annum. American capital is understood to be back of the enterprise, which is already successfully competing with the Japanese and Tsingtau beers. This company also operates an ice plant in conjunction with its brewery, and the introduction of the ice plant has been a material factor in lowering the price of this commodity in the local market. There is another Hongkong ice plant, operated by an older company and manufacturing ice for sale, while the Dairy Farm Company has a plant to supply its own needs.

At a recent meeting of the City Council of Clatskanie, Oregon, the saloon license in that city was raised from $400 to $800 a year. It is thought this will reduce the number of saloons. There are five at present, one having quit business last week.

Some sensible citizens at Athena, Oregon, came to the conclusion that to remove the near beer saloon was to give business a hard knock, so the City Council voted a proposed ordinance prohibiting the sale of near beer and spirituous, vinous or malt liquors that are not intoxicating by a vote of 3 to 2.

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Vineyard and Cellar

Fix Prices of Grapes at Fresno

FRESNO, August 14.—A. Mattei, of Mattei's winery, and L. R. Rogers, of Las Palmas winery, respectively, both announced yesterday, separately, that they would pay $8 per ton for wine grapes and $10 per ton for second crop muscats. This is the first definite naming of a wine grape price which has been made in this section. Both these men are prominent among the independent wine makers.

The taking of the initiative by the independent men is looked upon as significant and the results of the announcement will be followed with interest.

Las Palmas winery will open to-morrow morning for its first crush, the second winery in this section to begin operations, the Granz winery having opened last Wednesday. Grapes will be received at Clovis and other stations and sidings in the wine grape section.

The prices named yesterday by Mr. Rogers and by Mr. Mattei are those which have for some time been predicted by those who have kept close tab on rumors of the situation. There have been some rumors of higher figures, but these have not materialized as yet.

The wine grape crop, like all the crops here this season, is some days early, and some of the crop is now ready for delivery. The majority of the wineries will open in about a week and a half.

Grape Prices According to Saccharin

LODI, San Joaquin County, August 12.—The Lodi Co-operative Winery Association has decided to pay all growers a proportionate amount for grapes for the present season based upon the percentage of sugar the grapes contain. The winery is desirous of procuring grapes with a saccharin test of about 22 per cent, and they will be received as low as 18, but all grapes testing below that amount will be rejected. The idea of this arrangement is to encourage the grower to bring grapes to the winery that are high in sugar, for out of these grapes the best wine is made.

Advices from Cucamonga state that it is reported that Mr. Goldmus, of Los Angeles, is about to build a new winery on the Santa Fe railroad just north of that city.

New Wine Company In The Field

HARRY RHEINSTROM, a member of the Rheinstrom family in Cincinnati and formerly connected with the firm of Rheinstrom Bros., the well known distillers and cordial manufacturers of that city, is now president of the Golden West Wine Company of San Francisco and Oakland. As such he intends returning to Cincinnati and placing the wines of that company upon the Eastern market. It is understood that the Golden West Company has made a large number of contracts with growers for a term of years. This will guarantee a full supply of wine, for which Mr. Rheinstrom intends to find a market in Eastern and Middle Western States. He is a man of good business ability, as was proved when he was manager of the Rheinstrom Company, and there is every reason to believe that as president of the Golden West Wine Company he will be equally successful and greatly increase the demand for California wines.

Moulton Hill Vineyard Co.

BERT W. McPHERSON of Cloverdale has brought suit at Santa Rosa against the Moulton Hill Vineyard Company, a corporation, to recover on a promissory note for $7000. This note was executed in San Francisco on February 18, 1908, and was secured by a mortgage on the vineyard properties of the defendant. This complaint filed there asks that the property be sold by the Court Commissioner to liquidate this indebtedness.

A Loomis, Placer County, dispatch states that the hot sun at the commencement of the present month has done great damage to the grape crop, scorching and blistering the fruit until a large portion of it will not be harvested. A third of a crop is the most looked for by the majority of growers, while a Japanese who has been forcing his vines by irrigation will have no crop at all.

Horticultural Commissioner W. D. Garden, of San Joaquin County, denies that the recent hot spell damaged grapes to any extent. He says that some damage has been done to grapes by overtopping the vines early in the season. He advises grape growers to limit topping as much as possible, as in many cases it results in sunburn and material loss.

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WRITE to US for PRICES

Vineyard and Cellar Notes

A notice has been published of an assessment of ten per cent, levied on August 5th, upon the subscribed capital stock of the Farmer's Mutual Winery Company of Victor, San Joaquin County. The assessment becomes delinquent on September 12, 1910.

Manager Wm. Haman, of the Placer County Winery at Roseville, believes that crushing will commence on September 1st, instead of the 10th, as is usual. With improvements and the installation of a second crusher he estimates that the local winery will handle between 3,000 and 4,000 tons of grapes this season.

Vadou & Black of New Orleans, distributors in the Southern States for F. B. Vadou's Cloverdale wines, are doing good work in advertising Sonoma wines, which rank second to none on the California wine list. That their strenuous efforts are bearing fruit is shown by the fact that one retail dealer in New Orleans has named his establishment "The Cloverdale Wine Cellar."

Recent advices from the State of Washington, as late as August 24th, show that Anacortes, at its recent local option election, decided in favor of common sense and personal freedom by a majority of 54 votes. It is now expected that Anacortes' business interests will rapidly develop and that well-regulated saloons will, by their license fees, add greatly to the wealth of the community.

Orting, on the other hand, was carried by the prohibitionists. This place includes the State Soldiers' Home, the inmates of which in a recent straw vote endorsed total abstinence.

At Fresno the winemen have made the second definite move in their fight against local option. A petition has been drawn up by the grapegrowers of that section, and is being rapidly circulated for signatures. It asks that the Supervisors ignore the ordinance submitted to them advocating local option, and asking further that saloon conditions in the rural districts be allowed to remain as they are.

There is no doubt that it will be numerously signed, and bring the whole strength of the party to the front to defeat prohibition.

At the recent quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lodi Co-Operative Winery Association it was decided to pay all growers a proportionate amount for their grapes for the present season based upon the percentage of sugar the grapes contain.

The winery is desirous of procuring grapes with a saccharine test of about 22 per cent, and they will be received as low as 18, but all grapes testing below that amount will be rejected. Figuring on a basis of 22 per cent between $4 and $4.50 a ton will be paid upon delivery and the balance later.

It was decided to place the remaining 500 shares of the stock that is now in the treasury on the market to the members only at $66 a share. This stock will be obtainable between the 10th of August and the 10th of September, when if it is not all sold the remaining portion will be withdrawn. The stock subscribed for will be payable $20 September 1st, $20 October 1st and $26 November 1st.

French Champagne Prospects

CONSUL W. Bardell, of Rheims, reports as follows concerning the discouraging outlook for the French champagne viticulturists in regard to the present year's grape crop:

The vine growers in this consular district, particularly those engaged in the production of grapes for the manufacture of champagne, are very much disturbed on account of the rapid strides the mildew is making in their vineyards. Some of the growers have, for the third time this season, applied the ordinarily effective method of sprinkling the vines with boiled sulphate of copper and other means, but, despite all efforts to check the disease, the mildew seems to be getting the upper hand, and it is very much feared that this will be another bad year for the vine growers. It is earnestly hoped that fine weather will prevail for the next few weeks (from June 21), for if the great humidity, which has caused the appearance and helped the progress of the mildew, continues this year's crop will be worse than the crops of the last two years, which were bad enough.

While the vine growers are worrying about the poor prospects for a good crop, the champagne manufacturers and exporters are much exercised on account of a sudden increase in the German tariff on champagne wine, which took effect on July 1, 1910. The tariff duty on champagne entering the German Empire is increased from $30.94 to $42.84 for 220 pounds. The new tariff will bring the cost of entry into Germany for one bottle of champagne to 83.5 cents, or 3:5 cents per bottle higher than the duty imposed on champagne by the United States.

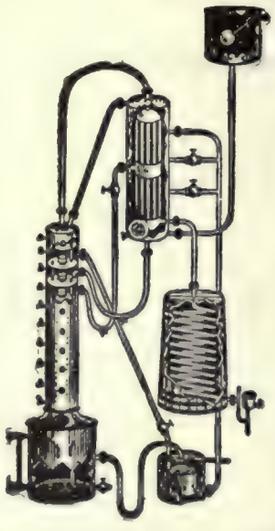
The exports of champagne to Germany from this district during the years 1908 and 1909 were 1,371,337 and 1,506,814 bottles, respectively, while those to the United States were 3,661,812 and 5,423,316 bottles. Although the exports of champagne to Germany are very much less than those to the United States, the unexpected increase in the German tariff causes considerable concern in this district.

The plant of the Elk Grove Vineyard Association has been enlarged, and will have a 5,000 tons capacity. The new storage cellar, 75x75 feet, will provide additional storage room for 300,000 gallons. Over $10,000 has been expended this season in the important improvements made.

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Coast News of The Traffic

THE City Council of Eureka, Cal., early this month passed a new saloon license ordinance, pronounced by the press of that city to be liberal. It divides the liquor selling business into three classes, A, B and C. A includes restaurants and hotel dining rooms, the license for which is fixed at $150 a year. B includes retailers' and wholesalers' licenses at $400 a year, but the price is to be raised as the number of saloons in the city decreases. That is, the ordinance provides that the annual income of the city from saloon licenses shall not be less than $26,000 and as the number of saloons decreases the cost of the license to the remaining saloons shall be proportionately raised to produce that sum. For instance: If the present number of saloons is reduced to 50 then the license of each of the 50 is to be one-fiftieth of $26,000, or $520 per year.

Class C covers tamale cafes, etc., where only malt liquors may be sold at $25 a year. Social clubs or fraternal organizations, of not less than 100 members, maintaining buffets are exempted from the operations of the ordinance.

Mayor Lambert, stating that he desires to offer amendments, has vetoed the new ordinance.

Knights Landing, Dunnigan and Blacks have filed a petition asking that the questions of saloons or no saloons may be voted on at the next election in those towns. Dunnigan and Blacks appeals were granted but Knights Landing's turned down because fifty-one per cent of the signers were not registered voters at the election of 1908.

IN Texas, O. G. Colquitt, a man in favor of a fair deal for those interested in the liquor question, was elected Governor, in July. In consequence the aqua-maniacs are determined to make the present prohibition government render the State as dry as sumptuary liquor laws can make it. Meanwhile bad blood, ill will, and hatred have been aroused by the mean, underhand and deceitful conduct of the crowd on the water-wagon. It would look to a man who knows the true Texan temper, that before long we shall hear of more tragedies brought about by the attempt to enforce total abstinence upon the biggest and most independent State in the Union.

James McDowell of Olympia, Washington, State Chairman of the Prohibition party in that State, has called a convention to be held at North Yakima, September 13th, the day of the primary elections. It is announced the party will nominate for supreme judges and congressmen, but will neither nominate nor indorse for United States senator. The statement is further made that the Prohibitionists will demand in their platform the repeal of the local option law.

ANAMPA, IDAHO, dispatch states that the courts have again upheld the local option law of that State, in the case of the Payette Club. The court, in its decision, holds that the law applies to social clubs as well as to those actively engaged in the liquor traffic, and that the transactions of the Payette Club through the agency of the janitor violated that portion of the law providing that "any person who either directly or by device or subterfuge, shall sell, furnish, deliver, give away or otherwise dispose of intoxicating liquors, etc., shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

ON the morning of August 9th the Beach Hotel, a rooming house, and the new saloon building in course of construction beside the hotel at Newport Beach, were destroyed by fire. Practically all furniture of these places was destroyed. The hotel and rooming house was owned by L. C. Klact and were valued at $6000.

Carl Katzenberger, manager of the Escondido Wine Association, is busy making preparations to take care of the grapes this year. They have matured two weeks earlier this season than usual. The association has had a cement floor laid and all the necessary machinery and conveniences for making dry wine are in order and will be ready to commence business the first of September.

A recent dispatch from Washington says that imported champagnes may become a greater luxury this year on account of the ravages of mildew among the grape vines of the Rheims district of France than it was made by the imposition of a higher duty in the recent tariff law. United States Consul W. Bardell of Rheims says the champagne viticulturalists are greatly concerned over the discouraging outlook for the present year's crop in that district, which last year exported to the United States 3,423,316 bottles of champagne and in the previous year 3,661,812 bottles. While the vine growers are worrying about the poor prospects for a good crop, says Mr. Bardell, the champagne manufacturers and exporters are much exercised over the sudden increase in the German tariff on champagne, which places the duty at 83½ cents a bottle, or 3½ cents higher than that imposed by the United States.

It would appear that the building of the proposed denatured alcohol plant at Stockton is still under consideration. On August 10th August Schaefer, recently from Germany, and C. L. Holland, an Eastern capitalist, addressed local business men upon the commercial value of denatured alcohol and the feasibility of establishing a plant in that city. The visitors explained that a plant representing $80,000 which they had in mind, would enable the manufacturers to produce 2,000 gallons of denatured alcohol per day. The product would sell at about 30 cents a gallon. It is estimated that a ton of potato culls would make twenty-nine gallons of denatured alcohol.

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Grape Crop 1910

Alameda County

C. H. Wente, Livermore: The vineyards in this section, with a few exceptions, are anything but good. I think considerable damage due to too cold weather during blooming season—certain varieties are yet very uneven. Crop prospects are thirty to forty per cent less than last year. Perhaps a little more wine remains in cellar. The phylloxera is making a rapid progress in some sections. About 100 acres of vines planted this season.

Grau & Werner, Irvington: Vineyards are in fine condition considering hot spell in July. No damage by frost, but July hot spell burned about one-third of crop. Crop prospects are one-third less. Same quantity of wine remains in cellar. No diseases noticeable, as vineyards are reconstructed on resistant vines. No vines planted this season.

A. Duvall, Livermore: The vineyards in my neighborhood look well and if nothing happens hereafter, the crop will be about the same as last year. I have heard many complaints of a great loss by coulure, principally in the Zinfandel grapes. I have pulled out a great number of vines, but find no phylloxera. Many vines are dying from exhaustion—principally those grafted fifteen or twenty years ago. Have also found some vines with the so-called Anaheim disease.

Fresno County

M. F. Tarpey, Tarpey: Condition of vineyard is considerably behind that of last year. Sunburn has done considerable damage. Crops are noticeably behind last year. Have had no cellar, but building one now. I know of no planting.

E. B. Rogers, Margherita Vineyard, Fresno: Vineyards are not up to average because of peculiar climatic conditions. Some probable damage from frost in some sections and sunburn and thrip in most all sections. The crop will be less and bunches not so well filled and quality not so good. More wine in the larger cellars, but none in the smaller cellars to speak of. Cannot say as to diseases, but some places look the worse for wear, probably sunburn. Planting has not been very large.

The Barton Vineyard Company, Limited, Fresno: Vineyards are irregular—some very dry, others in good condition. The early heat in May appeared to have checked the growth and caused considerable damage. The crop does not appear to be as good as last year. The smaller cellars are mostly empty. The larger have about an average stock. Diseases are going steadily along. The present dry year will undoubtedly mark a great advance.

L. R. Rogers, Las Palmas: The crop is twenty to thirty per cent below crop of 1909. Wine makers who sell only in San Francisco have wines all sold. There has been no progress to speak of in phylloxera or other diseases. Probably two hundred and fifty acres have been planted this year.

Napa County

A. H. Grossman, Napa: The vineyards are very good in some parts, but in others the hot weather damaged them. Considerable damage by sunburn. In my estimation the crop will be less than last year, and if the hot weather continues will still shorten the crop. No wine remains here. No damage, as all are resistant stock. Very little new planting.

Chas. Krug Winery, St. Helena: Vineyards are in good condition in this section, very little damage, but crop will be about twenty per cent less than last season. About the same amount of wine remaining. In the upper end of the valley, phylloxera is doing a great deal of damage. Hard to estimate the acreage, but very little planting has been done.

G. De Latour, Rutherford: Vineyards are very thrifty. Sunburn has damaged the crop about fifteen per cent and prospects are that the crop will be thirty to forty per cent less than last year. One hundred per cent more wine remains in the cellars. The phylloxera has started killing vineyards planted seven or eight years ago, but people are now planting resistant stocks. I planted thirty acres, but do not think more than one hundred acres were planted altogether in Napa Valley.

Henry Anderson, Oakville: Vineyards here are in good condition. There was no damage by frost, but hot north winds in early part of June did some damage. Prospects are the crop will be about twenty per cent short of last year. About same amount of wine remains. Slow progress is being made by phylloxera. About one hundred acres of new planting.

B. Arnhold & Co., Inc., Inglenook Vineyard, Rutherford: Very good is prevailing verdict as to crop conditions; no damage, and prospects for larger crop than last year. Ten per cent more wine remains in cellar. No progress made by diseases. Ten acres planted this season.

Theo. Gier, St. Helena: Vineyards in good condition, but there seems to be a lack of moisture. There has not been any damage so far as frost is concerned, but a little by sunburn. Prospects are crops will probably be from ten to twenty per cent less than last year. Twice as much wine remains. Phylloxera is making a rapid progress in killing non-resistant vines. About one hundred acres have been planted in St. Helena vicinity.

Santa Clara County

Paul Masson, San Jose: Vineyards in this section are in good condition; no damage, but prospects are for a little less crop than last year. The progress of disease is very rapid on old vineyards or on non-resistant vines. No new planting.

P. Prudhomme, San Jose: The condition of vines is fine. No damage so far. Crop prospects are a little below last year. Cellars are all empty. Progress of disease remains the same. No new vines planted this year.

E. E. Meyer, Wright: Vineyards are growing vigorously. There has been no damage. Crop prospects about the same as last year. All 1909 wines remain in cellars. No progress by diseases. No new planting.

P. F. Lint, Los Gatos: Most vineyards in this section look very fine. Some two-year-old vineyards planted with cuttings show signs of phylloxera. As to damage, there was none whatever. Prospects are about the same as last year. I think much more wine remains in cellars than last year. No new planting.

John A. Corotto, San Jose: Vineyards are in very good condition. Slight damage by frost. Have not seen any sunburn as yet. Crops are a little lighter than last year, though condition good. My cellar contains fifty per cent; only three cellars

empty in the county. Old vineyards are slowly going. Only a few acres planted this year.

Sonoma County

T. L. Orr, Graton: Vines about Occidental are healthy and vigorous. Some mildew around Sebastopol. Alicanta Bouchets dropped off considerably. Occidental has one-fourth more than average crop. Fifty per cent more wine remains in cellars than last year. East of Graton, one or two vineyards are dying fast. Only three acres planted—Beclan and Blue Portuguese.

W. D. Sink, Cloverdale: Vineyards not very good. Phylloxera getting away with them pretty fast. No damage done by frosts or sunburn, but I do not think prospects for crops are as good as last year at this time. About the same amount of wine remains.

M. Gaye, Sebastopol: The vineyards in this section have never been in a healthier state. The grapes dropped somewhat at the time of formation. Nevertheless the crop will be a large one. In my estimation the crop will equal that of 1909. The same amount of wine is carried in cellars. Our vineyards have not been attacked by phylloxera as yet. Very few vineyards have been planted during the last two years.

Chas. Thomsen, Geyserville: Vineyards in this section are in fair condition, though most of the old vines show loss of vigor and reduced growth of wood. No damage by frost in this immediate vicinity. Some mildew. Heat and sunburn have caused discoloration and loss of foliage in many places. In vineyards not too sick, may perhaps harvest same tonnage as last year, though the fruit will probably be smaller and not so juicy. Cannot tell how much wine remains. Some large cellars still full. At present rate, nearly all the old vineyards will have disappeared in three or four years, may be sooner, from phylloxera. Less vines planted than last season; cannot give acreage.

Southern California

Italian Vineyard Company, Los Angeles: Vineyards are in fair condition. Some damage by late winds in the month of April. The crop will be fifteen to twenty per cent shorter than last year. About same quantity of wine remains. There is no phylloxera here. Very few if any new vines planted.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co., Lamanda Park: Vineyards in good condition; very little frost and crops will not vary much from last year. About same amount of wine remains as last year. No progress in diseases. No new planting.

Jacob Rudel, San Gabriel: Many vineyards have been neglected. No damage to speak of. Prospects are for somewhat better crops in vineyards that had proper care. No phylloxera. No new vines planted.

C. Otto Rust, Anaheim: Vineyards in this section are in good condition. No damage, and crops are estimated ten per cent better than last year in vineyards not dug up. About ten per cent of the vineyards have been taken up, so tonnage will be about the same as last year. No diseases. No new planting.

A. York & Sons, Templeton: The vines are looking well this year and making the usual growth. No damage by sunburn, but some by frost in the low vineyards. We expect the crop to be considerably better than last year's, which was pretty light. There is a little more wine on hand now than at this time last year. Phylloxera has made its appearance, but no damage done yet. No vines planted.

F. J. F. Boege, Anaheim: Vineyards are looking very good. Made heavy growth this year. No damage. Prospects are for very large crop. Largest crop in a number of years in our vineyards. About same amount of wine remains. No phylloxera to be noticed. No new planting.

John Sweet & Son, Hill Girt Vineyard, Martinez, Contra Costa, Co., Cal.: With the exception of vineyards on the loose sands of Eastern Contra Costa, limited in extent, everywhere else the old vineyards are now rapidly disappearing. In 1913 the productive area will be not over half of what it was in 1907. While some vineyards are being replanted, more are being transformed into walnut orchards and other lines of production. The resistant vineyards are flourishing, but only a limited acreage has been planted, not enough to keep pace with destruction by phylloxera of non-resistant vinifera vineyards. The abnormally low prices of the last two seasons for wine grapes have turned the attention of planters to other lines of production. It is perhaps a pity, for there is a fine field in Contra Costa county for the production of high grade clarets and sauternes made from the proper varieties of grapes. The Petit Syrah, grown in this locality, makes a fine wine, suitable for bottling. Semillion, Sauvignon Blanc, and Sauvignon Vert make wines which are always saleable, no matter what may happen to the prices of common dago red. Within a few years this scarcity of fine varieties is sure to make itself manifest and another era of planting vineyards, more discriminating than the last era, is likely to come about.

The crop is a fair average one. Last season vines were badly overburdened, crops failed to properly mature, and the vines of such vineyards must rest a little this year. The early rains of last season ruined hundreds of tons of grapes, and a large tonnage was only fit for distillation. Perhaps just as much wine will be made this season as last, even with a lighter crop, if it all be harvested.

Most of the wineries of the county are filled with last season's wine. Prices of common wines have been ridiculously low, and winemakers have been holding in the hope of better prices, which, however, do not materialize. Every fellow is out shading the other fellow's price. It reminds us of the time when the rival lines of Stockton boats were indulging in a rate war. It finally reached a point where the fare to Stockton from San Francisco was only 25 cents, berth included; a brass band played for the delight of passengers, and a 50 cent meal was thrown in free of charge. It is unnecessary to mention that the rate war did not last forever, however.

I doubt if over 75 acres were planted this season in Contra Costa county. Probably 200 acres were dug out, on account of phylloxera. Viticulturally we are making progress backward.

Miscellaneous

San Benito Vineyards Co., Hollister: The condition of the vineyards in this section is good, as there was no damage by frost and a very small portion sunburned. Crops are in about the same condition as last year, but berries are smaller. Nearly all the crop of 1909 remains in cellars. No diseases. No new planting.

Jacob Kober, Ben Lomond: The condition of the vineyards here is good. No damage, and prospects are about the same as

last year. About one-half as much wine on hand. Phylloxera and other diseases are making much progress. No vineyards planted.

Sacramento Valley Vineyard, Sacramento: Vineyards in this section are in good condition. Table grapes have suffered severely from sunburn. Prospects are just as good as last year. About same amount of wines on hand. Diseases are making usual progress. Scarcely any new vines planted this season.

C. L. La Rue, Davis: Vineyards are in good condition in this section. No damage. Prospects are for about two-thirds of last year's crop. No wine in cellars. Phylloxera is progressing slowly. No vines planted.

J. Bruning, Concord: Crop prospects are for about two-thirds of last year's. No damage, although phylloxera is gaining fast. No new vines planted.

W. C. Brown, Lodi: Conditions indicate a thirty per cent shortage in crop, of which fifteen per cent is due to sunburn. Had no wine in cellar last year. There is no disease here, only considerable mildew, some vine hoppers and beetles. No planting this year.

Wm. Haman, President Placer County Winery Co., Roseville: Conditions here are fair. No damage by frost; slightly sunburnt. There will be about one-eighth less tonnage. At present about 150,000 gallons remain. Diseases, none. New planting, none.

Wine Making In Algeria

CONSUL Albert W. Robert, of Algiers, furnishes a report, for which most of the data are taken from a monograph published by the president of the Societe des Agriculteurs d'Algerie, concerning the experiments which have been made for the improvement of Algerian wine, especially in overcoming the effects of the sirocco when the must was ready for fermentation, from which the following extracts are given:

Wine making in Algeria presents difficulties and problems unknown to the vintners of colder countries. In Algeria distinction and difference must be drawn between the vineyard of the hill and that of the plain. The grape of the plain ripens earlier than its neighbor. It must be placed sooner in the press, with the result that the must is ready for fermentation while the season of the sirocco is still strong.

Up to 1904 there was practically no protection against the possible dire results of the coming of the sirocco. If the must were in the high process of fermenting this sudden hot wind often carried the temperature to a point at which the must was ruined. The fermentation could neither be controlled nor even modified, and the content of the vat was rendered valueless, but in 1904 the growers introduced refrigerating machines, which were successful in keeping the fermentation below the danger point of 89.6 degrees F. But the use of these machines was not within the power of all the growers; first, because of their cost and, second, the water necessary for their use was not always available. It was found, also, that the great fault of the Algerian wines still remained that of instability.

At this time began also experiments in the use of metabisulphite of potassium, a substance powerfully affecting the bacteria of fermentation. It seems that incomplete transformation of the grape sugar is not the only difficulty confronting the vintner. After the wine is made and placed in the vats for clarification there occurs a phenomenon technically known among the Algerian growers as "la casse oxydasique." This and "les gouts de terroir" (earthy flavors) are mentioned here as constituting dangers or disadvantages to which the metabisulphite has proved strongly inimical, as well as that of incomplete and undue fermentations.

Results of Final Experiments

By using the metabisulphite of potassium before and during fermentation certain extremely valuable and desirable properties and attributes are found to be at the will and control of the planter, as shown in the following statements of M. Bertrand, the author of the monograph:

(1) Upon withdrawal from the vats, no odor or taste of sulphur was discoverable in either the red or white wine; (2) only 15 days had elapsed from this withdrawal when both the red and white wine had completely clarified. But, most important, the red wine was absolutely free of any "earthy" flavor whatsoever, being without blemish for consumption; (3) the color of the red wine, usually dulled for a long time when the sulphite was used for fermentation, now vivified immediately upon withdrawal from the vat and deposition of its dregs; (4) the wines of both colors were positively freed from "la casse oxydasique" (earthy flavor), even in a very wet year, during which a large proportion of the grapes had rotted while on their way to the vats; (5) it was learned also that the use of the metabisulphite largely replaces the necessity of filtering the red wine and agglutinating the white wine, although these processes are still continued as a matter of completeness; (6) for making wine, red or white, the refrigeration is begun as the ferment is about to attain 89.6 degrees F. of heat. A small machine is placed here and there against the sides of or on the vat, and the temperature maintained at 86 degrees F. for six to eight hours. This is less a refrigeration than a slow absorption of the calories.

M. Bertrand, having experimented with quantities of the sulphide as high as 90 grams (3.17 ounces) per hectoliter (26.42 gallons) of wine, advises against the use of such large quantities except in emergencies. While the wine, under such use, clarifies very quickly to a brilliant color and the flavor "mellows," the fermentation takes 8 or 9 days or more for its completion, instead of the usual 4 or 5. During the former period many difficulties may appear which are avoidable in the shorter process. A too large quantity may even arrest the fermentation altogether. The grower must be guided by the greater or less maturity of the grapes with their consequent greater or less content of sugar and the temperature at the time of their gathering.

In the hill vineyards the use of the metabisulphite may often be advantageously dispensed with altogether. The grapes have ripened later and are cut and fermented in lower temperatures than are those of the plain. When the wine is high in alcohol the fermentation is long and conducted with difficulty. In such case the use of the sulphide is sometimes dangerous. The use of the metabisulphite of potassium is unequivocally recommended whenever the grower is deprived, for any reason, of the use and aid of the refrigerating machines.

The Supervisors of Stanislaus county recently rejected a petition presented by the prohibition party embodying the form of an ordinance to be submitted at the approaching election in November, that would, if presented and carried, abolish the sale of liquor in all of the precints of the county outside of the incorporated towns. The petition embraced the verified signatures of 1576 voters, and after a discussion the board rejected the proposition.

INTERNAL REVENUE & CUSTOMS RULINGS

(T. D. 1647.)

Relative to marking distilled spirits produced from molasses at distilleries and rectifying houses pending litigation to test the decision of President Taft, of December 27, 1909, as to "What is Whisky."

[Circular No. 44.—Int. Rev. No. 740.]

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., July 20, 1910.

To collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:

Litigation having been instituted to test the validity of the decision of the President promulgated December 27, 1909, passing on the question as to what is whisky, the following modifications are made in Circular 737:

Until otherwise ordered you are hereby directed to permit the following marking and branding of distilled spirits produced from molasses:

1. *On the premises of the distiller.*—You will follow the provisions of Circular 737 and instructions relating thereto, except that no distillate from molasses shall be marked or branded whisky. In lieu thereof any distillate from molasses produced at 160° of proof and over, withdrawn from distillery premises at a proof lower than 110°, may be marked or branded "Dilute Neutral Spirits," "Dilute Spirits," "Dilute Cologne Spirits," "Dilute Alcohol," or other similar truthful descriptive terms, and, if withdrawn at 100° proof, "Proof Spirits."

2. *On the premises of rectifiers.*—Molasses distillate may be used for mixing with grain distillate, and the resulting mixture, provided sufficient grain distillate is used to dominate the character of the mixture, may be marked or branded "Whisky—a Blend." Where no grain distillate is used, or where grain distillate in quantities not sufficient to dominate the character of the mixture is used, the resulting mixture may be marked or branded "Whisky—a Compound" or "Imitation Whisky," or may be marked or branded "Dilute Alcohol," "Dilute Neutral Spirits," "Dilute Cologne Spirits," "Dilute Spirits," "Cane Neutral Spirits," "Rectified Spirits," or other similar truthful descriptive terms, or, if 100° proof, "Proof Spirits."

Until otherwise ordered section 4 of Circular 737, "On the Premises of Rectifiers," is suspended; gaugers and other Government officers, however, are directed to note, as far as practicable, on the records provided for that purpose, whether the spirits entered for dumping were produced from grain or material other than grain as disclosed by the name of the distiller or other evidence available.

The provisions of Circular 737 will apply in full force and effect in every respect except as herein permitted otherwise.

Royal E. Cabell, Commissioner.

Approved: A. Piatt Andrew, Acting Secretary.

(T. D. 30819.)

Gauge of whisky.

Conventional or standard gauge for John Dewar & Sons' "Special" and "White Label" whiskies, 2¼ gallons per case.—T. D. 29858 of June 22, 1909, revoked.

Treasury Department, July 21, 1910.

Sir: Referring to the Department's decision of June 22, 1909 (T. D. 29858), establishing a conventional gauge of 2⅜ gallons per case for John Dewar & Sons' "Special" Old Scotch whisky, I have to advise you that recent test gauges have been reported to the Department for John Dewar & Sons' "Special" and "White Label" whiskies, from which it appears that these liquors are now being imported in bottles containing 24 fluid ounces each.

In view of these reports the Department's ruling of June 22, 1909 (T. D. 29858), is hereby revoked and a conventional gauge of 2¼ gallons per case is hereby established for the above-mentioned brands of whiskies.

Respectfully,
A. Piatt Andrew, Assistant Secretary.

(45702.)

Collector of Customs, New York.

(T. D. 1648.)

Spirit packages when emptied to have the marks and brands destroyed as well as stamps.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., August 4, 1910.

To internal-revenue officers, dealers in distilled spirits, and all others concerned:

From reports received by this office from revenue agents, it is found that many dealers in distilled spirits consider that they have sufficiently complied with the requirements of section 3324, Revised Statutes, when, on emptying a stamped spirits package they have destroyed the stamp or stamps, leaving the inspection marks and the brands undestroyed; also that railroad companies and other public carriers have transported such empty marked and branded spirits packages in violation of the statute.

It is also reported that such empty marked and branded packages are frequently purchased and sold in disregard of section 3325, Revised Statutes.

In view of the possibilities of fraud afforded by the practices denounced by sections 3324 and 3325, Revised Statutes, this office deems it opportune to call them to the attention of all internal-revenue officers, as well as dealers and public carriers, some of whom may be violating the law through ignorance of its provisions and without criminal intent.

The statutes in question read as follows:

Sec. 3324. Every person who empties or draws off, or causes to be emptied or drawn off, any distilled spirits from a cask or package bearing any mark, brand, or stamp required by law, shall, at the time of emptying such cask or package, efface and obliterate said mark, stamp, or brand. Every such cask or package from which said mark, brand, or stamp is not effaced and obliterated as herein required, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized by any officer of internal revenue wherever found. And every railroad company or other transportation company, or person who receives or transports, or has in possession with intent to transport, or with intent to cause or procure to be transported, any such empty cask or package, or any part thereof, having thereon any brand, mark, or stamp, required by law to be placed on any cask or package containing distilled spirits, shall forfeit three hundred dollars for each such cask or package, or any part thereof, so received or transported, or had in possession with the intent aforesaid; and every boat, railroad-car, cart, dray, wagon, or other vehicle,

and all horses and other animals used in carrying or transporting the same, shall be forfeited to the United States. Every person who fails to efface and obliterate said mark, stamp, or brand, at the time of emptying such cask or package, or who receives any such cask or package, or any part thereof, with the intent aforesaid, or who transports the same, or knowingly aids or assists therein, or who removes any stamp provided by law from any cask or package containing, or which had contained, distilled spirits, without defacing and destroying the same at the time of such removal, or who aids or assists therein, or who has in his possession any such stamp so removed as aforesaid, or has in his possession any canceled stamp, or any stamp which has been used, or which purports to have been used, upon any cask or package of distilled spirits, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than one year nor more than five years.

Sec. 3325. Whenever any person knowingly purchases or sells, with inspection-marks thereon, any cask or package, after the same has been used for distilled spirits, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars for every such cask so purchased or sold.

Royal E. Cabell, Commissioner.

(T. D. 30845.)

Bok ale.

Wakem v. United States.

U. S. Circuit Court, Northern District of Illinois. May, 1910. No. 27205 (suit 1597.)

Bok Ale—Barley Brew Base—Similitude to Beer.

Bok ale or barley brew base, which is an unfinished product to which carbonic-acid gas, water, and flavoring matter are to be added to make a non-alcoholic beverage, but which is derived by processes and from materials similar to those used in the manufacture of beer, is dutiable as beer by similitude under paragraph 297, tariff act of 1897.

On application for review of a decision by the Board of United States General Appraisers.

The decision below, G. A. 5633 (T. D. 25172), affirmed the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of Chicago on merchandise imported by Wakem & McLaughlin. The commodity involved herein consisted of so-called bok ale, classified as beer by similitude under paragraph 297, tariff act of 1897, and claimed by the importers to be dutiable as an unenumerated manufacture under section 6. A description of the merchandise and the Board's conclusions thereon were given as follows by the Board in its opinion:

McClelland, General Appraiser: * * * It appears from the record that this so-called bok ale is only partially manufactured and is imported in an unfinished state. To fit it for consumption there must be added water and carbonic acid gas, with such other ingredients as may be required by individual tastes as to flavor. It is imported in casks, but it is to be bottled when thus fitted for use. The finished article is used as a non-alcoholic beverage, but in the condition in which it is imported the merchandise could not be used as a beverage. Its composition is described by one of the witnesses for the importer as follows:

"The chief ingredient is starchy sugar, the intermediate product between starch and glucose; and these starchy sugars that are used contain a small amount of fermentable matter. The amount of sugar used in the liquor is calculated, so that when the whole of the fermentable matter is converted into alcohol it will not exceed 2 per cent. In addition to that, hops are used and a few other flavors."

* * * Thus it appears that the process of manufacture of the merchandise under consideration is practically the same as that by which beer is produced, the only difference being that beer is allowed to contain more alcohol, and this article is practically a beer without alcohol. As to the material of composition, there is little difference. In these two particulars —process of manufacture and material—the merchandise assimilates ale or beer sufficiently to justify the classification made by the collector, and we so find. The protest is overruled and the decision of the collector is affirmed.

Defrees, Buckingham, Ritter & Campbell (Cyrus Heren, of counsel), for the importers.

D. Frank Lloyd, Assistant Attorney-General (William A. Robertson, special attorney of counsel), for the United States.

Carpenter, District Judge: Decision affirmed.

Working Out the Pure Food Law

The Labeling of Cordials

Food Inspection Decision No. 125

The term "cordial" is usually applied to a product, the alcohol content of which is some type of a distilled spirit, commonly neutral spirits or brandy. To this is added sugar and some type of flavor. The flavor is sometimes derived directly by the addition of essential oils, again by use of synthetic flavors, and also by the treatment of some vegetable product with the alcoholic spirit to extract the flavoring ingredients. It is likewise the general custom to color cordials. When a cordial is colored in such a way as to simulate the color of the fruit, flavor, plant, etc., the name of which it bears, the legend "Artificially Colored" in appropriate size type shall appear immediately beneath the name of the cordial, as is required by Regulation 17. Where the color used is not one which simulates the color of a natural product, the name of which is borne by the liqueur, then the legend as to the presence of artificial color need not be used. For example, creme de menthe which is artificially colored green should be labeled "Artificially Colored." On the contrary, chartreuse, either green or yellow, need bear no such legend for color.

When the flavoring material is not derived in whole directly from a flower, fruit, plant, etc., the name of any such flower, fruit, plant, etc., should not be given to any cordial or liqueur unless the name is preceded by the word "Imitation."

The term cordial carries with it the significance of sugar (sucrose) as the sweetening agent. When anhydrous sugar (dextrose) is used, the label should bear a statement substantially as follows: "Prepared with anhydrous sugar," which statement should be made in a distinct fashion on the main label.

F. L. DUNLAP,
GEO. P. McCABE,
Board of Food and Drug Inspection.

Approved: WILLIS L. MOORE, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., July 7, 1910.

52872—No. 125—10

Prof. Frederick Bioletti, head of the Department of Viticulture at the University of California, has just returned to Berkeley after an extended tour of Southern California, in which he investigated the vineyards of that section. He made a special inspection of the new varieties of Persian grapes grown in the Imperial valley, but which have not yet entered into commercial competition. The Persian grape is said to ripen earlier and to be of better quality than other grapes hitherto grown in that part of the State.

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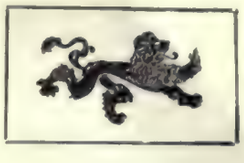
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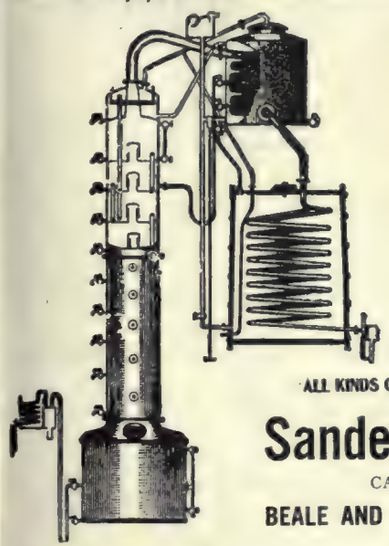
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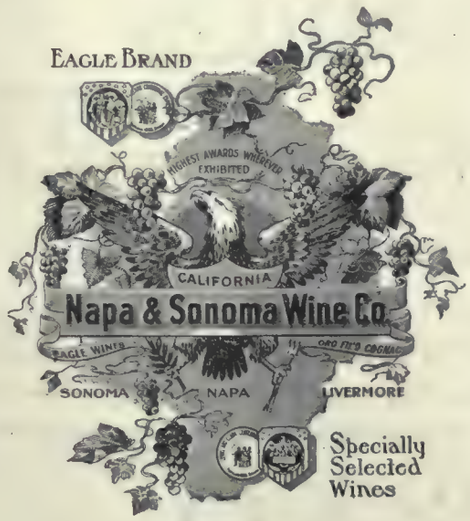
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LOUSVILLE, Ky., Sept. 15.—Fall business in this market has started off with a rush, and the leading houses report that orders are coming in in greater volume than for several years. While it is perhaps too early to make a definite forecast as to the outcome, many believe that this will be a record-breaking season.

One feature of the situation is disclosed in the fact that many retailers, who have been conservative for several years and have confined their orders to single barrel lots, are now ordering from five to ten barrels. Carload shipments to the jobbers and wholesalers have also been made in number during the past few weeks.

The price situation is also more satisfactory. For some time there has been a feeling that whisky prices have been too low, and the heavy demand has produced an optimistic feeling resulting in higher prices. As one big distiller said to the correspondent of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, "We are now holding at 50 cents whisky that we would have been glad to sell at 45 cents a couple of months ago."

The spirit war at Cincinnati has been settled, it is understood, with the result that the cut prices which prevailed for a time have been eliminated and spirits put back on their former level, and this is a factor which of course has had a tendency to strengthen the market on finished goods.

The low price of grain is expected to result in a tremendous production of whisky during the season now commencing. This is shown by the fact that while many distilleries, one might almost say most, usually begin operations in November, there are some which have been running all summer and still others which intend to begin making in October. The favorable condition of the grain market will enable whisky to be produced at a lower cost than in several seasons, and this is a fact which the distillers intend to take advantage of. The only fear that is expressed is that too much whisky will be made, which might cause lower prices again.

"Taking conditions as a whole," said one of the prominent Main street men today, "it looks to me as if there is a good chance to get business back on a 1906 basis. Conditions generally are sound, although business is expanding slowly and conservatively, and the failure of the prohibition movement is also helping to provide a favorable outlook. Our shipments last week, for instance, were 10,636 barrels, against 9084 for the corresponding week of 1909; and I believe that the fall will continue to show increases in the movement from this market."

The National Model License League, which has its headquarters in this city, gave publicity through the local newspapers to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue showing withdrawals of distilled spirits and fermented liquors for the past fiscal year. Considerable prominence was given the item.

The collections of the Internal Revenue Department on whisky during August amounted to $987,847.42, a gain of $104,546.18 over the corresponding month of 1909. The internal revenue collections are showing steady and continued gains in this respect.

In the Franklin Circuit Court, Judge Hieatt has held that the storage accounts of a distilling company are liable to taxation. The case was that of the State against the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, which was sued for taxes on account of whisky which it has had stored all over the State. The court held that these accounts were taxable. The company will appeal the case, and the whisky men as a whole are much interested in seeing a principle adverse to that just laid down established.

A temporary restraining order has been granted by Federal Judge Cochran against the Kentucky Railroad Commission, which recently entered an order requiring the Louisville & Nashville Railroad to reduce its rates on grain to leading Bluegrass distilleries. The Commission also ordered a big refund on the excess which had been collected.

Samuel J. Roberts, for eight years Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh district, with headquarters at Lexington, gave a reception August 31st to his successor, Col. Timothy A. Field. The reception was held at the Lexington Country Club, and was attended by leading distillers and other taxpayers, as well as the employes of the department.

E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Son, of Frankfort, have a splendid exhibit of Old Taylor at the Ohio Valley Exposition now running at Cincinnati. A pyramid seven feet high, constructed of bottles of various sizes, is a feature of the exhibit, while photographs showing the processes of distilling are also to be seen. The exhibit exploits the increasing demand for straight whisky. It is in charge of David Reading. Another exhibit at the exposition is that of the Frankfort Distillery, which shows its Swastika brand. J. H. Dryden is in charge.

Fire damaged the plant of H. A. Thierman & Co., at 219 West Main street, on August 25th, but by the splendid work of the firemen the damage was kept to $5000 and was not permitted to spread from the place where it originated. A defective flue was given as the cause of the blaze.

The Appalachian Distillery Company has been organized at Bristol, Tenn., by George W. Hatcher, who has purchased the plant of the Bristol Ethyl & Industrial Co.

Taylor & Williams, of Louisville, have purchased the plant of M. C. Beam & Co., of New Haven, Ky. The change is largely nominal, as J. Bernard Dank, of M. C. Beam & Co., is president of Taylor & Williams, which has been operating another plant at New Haven.

The Old Crow Distillery, in Franklin County, is being greatly improved, along with other Kentucky distilleries, and a modern heating plant has been installed by the Buffalo Forge Co.

Alexander Dilaske, representative in Boston of the Dreyfus-Weil Distilling Company, of Paducah, Ky., has been arrested in the Massachusetts city on the charge of having forged the company's checks to the amount of $900. Dilaske denies the charge.

S. W. Bonnie, the local distiller, was robbed of his grip at the Tenth street depot a few weeks ago just as he was being welcomed home by his relatives, who were greeting him after his

absence on his vacation. The worst of it, he said, was that all the souvenirs of his outing were in the grip.

Thomas J. Batman, Jr., of T. J. Batman & Son, who was recently operated on at St. Joseph Infirmary, is rapidly convalescing and will soon be on his feet again.

Lee Bernheim, of the Bernheim Distilling Company, is one of those favorably mentioned for a place on the new School Commission, which will be chosen at the November election.

Thomas R. Todd, representing the Frank Fehr Brewing Company, will accompany the Louisville Commercial Club on a "heads of houses" trip which will be taken through Western Kentucky early in October.

W. B. Saffell, of Lawrenceburg, Ky., one of the best known distillers in Central Kentucky, died at his home in that city September 1st of heart trouble, with which he had been affected for a long time. He was formerly general manager of the Old McBrayer distillery but later established a plant in his own name. He was 60 years old.

Breweries in this section are in a prosperous condition. The Henderson, Ky., Brewing Company has broken ground for a big bottling plant, and the Paducah Brewing Company, which is enlarging its ice factory, is also getting ready to increase the size of the brewing equipment. The Lexington Brewing Company has begun the erection of a $25,000 addition to its plant.

Marion E. Taylor, of Wright & Taylor, who has been ill of rheumatism for some time, is now much improved. After a long stay at Hot Springs, Va., he went to Atlantic City, where he is now, and has written that he is feeling like his old self again.

Great Sale of "Roxbury" Rye

THE purchase of the crops of Roxbury Maryland Rye amounting to nearly 20,000 barrels by the firm of Bluthenthal & Bickart, of the city of Baltimore, should have a strengthening effect on the rye whisky market. The firm is offering it to the jobbing trade, bottled in bond, under buyer's own brands if preferred, and they sold, the first week it was on the market, 70,000 cases. Bottled in bond whiskies have not been much in evidence in the East. The Roxbury brand may prove to be the insertion of the wedge.

Roxbury has been favorably known to the trade for many years, which fact, together with the price Bluthenthal & Bickart are offering it at, is bound to result in their quickly disposing of it, notwithstanding the immensity of their purchase. From representative houses, all over the country, they are receiving inquiries and some house in San Francisco should join the procession and get in on the best thing offered to the trade in years.

Wine Prices Trebled in Paris

MOST of the Paris restaurants have posted notices of a general rise in charges, owing to the increased price of wines and provisions.

The prices of certain wines have been trebled, and of potatoes and many other articles nearly doubled.—*Reuter.*

Wines For Panama

THERE are four distinct reasons why the United States sells little wine here, as stated by the leading importers of Panama City:

First. The difference in price. The importers state that American wines cost them 60 to 100 per cent more than French wines of the same quality.

Second. The demand for bottled wines. There is a larger demand in this country for wines imported in bottles than for wines imported in casks and bottled by the wholesaler. Practically all wines imported from Europe are bottled, while cheap American claret and some better grades from the United States are only shipped in casks. This cheap American claret referred to comes from California and sells for about 20 cents a gallon, wholesale, and is the only American wine having much sale in this country.

Third. The wine-drinking population of Panama comes mostly from southern Europe, and the natives of the country who use much wine know and have always been used to French and European wines.

Fourth. Probably most important is the reputation enjoyed by French and European wines in Spanish America. This reputation is of years' standing and is undoubtedly one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the profitable introduction of American wines.

The following statistics of the total imports of wine into Panama for the first nine months of 1909 show that the United States furnished less than 10 per cent of the whole:

Country.	Red wine.	White wine.	Sparkling wines.	Fine wines.	Total.
United States	$10,015	$ 162	$ 1,620	.....	$ 11,797
France	41,183	5,636	19,515	$2,607	68,941
England	1,574	.....	.....	7,381	8,955
Germany	1,616	984	.....	7,123	9,723
Spain	10,499	2,441	111	2,795	15,846
Italy	3,610	245	270	.....	4,125
All other	81	260	1,325	10,654	12,320
Total	$68,578	$9,728	$22,841	$30,560	$131,707

[A wholesale price list of French wines will be loaned to interested firms who address the Bureau of Manufactures.]

New Mexican Brewery

AN exclusive concession was recently granted for the State of Sinaloa, Mexico, for a brewery, the company being exempted from taxes for fifteen years.

This concession has been acquired by a corporation organized under the laws of Arizona, with a capital stock of $300,000. In addition to the concession a contract has been made to secure pure mountain water from the Empresa de Agua, which has the concession for supplying the city of Culiacan with water. Culiacan has an estimated population of 20,000.

Keg beer is sold for $16 per barrel at the brewery. Bottled beer sells at 12½ cents per pint, which equals $32 per barrel. There are now sold in Culiacan alone 16 to 20 barrels daily, mostly bottled on account of the high cost of shipping keg beer under refrigeration. The company expects to make a net profit of $12 per barrel on keg beer and a higher profit on the bottled beer. An ice plant will be established in connection with the brewery, as there is a growing demand for ice. [The United States address of the company may be obtained from the Bureau of Manufactures.]—From Vice-Consul Charles B. Parker, of Mazatlan.

New York Correspondence

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The vacation season is over and the business world is once more on deck, or at least most of the skippers, mates and able seamen are on their native heath. But the past few days have been unbearably hot and business has not opened up yet. General conditions scarcely justify the hopefulness that was expressed all summer that business was going to be "big" this fall. There are too many discordant elements in sight and, especially in New York, there is a strong feeling of conservatism.

Stock Exchange conditions to a remarkable degree dominate this city. The brokers are a highly speculative element of the body politic. They claim to be usually six months ahead of the mercantile world in determining conditions. They have to be, they say, in order to advise their clients and they are all pessimistic.

The "ravings of Roosevelt," as they style the propaganda of that gentleman as expressed by him on his tour around the country, will result in caution on the part of financial interests which cannot fail to have a deterrent effect on many lines of business.

In the railroad business, government restrictions are proving a potent reason for economies. The high cost of living is having a decidedly reactionary tendency and an era of great economy is looked for generally. The iron and steel business suffers from paucity of orders from the railroads and because of the remarkable falling off in new building operations. The "new nationalism" with its admitted concomitant of "temporary disaster" will also require time and consideration to the further detriment of business.

The uncertainties over the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases, the unsatisfactory condition of foreign trade, the monetary situation and the difference of opinion regarding the corn and cotton crops, are also factors to be reckoned with.

With a situation such as is here outlined, the general opinion seems to be that it is a time for caution.

Still, if the crops are all right, there does not seem to be much reason why business should not be good this fall in the liquor line. Stocks of whiskies in the hands of the wholesalers are small and the statistical situation being quite satisfactory, prices will no doubt be firmly maintained. The tendency being toward an advance, there is pretty sure to be active buying when the demand really sets in. Withdrawals indicate consumption is more than fully maintained, especially in straight whiskies and, whilst spirits may not show, they keep up with the procession, the demand for straight whiskies must result in higher prices.

The importing houses have had such a big business, they expect a lull and will not be disappointed.

There is nothing in the way now for a prosperous fall trade except the general business condition, and there is no real reason other than distrust why this should not be fully up to the mark.

Prohibition, whilst it threatens in several States, has done so little harm that it no longer is feared as it was formerly.

It may be objected that Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., is a better authority on naval affairs than on the prohibition question, but he certainly has had some experience in handling men. He is reported as having said that he had had more trouble with his sailors in the ports of Maine than at any other ports in the world. So far as the liquor question is concerned, he said, he would rather take his men to anywhere in the world than to Maine. He added that the concoctions they obtained were much worse than real liquor. It made them not so much drunk as crazy.

Bottled in bond whiskies are gaining rapidly, the increase over 1909 being 2,600,000 gallons. In the year 1908 they showed an increase of about 1,500,000 over 1907. Although bottling in bond began in 1898 it was 1904 before the demand increased to 1,000,000 gallons. Since that year the demand has rapidly grown.

Judgment No. 501 of the Food and Drugs Act, obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture against Steinhardt Bros. & Co., of this city, declares that a shipment made by them to Massachusetts was misbranded. At the trial, defendants were found guilty and fined $200.

The article in question was labeled "Damiana Royal Brand Celebrated Nerve Invigorator." It was found to be misbranded under the Food and Drugs Act because the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol, which was found to be an ingredient, and also because the label was false and misleading because "Damiana" was not one of the ingredients in the bottle.

The growth of New York City as evidenced by the census, whilst a matter of pride to its citizens, has for some its disadvantages. The borough of Brooklyn having now a population of 1,634,851, the license for saloons, till now $975, will be advanced to $1200 per year. The law provides that that is to be the rate when the population of a city or borough exceeds 1,500,000. Nearly 3600 saloon keepers are affected.

Whilst a variety of reasons are assigned as productive of the result in Maine, which has gone Democratic, it is thought that the liquor question had more to do with it than any other issue. The people want to have the question referred to them, not having had a chance to vote on it for twenty-six years. The Democratic platform was strong for resubmission.

In Newark, N. J., the retail trade finding that the population of that city does not justify it, have petitioned the Excise Board to not issue any more licenses until the ratio of saloons shall be as 1 to 500. At the present time, there are nearly 1500 saloons in Newark, about one to every 240 population.

French Vineyardists in Desperate Plight

COLD weather, which has spoiled the wine harvest generally, was especially disastrous in the champagne district, says a Paris dispatch. For the fourth year in succession the champagne harvest has failed to cover the growers' expenses. The 1907 crop was indifferent and in 1908 and 1909 it was insignificant. The normal yield for 330,000 acres constituting the champagne district as delimited in 1909 was 7,590,000 gallons. It will not reach 1,300,000 gallons this year.

The average yield ought to be over twenty hectoliters, or fifty-three gallons a hectare. This year the average is two hectoliters. Five hundred hectares which have been most favored will yield six hectoliters.

Reims Chamber of Commerce statistics show there is sufficient stock in the cellars to cover five years complete failure of harvest. The growers are facing a desperate situation. It is estimated that 40,000,000 francs is needed to set the district in shape to continue champagne producing properly.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

Over The Sparkling Wine Cup

Significance of the Internal Revenue Commissioner's Visit to California

BY HORATIO F. STOLL.

THE recent visit of Internal Revenue Commissioner Royal E. Cabell of Washington, the Governmental head of the service that has supervision of the wine industry throughout the country, was an event of unusual importance to the wine makers of California. In company with Claude E. Parker, deputy collector for the Fifth District, and August E. Muenter, deputy collector for the First District, Mr. Cabell made a tour of the sweet wine sections of the State, and, as a result, it is said several important regulations which have hampered the industry will be promptly modified.

The principal complaint of the wine men is with regard to the law which limits to 14 per cent the amount of alcohol that may be added to wine to bring it to a total of 24 per cent. The wine men are willing to limit the total to 21 per cent, but want the law so changed as to permit the addition of as much as 17 per cent to make the total 21. Such a change would increase the revenue received by the Government from the wine industry. Another change which the wine men wish is in the certification or tagging of wine in vats. They want it so fixed that wine may be certified as to eligibility for fortification, leaving it to the manufacturer to determine later, should he desire, whether it will be finished into sweet or sour wine.

Commissioner Cabell chose Los Angeles as his starting point in the West, and, after viewing the wineries and vineyards in Southern and Central California, is quoted as saying: "I am astonished at the magnitude of the wine industry in California. Of course, I have had a general idea of the number of gallons produced, the number of tons of grapes used and the various figures that come under my eye through the department, but figures can give no adequate idea of the scope or importance of the wine-making industry in this region. It needed seeing to grasp it fully, and I have seen and realized to-day what this industry must mean to California. I had no idea that there was such a vast amount of capital invested and represented in wine producing, but, now that I have viewed it at close range, I can congratulate you upon the development of so extensive an industry. It certainly is an important element in the great prosperity of this prosperous State."

The producers received the assurance of Commissioner Cabell that he will do all in his power to bring about the change in the present state of affairs. In the case of Angelica and Muscatel wines he said that special legislation will have to be enacted by Congress, allowing the producer to fortify the unfermented grape juice with sufficient brandy to hold it. This, he stated, has been done for a manufacturer of a blackberry cordial.

On Saturday evening, September 3d, after inspecting the great wineries and vineyards in the vicinity of Fresno, Commissioner Cabell was entertained at an elaborate banquet at the Hughes Hotel, held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. About seventy-five guests were present, including some of the representative wine men of the Coast, as well as high officials of the internal revenue service. Some choice Fresno wines were served and, in honor of the Southern affiliation of Commissioner Cabell, who comes of prominent Virginia stock, some of the dishes smacked of Dixie land.

President A. L. Hobbs, of the Chamber of Commerce, introduced Mayor Rowell, who bespoke a hearty welcome to Commissioner Cabell and his associates. Mr. Cabell was in a most jovial mood and prefaced his remarks by saying that the authorities at Washington were not to be looked upon as enemies, even though at times their rulings seemed as if they were made by inmates of an insane asylum.

"You know," he said, "I hope I have more sense than one official who went around telling the people how to farm, and who advised one old darky to cut the corn from the cob and soak it in water before feeding it to his hogs, in order that the animals might digest it more quickly. The old man looked up with a smile and said: 'Foh de Lawd's sake, massah, what's time to a hawg?'"

The inimitable accent of the South brought down the house as Mr. Cabell concluded the story. He continued: "In Washington we all have heard of California, of Fresno and of the agricultural and viticultural wealth here, but if I go back there and tell them what I have seen in the last forty-eight hours, and of those whom I have met, they will set me down as one of those fellows who has gone to some place others have not seen, and who wants to bore everyone with tales of the wonders there. Yet I hope that this trip, the pleasure of which I can only faintly describe, will have practical results for the gentlemen here.

"We see the best products of Italian vineyards rivaled here. We see the best intellects of older localities transplanted here, grafted on to the new life. I believe that within a generation, when speaking of the wines of sunny Italy, they may say that the product almost comes up to the wines of California.

"Touching a moment on technical subjects, the Government branch I represent is the collection of money, an operation usually considered painful. The pocket nerve seems to be one of the most sensitive a man has. We have looked, but in vain, for some anasthetic—some opiate—which might remove the pain and make a man think he enjoyed it. But I can state this, that nowhere else has the operation been performed more successfully, with less friction, than in California. It is a great pleasure to meet the men who have been paying into the treasury of the government the ten millions which California has paid. I shall never forget the pleasure of the experience."

The other speakers were L. R. Rogers, who responded to the toast "Our Visitors"; Superior Judge George E. Church, who gave a scholarly presentation of the history of the internal revenue service in a concise and warmly applauded speech, and Percy T. Morgan, whose toast was "San Francisco, 1915."

Among other notable guests present were P. C. Rossi, President of the Italian-Swiss Colony; Frank West, A. Mattei, Captain William Reunie, George P. Beverage, Capt. L. T. Stephenson, B. M. Thomas, S. W. Hockleroad, W. C. Marshall, J. A. Richter, E. J. Torregano, Col. Tom W. Lewis of San Francisco and B. S. Patton of Los Angeles.

Sunday, September 4th, was spent by Commissioner Cabell in the vicinity of Stockton, Lodi and Woodbridge, and on Monday he attended a conference of the revenue officials of the Pacific Coast in San Francisco. From here the Internal Revenue Commissioner returned to Washington, D. C., by way of Oregon and Washington.

According to Commissioner Cabell, the prohibition wave in the East and South has spent itself. "There is already a reaction in many parts of the prohibition territory," he said, "and coming elections will find different results on the question of liquor or no liquor. I am in favor of good wines, such as I have seen in California. They are not as harmful as the drugs to which people turn when they cannot get liquor and, in fact, good wine is no worse than tea or coffee if properly used."

Mr. Cabell declared the prohibition laws have not worked to the decrease of the internal revenues to any extent. "The only effect of these laws in dry States," he said, "seems to be to curtail the amount of beer and light wines consumed, while the amount of spirits consumed appears to continue just the same

This, he declared, is on account of the fact that no great amount of fixtures have to be maintained to carry whiskey, while beer and wines must be kept in elaborate establishments which cannot be concealed.

An interesting visitor is Dr. G. Ollino, vice-president of the Italian-Swiss Colony. He has run over from Italy to pass a few weeks in California during the vintage season. He will spend some time at Asti and in San Francisco before returning home. Dr. Ollino, by the way, is one of the founders of the prosperous Colony at Asti. When arrangements were made to set out the first vines, thirty years ago, he happened to be in Europe, and this enabled the directors to secure cuttings of the choicest varieties of grapes in the renowned wine districts of Italy, France, Hungary and the Rhine. The cuttings arrived in perfect condition and, under the supervision of the Colony's imported experts and with the trained labor of the workmen, they were set out where it was judged they would thrive best. To-day 1,750 acres are devoted to viticulture at Asti, and the veteran vines sent from Europe by Dr. Ollino are still producing lucious grapes that make the finest wines.

Encourage State Associations

WE take pleasure in reproducing the following timely editorial from the August issue of the *National Bulletin*. It touches on a subject of vital importance to the success of our cause, viz.: the development of State Associations working in unison with the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, each in own sphere, but each with a view to the strengthening and supporting of the other. The editorial reads as follows:

President Westheimer has devoted an abundance of energy, time and effort to the development of State Associations.

Indeed this branch of national work has been a special hobby of our hard-working and far-seeing president.

He has realized the necessity of each State having a strong organization—one that could help itself in local difficulties and aid and co-operate with the National Association in matters of nation-wide importance.

In pursuance of this policy President Westheimer arranged a dinner during the national convention to which all State presidents were invited and where all were called upon for an interchange of opinions on questions of general interest to the trade.

In spite of all these efforts some of our State organizations are far from what they should be.

This is not due to lack of willingness or ability on the part of the men composing them, but rather to the fact that so many dealers who are members of the State Associations have never been brought into contact with any phase of national work and do not understand its significance or importance.

Men engaged in the liquor industries should take the broad view of all questions. Too many of them care nothing for a question so long as it does not touch their own immediate business. They see and realize danger only when it knocks at their office door.

The defeat of State-wide Prohibition in Alabama and the "wet" victory in Denver, where unrestricted woman's suffrage prevails, afford two instances of important victories for the liberal cause. And yet we hear dealers say—"Alabama does not concern me; I sell no goods there." "I am not interested in Denver; we have no trade there."

How unfortunate that business men should hold such narrow views!

The saving of Alabama and the defeat of woman-suffrage-prohibition in Denver were victories of vital importance to every man engaged in the manufacture and sale of liquors in the United States—no matter how remote he was located from the point of these contests—and no matter whether or not he had trade in either or both localities.

Look at the Congressional situation. During the session just closed there were over sixty bills introduced affecting the liquor industries in some shape. Who would look after these matters were there no National Association in existence?

And there are many other questions which we do not care to openly discuss, all of which need effort, time, ability and money if the trade is to be saved from the assaults of its ever-active enemies.

Men who understand the situation and are not members of the National Association should join at once. There is no excuse of their withholding from membership except the penurious and short-sighted reluctance to put up $50 or $100 per annum for the salvation and redemption of their business.

Men who are ignorant of the aims and efforts of the association ought to inform themselves and join at once.

A more general effort should be made by all who belong to the association to increase our membership.

It is your duty to belong to your State Association and it is your further duty to be a member of the National Association.

Do not refuse to join the National Association because you are a member of a State organization.

Join both and make yourself active in the work of each one.

With thorough State organization working hand in hand with a National Association, we will have the ideal means for the protection and preservation of our business.

Anything But A "Square Deal"

WHAT was behind the framing of the ordinance recently passed by the city administration, which places every possible hurtful ban on the big cafes of Los Angeles and lets down every barrier so far as the sale of liquor in large hotels is concerned? The new law is written in rather plain English. The provisions can be understood by a child able to read. The officials responsible for the discrimination so evident in the ordinance certainly knew what they were doing when they foisted the law upon the public. The legislative committee of the city council met a committee of cafe and hotel men previous to the adoption of the ordinance. A combination license was agreed upon, according to a member of the legislative committee. The license calling for the payment of $250 a month, to include bar, restaurant and the serving of drinks without meals, was to have been for both cafes and hotels alike. When the measure was passed, it was discovered that the hotels were privileged to secure the combination license. The cafes were not only denied the license, but conditions were imposed such as the closing of connecting bars, the necessity of full meals with each drink and early closing, which have driven eighty per cent of the regular cafe trade to the hotel grills. The new ordinance in no way corrects the evils which formerly caused the closing of certain cafes of the city. The lines are drawn tightly in the drinking places of heavy taxpayers, but any man or woman, by walking a block or more to the nearest large hotel, may procure liquor in any quantity, from a glass to an original package, in dining room, grill or private room, at any time in the daytime, all night and Sunday. An explanation of this flagrant violation of square administrative principles is due. If the object is to drive out all cafes the council should pass a straightforward ordinance to that effect and another protecting the hotels in their exclusive liquor-selling, although it probably would be a risky venture for the administration, whose motto is the "square deal."—*Los Angeles Graphic,* Sept. 10, 1910.

The Collapse of Prohibition

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 14.—The National Model License League to-day began the distribution of an address to the American people, written by T. M. Gilmore, president of the organization. The address is as follows:

"It has come at last. The admission is now made by the *National Prohibitionist*, the official organ of the prohibition party of America, that all of the work of the prohibitionists and of the Anti-Saloon League in favor of local option and State-wide prohibition has been a blunder.

"In an article headed 'On the Wrong Track' the *National Prohibitionist* says that the figures show that the whole prohibition movement has been a lamentable failure as a means of advancing the cause of temperance.

"The suggestion is made that all of the old methods be discarded, and that a program calling for national prohibition be adopted.

"National prohibition would be a bigger blunder than State-wide prohibition. In the first place, it would deprive the Government of about one-third of its entire revenue. In the second place it would bankrupt the Government to enforce the law. In the third place it would not be adopted if the people believed that it would seriously interfere with their ability and right to purchase and use alcoholic beverages.

"Backed up by the indisputable statistics of the United States Government, I make the assertion that while the prohibition area has increased during the last fifteen years, the per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages has also increased until to-day it is 50 per cent greater than it was when this movement began, and that it is a gallon and a pint greater this year than it was last year.

"We were using in 1895, 74,000,000 gallons of distilled liquors in this country; but during the last fiscal year we used 128,000,000 gallons. In 1895 we used 1,073,000,000 gallons of beer, but in the fiscal year 1910 we used 1,844,000,000 gallons.

"As these figures cannot be successfully disputed, I want to ask the American people if the result of prohibition is satisfactory? I want to ask the earnest men and women who have listened so attentively to the Anti-Saloon League, and have given so liberally to swell its coffers, and who have worked so earnestly and persistently in its ranks, if they are satisfied to continue to support a movement that does not regulate the liquor traffic—that does not put the retail liquor dealer out of existence—that does not reduce the consumption of liquors but, on the contrary, substitutes one or more blind tigers for each open saloon, compels the people to buy liquor by the case and keep it in their residences, destroys vast revenues, destroys respect for law, renders it not difficult, but easy, for minors and inebriates to secure all the whisky they want, supplants good whisky with inferior whisky, and good beer with so-called near-beer, which the brewer will make, but which he will not drink, and which has resulted in a 50 per cent increase in the consumption of alcoholic beverages in this country within a period of fifteen years?

"The Anti-Saloon League does not believe that prohibition will prohibit, and such men as Helt, Robinson and the editor of the *National Prohibitionist* declare emphatically that it is not prohibiting anywhere, and if these laws are not expected to prohibit, and if the men who advocate them are sure that they will not prohibit, what, may I ask, is the reason for their adoption?

"Will any one say that the people of Georgia, or Tennessee, or Alabama are using less liquor to-day than they did prior to the passage of their prohibitory laws? And if such is not the case, then where have these States been benefited? And what can they show in return for the tremendous sacrifices that they have made?

"As president of the National Model License League I declare that the information from every section of the country, and from all offices where such records are kept, proves conclusively that prohibition is a complete failure because the people do not want prohibition, and because 90 per cent. of the men who vote for prohibition evade the laws if they are adopted, and if this be true (and I believe that the intelligent press and the intelligent people of this country know that it is true) then the only solution of what is known as the liquor problem lies in constructive regulations along excise lines.

"I am fully convinced that in all centers of population the saloon is a factor of very great importance, because it furnishes a club for the masses, and I, therefore, believe that in such places the saloon is the best means for the distribution of alcoholic beverages.

"I am also convinced that the saloon can be regulated as easily as the drug store, or as easily as any other business enterprise, if society will treat it fairly, and at the same time provide severe and mandatory penalties for the violation of law.

"To properly regulate the saloon society must place it on the same basis as the eating house is placed—that is, the man who is licensed to retail liquors must be given a license, not for one year, but for life if he desires it, provided the people do not by their votes prohibit his business.

"A license of this character would take the saloonkeeper out of politics, because it would take him from under the domination of the political boss. It would make the saloonkeeper a free man, and it would develop a desire on his part to conduct his business properly because it would be a permanent business.

"This is the way in which the retailers are licensed in Europe, and the effect is most salutary.

"In the next place, the saloonkeeper should be treated fairly in the matter of taxation. The man who caters to those who drink is as much a public servant, and as deserving of public consideration, as the man who caters to those who eat, and I cannot understand why the saloonkeeper should not be taxed with the same idea of fairness as other men are taxed who supply the demands of the public.

"The number of saloon licenses should be limited in proportion to the public need, as is generally done in Germany, and I, therefore, believe that saloon licenses should not exceed one for each 500 of population, and possibly one for each 1,000.

"A license of this kind would be very valuable and, of course, the holder would be anxious to preserve it, and here is where society can insure obedience to her laws by providing a mandatory penalty under which conviction by a jury of the violation of law would suspend a saloon license for thirty days, and a second conviction would cancel it and prohibit the holder from engaging in the business again.

"I say that these penalties should be mandatory because where discretion is left with the judge the penalties are so minimized as to make them non-effective.

"Most of these ideas have been adopted in Texas, Iowa, Michigan, Connecticut and Louisiana, and the effect has been decidedly beneficial, but the first idea has not been adopted, and I consider it the most important. I mean that the license should renew itself as long as the business is legalized, and when the various States and municipalities adopt that idea in connection with the others, they will find, in my opinion, a solution—and the only solution—of a problem that has vexed this country for nearly one hundred years."





YOU HERE! AND WHITE HORSE, TOO!







CHAS. MEINECKE & CO.

Agents P. C. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

San Jose Pure Food Show

THE Second Industrial and Pure Food Exposition which is being held in San Jose, has attracted considerable attention among the people of the Santa Clara Valley and the adjoining counties. Great credit is due the management, which has succeeded in getting large manufacturers, with a national reputation, to display their products in the Auditorium at San Jose. The wine and liquor interests are represented by an attractive grape-arbor booth of the Italian-Swiss Colony, an elaborate array of Rainier beer, and a unique display of whiskies by A. P. Hotaling & Co.

The latter firm have used a rather novel idea in attracting attention to their goods. The background of their display consists of a large arch made of barrels resting on an iron framework. The front ends of the barrels have been removed, and glass substituted. The panels are painted to represent the color of the barrel and painted on them are the names of the brands of whiskies handled by them. By merely pressing a button, the "demonstrator" is able to illumine the interior of the barrels, which brings out the names of the brands strikingly and attracts instant attention.

The gentleman in charge of this exhibit brought with him two thousand tiny samples of whisky which he intended to distribute, but I was told that inasmuch as objections were lodged, he had to give up the idea.

San Jose is a very conservative city, and has not yet emerged from the provincial stage. I had a rather amusing experience at the Hotel St. James, when I asked my waiter for a wine list. He went from table to table, and finally reached the steward, who had *one* on a table that stood by the entrance of the dining-room. In due time it reached me, and I had to laugh when I examined it, as the card was badly soiled and considerably fly-specked. It reminded me of the rubber sandwich that is made to do duty in some prohibition communities months at a time.

I have no doubt that the Hotel St. James has more than one wine list card, but they certainly do not use them. The aim of every hotel and restaurant that has a license, should be to sell as much wine as possible to their patrons, and one of the best ways of doing this is to have the wine list just as prominent as the menu card. The diner should never have to ask for it. A man sitting down to dinner and seeing a wine card before him naturally feels that he must have something to drink with his meal. This remark applies especially to the occasional drinker, for if he has nothing to call his attention to the fact that his dinner would be all the better for a glass of wine, he sometimes forgets to order it.

Another aid in increasing the sale of wines is having it served promptly. A guest sits down to a table, orders a meal and asks for, say, a bottle of wine. Now, if it is served him at once, I have noticed that he is sure to take some of it while his order is being filled, and in consequence will very likely have finished the bottle before his meal—and so will feel inclined to call for another. If, on the other hand, the wine is not served until (as very often happens), the guest has partaken of two or three courses, no matter how much he is enjoying it, one bottle will prove amply sufficient and the sale of the second bottle is lost.

CASUAL.

Labeling Wines In Hungary

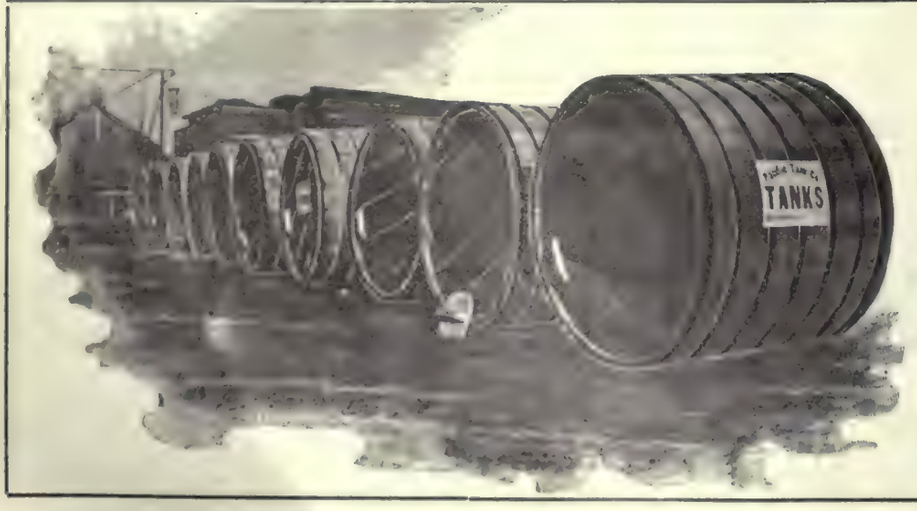
THE so-called Hungarian wine act of 1908, one of the most radical and stringent laws governing the manufacture and sale of wine and spirits to be found in Europe, defines wine as the fermented juice of the winegrape and nothing else.

The law enumerates the permissible methods of manufacture and states specifically that none of the following articles are to be employed either during or subsequent to fermentation: Water, raisins, figs, dried fruit, extracts derived from plants containing sugar, saccharin, dulcin, sugar of lead, glycerin, tamarind or preparations made therefrom, salicylic acid, wine stone, coloring matter derived from tar or plants, essences, salt, borax, boracic acid, formaldehyde, and composition containing any of the elements named above. It is thus a contravention of the law to designate as wine a fermented liquor made by adding sugar and water to the pomace. The law requires labels to state exactly the contents of the bottles upon which they appear and provides punishments by fine or imprisonment or both for infractions.—From Consul-General Paul Nash, Budapest.

French Grapes and Wines

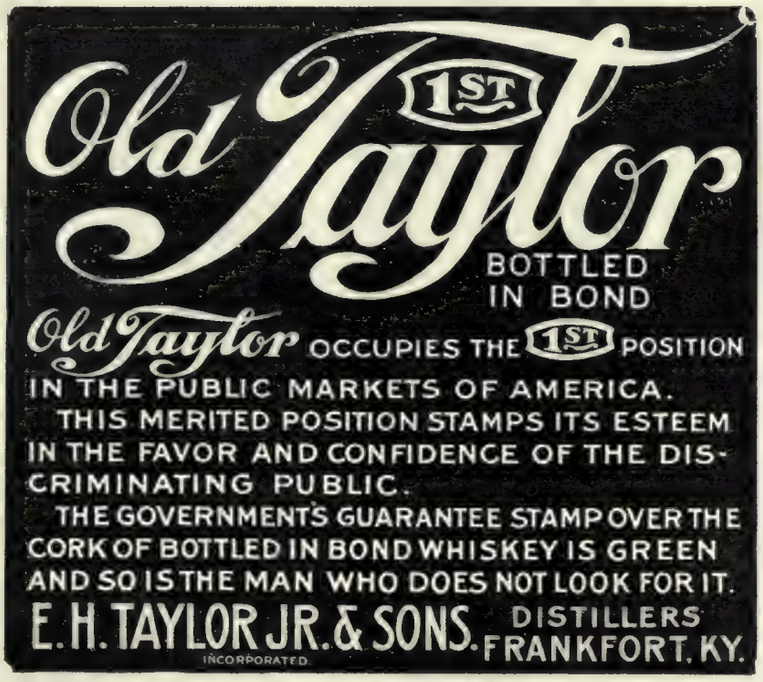
A FRENCH journal calls attention to the shortage of the grape crop in Beaujolais, Maconnais, and Burgundy, owing to the ravages of the worms and to the heavy rains, which caused mildew; also to the failure of the remedies applied. As a consequence, in some localities no wine at all will be made and in others but little. This has resulted in a great rise in the price of French wines, which will probably continue to increase as the present stock of wine grows scarcer.

The publication also deals with the subject of the scarcity of nicotine in France and the substitution therefor of two coal products known as pyridine and quinoleine, for use against the worms of the grape, cochylis and eudemis.—From Consul Hunter Sharp, Lyon.



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WINE AND BRANDY EXPORTS BY SEA

Foreign.

FROM AUGUST 20 TO SEPTEMBER 20, 1910.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	127	2,694	$1,068
" British Columbia	22	1,866	972
" Central America	81	11,609	4,415
" China	5	.....	18
" Hawaiian Islands	77	57,732	22,805
" Japan	10	8,204	2,172
" Mexico	10	2,919	1,206
" New York	2	688,382	208,079
" Philippine Islands	71	.....	273
" South America	....	3,165	1,578
" Society Islands	....	4,987	1,415
" Germany	....	58	30
" England	5	11,565	4,556
" Chemulpo	....	320	132
Total	410	793,501	$248,719

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	41	395	$1,433
" Hawaiian Islands	2	595	1,127
" New York	....	1	6
" Philippine Islands	9	.....	69
Total	52	996	$2,635.

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	385	.....	$2,202
" Central America	10	.....	75
" Hawaiian Islands	284	11	2,972
" Japan	20	.....	200
" Society Islands	7	14	180
Total	706	25	$5,629

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	612	4,772	$14,906
" Central America	12	207	394
" Hawaiian Islands	289	2,720	13,880
" Mexico	....	171	175
" New York	200	345	2,835
" Philippine Islands	....	465	349
Total	1,113	8,680	$32,539

MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	71 cs Vermouth, 9 cs 15 bbls Ginger Ale, 15 cs Rum ..... 5 cs 1 kg Cider, 2 cs Syrups, 8 cs Bitters .....125 cs 5 kgs Gin, 23 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 43 cs Liquors .....12 cs Fruit Juice, 4 cs Kummel, 1 cs Ale, 10 cs Porter .....2 cs Alcohol, 81 cs Grape Juice, 98 cs Mineral Water .....10 cs Champagne, 8 cs Blackberry Brandy
" British Columbia	10 cs Mineral Water, 5 cs Bitters, 159 gals B. B. Cordial
" Central America	2 kgs Vermouth, 3 cs Gin, 15 cs Mineral Water
" China	4 cs 1 bbl Grape Juice
" Hawaiian Islands	35 cs 23 bbls 100 gals Gin, 36 cs Vermouth .....19 cs 1 bbl Liquors, 2 cs Kummel, 2 cs Cordials .....1 cs Creme de Menthe, 4 cs Alcohol, 120 cs Mineral Water ..17 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs Champagne, 1 cs Cherries in Maraschino .....65 cs Ginger Ale
" Japan	1 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs Ginger Ale
" Mexico	10 cs Cognac, 3 cs Spirits, 11 cs Mineral Water, 2 cs Cherries in M.
" New York	5 cs Sake, 30 cs Fruit Juice, 2 bbls Cordial
" South America	15 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Philippine Islands	5 cs Grape Juice
" Society Islands	1 cs Alcohol
" Singapore	6 cs Cherries in Maraschino
Total	957 cs 42 bbls 8 kgs 259 gallons
Value	$10,584

IMPORTS BY SEA

Domestic.

FROM AUGUST 20 TO SEPTEMBER 20, 1910.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, August 22.

180 bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
60 hf bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
110 qr bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Queen, August 20.

75 pkgs Liquors .....V. Scatena.
9 cs Liquors .....Cal. Cordial Co.

FROM PORTLAND—Per steamer Rose City, August 25.

25 cs Whisky .....Rathjen Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Pueblo, August 27.

30 bbls Beer .....Olympic Beer Co.
50 cs Mineral Water .....J. T. Anderson.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer President, August 28.

15 bls Beer .....Olympic Beer Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, August 29.

200 bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
650 bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Queen, September 5.

5 cs Wine .....Rosenblatt Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, September 7.

920 bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
300 bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Governor, September 2.

1 csk Beer .....Order.
2 bbls Whisky .....Jas. de Fremery & Co.

FROM SAN PEDRO—Per steamer Watson, September 5.

20 cs Grape Juice .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, September 13.

195 bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Queen, September 19.

25 cs Grape Juice .....Order.
83 bbls Beer .....John Garben.
9 third bbls Beer .....John Garben.
8 qr bbls Beer .....John Garben.

BEER IN TRANSIT.

To Reno .....437 bbls.
" Alameda .....480 bbls 6 hf bbls 75 qr bbls.
" Santa Clara .....192 bbls 10 qr bbls.
" Vallejo .....130 bbls.
" Oakland .....670 bbls.
" San Bernardino .....164 bbls.
" Fresno .....325 bbls.

Foreign.

FROM AUGUST 20 TO SEPTEMBER 20, 1910.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Nebraskan, August 21, 1910.

670 cs Whisky .....W. H. Campbell, San Francisco.
3 bbls Gin .....Baird, Daniels & Co., San Francisco.
10 octs Gin .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
2 bls Gin .....F. Raschen Co., Sacramento.
5 bbls Whisky .....Rothschild Bros., Portland.
15 cs Whisky .....Rothschild Bros., Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

560 bbls Stout .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
30 cs Stout .....American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
26 cs Claret .....Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
25 bbls Beer .....James de Fremery & Co., San Francisco

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Alaskan, August 28.

56 cs Liquors .....James de Fremery & Co., San Francisco
3 bbls Gin .....Kaehler Bros., San Francisco.
6 bbls Ale .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
76 cs Bitters .....H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Gin .....F. Raschen Co., Sacramento.
1 bbl Gin .....F. Raschen Co., Sacramento.
10 bbls Whisky .....W. H. Jones & Co., Sacramento.
35 cs Cocktails .....Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.

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JAMES BUCHANAN & CO. Ltd	SCOTLAND	"BLACK & WHITE" SCOTCH WHISKY
COATES & CO	ENGLAND	PLYMOUTH GIN
THE OLD BUSHMILLS DISTILLERY CO Ltd	IRELAND	PURE MALT WHISKY
D LEIDEN Ltd	GERMANY	RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES
F CINZANO & CO	TURIN	ITALIAN VERMOUTH
	CHAMBERY	FRENCH VERMOUTH
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO	COGNAC	FINE BRANDIES
COSSART GORDON & CO	MADEIRA	MADEIRA WINES
INGHAM & WHITAKER	MARSALA	SICILY WINES
E H KEELING & SON	LONDON	JAMAICA RUMS
SCHOLTZ BROS	MALAGA	SPANISH WINES
S DARTHEZ	REUS	TARRAGONA WINES
E CUSENIER FILS AINE & CO	PARIS	FINE CORDIALS
LIQUER FABRIQUEE A LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE	FRANCE	CHARTREUSE
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[illegible] ..... Kreilsheimer Bros., Seattle.
[illegible] ..... Hyman Bros., Seattle.
[illegible] ..... Park Fisher, Seatttle.
[illegible] ..... Lareja & Co., Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE SAME VESSEL.

[illegible] ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, Los Angeles.
[illegible] ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, Los Angeles.
[illegible] ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
[illegible] ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
[illegible] ..... J. Robertson & Son, Seattle.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN Per Nippon Maru, August 27.

10 csks Sake ..... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Sake ..... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
124 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
20 csks Sake ..... Yamato & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Sake ..... Yamato & Co., San Francisco.

FROM VICTORIA—Per Queen, September 3.

199 cs Whisky ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Kummel ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Pleiades, September 5.

1050 cs Whisky ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
1 csk Liquors ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
180 cs Liquors ..... J. H. Spohn & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Cordials ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ..... W. H. Campbell, San Francisco.
2 bbls Ale ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, Portland.

FROM GENOA (via Ancon)—Per San Jose, September 7.

41 cs Wine ..... J. Calegaris, San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per China, September 10.

117 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
20 csks Sake ..... Masuda & Co., San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Amiral Hamelin, September 10.

70 cs Whisky ..... Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., S. F.
32 cs Wine ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
1 hhd Whisky ..... Pacific-Union Club, San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky ..... Crown Distilleries Co., San Francisco.
350 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky ..... Kuhls, Schwarke & Co., San Francisco.
225 cs Beer ..... Order, San Francisco.
67 cs Wine ..... L. D. McLean, San Francisco.
43 cs Wine ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ..... F. de Bary & Co., Los Angeles.
250 cs Whisky ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.

FROM LA PALLICE—SAME VESSEL.

25 cs Brandy ..... Crown Distilleries Co., San Francisco.
325 cs Wine ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
20 cs Rum ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
85 cs Liquors ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
10 octs Brandy ..... Shea, Bocqueraz & Co., San Francisco.
26 cs Brandy ..... Shea, Bocqueraz & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Brandy ..... Rusconi, Fisher & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Brandy ..... Ebner Bros., Sacramento.

FROM MARSEILLES—SAME VESSEL.

28 cs Mineral Water ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Brandy ..... Delsol Bros., San Francisco.
250 cs Vermouth ..... Delsol Bros., San Francisco.
500 cs Vermouth ..... Levaggi-Granucci Co., San Francisco.
600 cs Vermouth ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Vermouth ..... Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—SAME VESSEL.

3 csks Sake ..... Masuda & Co., San Francisco.
35 csks Sake ..... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
107 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
20 cs Sake ..... K. Togasaki, San Francisco.
40 csks Sake ..... Order, Los Angeles.
20 csks Sake ..... Order, Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE—Per Inverkip, September 12.

40 csks Sake ..... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
30 cs Sake ..... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Arizonian, September 11.

10 csks Gin ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
4 bbls Gin ..... Robb & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Champagne ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
850 cs Bitters ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Absinthe ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Cordials ..... Levaggi-Granucci Co., San Francisco.
1000 cs Bitters ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
8 octs Wine ..... Matre & Bro., Oakland.
23 cs Wine ..... Goldie, Klemot Dist. Co., Seattle.
4 bbls Gin ..... Silver Grill, Tacoma.
26 cs Wine ..... Wenea Wine Co., Honolulu.
16 cs Liquors ..... Wenea Wine Co., Honolulu.
2 cs Champagne ..... Wenea Wine Co., Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

36 octs Wine ..... Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
32 csks Wine ..... Chas. Meinecke & Co. San Francisco.
75 csks Mineral Water ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
12 cs Mineral Water ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.

100 cs Gin ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
55 cs Wine ..... Hellman Bros. & Co., San Francisco.
15 cs Wine ..... Blumauer & Hoch, Portalnd.
25 cs Wine ..... G. S. Bush & Co., Portland.
100 cs Mineral Water ..... Apollinaris Co., Los Angeles.
15 cs Wine ..... Order, Los Angeles.
2 csks Wine ..... Order, Los Angeles.
25 csks Mineral Water ..... Continental Distilling Co., Seattle.
30 cs Beer ..... Hoffschlager & Co., Honolulu.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Isthmian, September 14.

25 cs Liquors ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
1200 cs Whisky ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
41 bbls Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
275 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
25 cs Lime Juice ..... L. T. Snow & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Gin ..... Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
10 cs Whisky ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
600 cs Gin ..... Wilson Distilling Co., San Francisco.
490 cs Whisky ..... Wilson Distilling Co., San Francisco.
149 csks Wine ..... Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

115 bbls Ale and Stout ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
5 cs Ale ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
50 bbls Beer ..... Lang & Stroh, San Francisco.
25 cs Lime Juice ..... Lang & Stroh, San Francisco.
41 bbls Mineral Water ..... Lang & Stroh, San Francisco.
2 cs Mineral Water ..... Lang & Stroh, San Francisco.
250 cs Gin ..... St. Francis Imp. Co., San Francisco.
8 octs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
25 cs Wine ..... A. Davalle, San Francisco.
40 cs Liquors ..... A. Cora, San Francisco.
2 hhds Wine ..... James Gibb, San Francisco.
100 cs Brandy ..... Hildebrandt, Posner & Co., S. F.
4 csks Brandy ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
2 octs Whisky ..... Golden State Wine Co., Los Angeles.
20 cs Brandy ..... C. Rougny, Los Angeles.
65 cs Liquors ..... H. Jevne, Los Angeles.

FROM HAMBURG—Per Claus, September 18.

25 bbls Whisky ..... Order, San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Manchuria, September 19.

130 cs Sake ..... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
20 cs Sake ..... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
185 cs Sake ..... N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
35 cs Sake ..... N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
20 csks Sake ..... V. Taminoto, Sacramento.

FROM HONOLULU—Per Wilhelmina, August 23.

750 cs Whisky ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.

Imports by Rail in Bond

FROM AUGUST 20 TO SEPTEMBER 20, 1910.

Via New York—
3 cs Cordials ..... " Havre.
1 cs Wine ..... From Copenhagen.
Via Detroit—
300 cs Champagne ..... From Antwerp.

Revenue Office for San Diego

THE San Diego *Union* says that on account of the enormous increase in internal revenue receipts collected in San Diego by the Los Angeles office, Claude I. Parker, collector of internal revenue for the Sixth District, which embraces ten counties of Southern California, has recently announced that an internal revenue office will be established in San Diego. The office will be opened as soon as the department at Washington takes action upon the recommendations which will be made by Collector Parker.

In addition to the revenue headquarters a general bonded warehouse will be established here, thus adding greatly to the total of local revenue transactions.



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Vve. Goiran & Fils
Olive Oil — Nice, France

IMPORTERS OF PRUNE AND CHERRY JUICE



—MARKET— CONDITIONS

Progress of the Vintage

THE harvesting of the wine grapes is progressing in a very satisfactory manner. Throughout the greater wine districts the crop conditions are practically the same as reported in the August number of the REVIEW. It was stated in a Livermore paper recently that the crop in the Livermore Valley was a very poor one. We have reliable advices that the statement is incorrect. The yield is poor in some vineyards, fair in others and good in the favored portion of the valley. It is probably best described as a fairly average yield.

In the San Joaquin Valley there is a reported marked shortage of Muscats, but this will be beneficial to all parties, finally. In all other sections of importance the crop is ample, but prices for grapes low.

DRY WINES:—The movement of wine by sea during the month was of fairly good volume, considering the season and eastern market conditions. The fault with the situation is the low prices at which good, sound, pure California wines are going into consumption. The foregoing applies to bulk wines which at the present time are being sold for prices far below their ordinary market value. There is a certain demand for California wines and it seems as though this demand would continue even though prices were advanced to a profit-making basis to the producer. How long the present conditions will continue is a question. However, those buyers who are putting in stingy orders on the theory that these bedrock prices will continue indefinitely, would better wake up and stock up, or be sorry in the future.

Exports by sea for the month ending August 20, totaled 410 cases and 793,501 gallons, valued at $248,719.

Imports were 723 cases, 44 octaves, 34 casks and 3 hogsheads.

SWEETS:—Crop conditions tend to improve the situation. The first district was the only one that produced wine in August, the output being 257,369.21 gallons.

BRANDY:—There is a little improvement in the market for young brandies, owing particularly to the recognized shortage in the crop of Muscat grapes. As noted elsewhere in this issue there is more life in the brandy market in New York, a condition which will probably continue. Production thus far this season is light, as shown by the figures elsewhere. The production in the three districts during August aggregated 19,971.1. There were tax paid 54,448 gallons. The bonded stock in the State on August 31st, was 2,286,824.9 gallons.

WHISKY:—Nothing but encouraging reports come from the representative houses of the trade. Business in the interior is steadily improving and the leading distributers declare themselves well satisfied, not only with the present conditions, but the outlook for winter trade. Locally things are comparatively dull, but in favored locations there is a pronounced improvement.

Exports by sea for the month ending August 20 were much better than usual, the total being 1100 cases, and 8680 gallons valued at $32,539.

Exports of miscellaneous liquors were 957 cases, 42 barrels, 8 kegs and 259 gallons, valued at $10,584.

Imports by sea were 5817 cases, 83 barrels, 10 octaves and 1 hogshead.

IMPORTATIONS:—By reason of the heavy stocks carried by the wholesalers, due to the increase in the tariff on certain goods, business is comparatively quiet with the importers. Of course they can be philosophical over the situation, because they are the chaps who imported these big stocks, largely. On other lines not affected by the increased tariff, business has been very satisfactory. The imports for the month, follow:

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Whisky, 5817 cases, 83 barrels, 10 octaves, 1 hogshead; Gin, 980 cases, 17 barrels, 10 octaves, 10 casks; Wine, 723 cases, 44 octaves, 34 casks, 3 hogsheads; Beer, 275 cases, 2648 barrels, 60 half barrels, 118 quarter barrels, nine 3ds, 1 cask; Mineral Water, 192 cases, 100 casks, 41 barrels; Brandy, 240 cases, 10 octaves, 4 casks; Sake, 405 cases, 616 casks; Liquor, 726 cases, 1 cask; Stout and Ale, 35 cases, 828 barrels; Cocktail, 35 cases; Bitters, 1926 cases; Lime Juice, 90 cases; Grape Juice, 20 cases; Kimmel, 100 cases; Cordials, 35 cases; Rum, 20 cases, 2 casks; Vermouth, 1450 cases; Absinthe, 50 cases; Champagne, 27 cases.

BEER:—Trade with the brewers is satisfactory, particularly those who do not only domestic but foreign shipping business. The bottling trade is certainly rapidly growing, some houses reporting as high as 30 per cent increase over the sales of last year, up to this time. Exports by sea were 706 barrels bottled, 25 barrels, bulk, valued at $5629.

Imports by sea, domestic and foreign were 275 cases, 2648 barrels, 60 half barrels, 118 quarters, 9 thirds, and 1 cask; Stout and Ale, 35 cases, 828 barrels.

Pretty Ceremony at Cresta Blanca

THE opening of the vintage at Cresta Blanca this year, was a very pretty ceremony. Mrs. Wetmore, wife of C. J. Wetmore of the Wetmore-Bowen Company, crushed the first bunch of grapes with her hands as the lady of the manor does every year in the great vineyards of France. As witnesses, worthy of the occasion, about seventy members of the San Francisco Rotary Club, a commercial organization representing the leading business houses of the metropolis were present.

The visitors also inspected the noted cellars of the company, which tunnel the hill for an eighth of a mile, and are lighted by electricity. The Livermore *Herald* says "it is a sight to enthuse even those reared in a wine district to see the bulbs casting their light on rows of big receptacles extending through the cool depths of these rock-hewn caverns, where the temperature remains at normal throughout the year, aiding nature to bring perfection to this wonderful wine which deserves the phrase which Mr. Wetmore coined, 'Liquid Sunshine of the Livermore Valley.'"

And then came dinner. What more need we say to those who know and appreciate California hospitality? As to the members of the Rotary Club they thoroughly enjoyed the al fresco banquet, in fact the entire trip from beginning to end was delightful.

New York Wine Market

BUSINESS generally is fair. Considerable interest centers about the cost of new brandy which rather unexpectedly is considerably higher than last year. The advance of about fifteen cents per gallon over last year's price is due to the fact that the crop of muscat grapes is very short and that of labor higher. Sales, consequently, have not been as large as usual as quantities of older brandies are being worked off to better advantage.—*Bonforts*, Sept. 25, '10.

High Praise for "Review's" Revenue Book

THE reception accorded "The Revenue Law and the Retail Liquor Dealer" proved the need for such a work. Almost without exception the wholesalers of San Francisco have supplied their traveling salesmen with it, thus enabling them to advise their customers intelligently relative to the various revenue laws.

Among the retailers the book has met with an equally pleasing reception and at the meeting of the San Francisco lodge, Knights of the Royal Arch, on September 21st, it received the unanimous endorsement of the organization as a book that every man dealing in liquors should have.

The price of the book is one dollar; it is also given as a premium to those who will subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, paying their subscription, $2.00, in advance. This includes old subscribers who wish to renew and who will forward $2.00. A few of the many appreciative letters received by the publisher are given below:

From the San Francisco Breweries, Ltd.

San Francisco, August 26, 1910.

Mr. R. M. Wood, PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, 127 Montgomery Street, City.

Dear Sir:—I have looked over the little book that you recently published giving much needed and valuable information to the retail liquor dealer on the revenue laws of the land. I think the publication is a most excellent one; not only for the valuable information that it contains and which a good many retailers are in ignorance of, but also the way in which the book is written, gotten up, and indexed.

I hope you will have success in getting it into the hands of every retailer in the State.

Yours truly, THOS. ALTON,
General Manager.

From Wichman, Lutgen & Co.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 13, 1910.

R. M. Wood, PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, 127 Montgomery Street, City.

Dear Sir:—Allow me to congratulate you upon the book titled "The Revenue Law and the Retail Liquor Dealer." Mr. B. E. Blow through his long years of service in the revenue department, has given to the retailer in a condensed form all the instructions necessary for him to comply with the United States Internal Revenue Laws, and I would advise every retail liquor dealer in the United States to subscribe for this very valuable book so that he may *personally* study the requirements and laws appertaining to his own business, and in this manner he would save himself the worry and usual fines imposed by the government for technical errors which he could very easily avoid by posting himself upon the contents of this new book. With kind regards.

Yours very truly,
FRED STAUDE.

San Francisco Lodge No. 2, Knights of the Royal Arch

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 23, 1910.

To all Members of the Knights of the Royal Arch, and Liquor Dealers in General:

This is to certify that the book "The Revenue Law and the Retail Liquor Dealer" has received the most hearty endorsement of San Francisco Lodge No. 2, Knights of the Royal Arch, at a regular meeting on September 21, 1910.

Every man who wishes to know how to comply with the revenue laws and keep out of trouble with Uncle Sam should have one of these books.

We respectfully recommend it to the liquor trade in general.

By order of San Francisco Lodge No. 2, Knights of the Royal Arch.

D. McMAHON, Valiant Commander.
(Seal) F. G. RONEY. Recorder.

FALLON, Nev., Sept. 20, 1910.

PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW: Your letter and book, also paper received. Find enclosed $2 for subscription and must say that the book is good, tells in plain language just what a fellow needs to know, and the paper will aid us in many things.

Yours truly, GEO. E. SHERMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 23, 1910.

PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW,
127 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

GENTLEMEN:—We find your book, entitled "The Revenue Law and the Retail Liquor Dealer," full of valuable information and of great use to us. Yours very truly,

LOUIS TAUSSIG & CO.,
Per J. W. Finn.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

Topazor
The White Wine

Nectarubi
The Red Wine

The Perfection of California Table Wines



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Office and Salesrooms:
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We sold about seventy thousand (70,000) cases the first week it was on the market—this breaks the record.

Distributed entirely through Jobbers—exclusive territory. Some of the biggest houses in America have contracted. Wholesalers will make big money by writing us **now.**

Bluthenthal & Bickart, Inc.

BALTIMORE "B&B" MARYLAND

"THE GREAT BIG HOUSE"

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of August, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in 6th (new) district	16,627.9
Received from other Districts, California	1,979.8
Received from special bonded warehouse, other District, California	588.1
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	3,771.6
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	11,679.5
Exported	
Tax paid	39,318.3
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, August 31, 1910	1,429,498.4

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of August, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	2,877.2
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	4,011.1
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	622.1
Exported	
Tax paid	11,580.5
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, August 31, 1910	608,649.9

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of August, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	446.0
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District,	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Tax paid	3,549.5
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, August 31, 1910	248,676.9

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of August, 1910.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification		
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification		
		Wine Gals.
Port produced		257,369.21
Sherry produced		
Angelica produced		
Muscat produced		
Tokay		
Malaga		
Madera		
Total sweet wine produced in August, 1910		257,369.21

Big Agencies Change Hands

IT WILL undoubtedly prove of great interest to the trade throughout the Pacific Coast territory to learn that Messrs. Alex. D. Shaw & Co., No. 214 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal., of which house Mr. Edwin C. Hammer is manager, have been appointed by Messrs. Jas. Buchanan & Co., Ltd., of Glasgow and London, as their Pacific Coast representatives for the sale of the "Black & White" Scotch Whisky and "Coates Original Plymouth Gin." These goods are already very large sellers on the Pacific Coast and the great success which has attended Messrs. Alex. D. Shaw & Co. in promoting all their other agencies in this territory will undoubtedly increase the popularity of these famous goods.

Messrs. Alex. D. Shaw & Co. are to be congratulated in securing these agencies, more so in view of the fact that they were eagerly sought by many of the local importers, and also upon the fact that they have the services of their able and enterprising young manager "Eddie" Hammer to further promote the popularity of these brands.

Saengerfesters at Winehaven

ABOUT 400 singers from all parts of the country, attending the Saengerfest in San Francisco, headed by a delegation of local singers, enjoyed a trip about the bay and a visit to Winehaven, the plant of the California Wine Association, as guests of that association.

The steamer Sehome was placed by the association at the disposal of its guests, and, after making a trip around the bay and viewing all points of interest, landed its passengers at Winehaven, where they were cordially received by Superintendent S. Berndt, while little Miss Eva Berndt, his daughter, presented to Dr. Max Magnus, president of the singers, the key of Winehaven in the shape of an immense corkscrew.

The visitors partook of a luncheon which had been provided for them, and were escorted through the plant, the largest winery in the world. Donald Robertson, Ferdinand Frohman and Superintendent Berndt had charge of the affair.



Mr. Edward Baker, assistant manager of Jesse Moore Hunt & Company, this city, had nothing to report further than that business was improving, which he considers as good news as the REVIEW could give to its readers. As far as Jesse Moore Hunt & Company were concerned they had perfect confidence in the future and were entirely satisfied with the outlook.

Claude I. Parker, collector of internal revenue of the sixth district of California, left Los Angeles Wednesday evening, the 14th instant, for San Diego in reference to the establishing at the southern city of a general and also a special bonded warehouse. The new warehouse is necessitated by the increased output of liquors in the southern part of the State.

A. P. Hotaling & Company report business good throughout the coast and improving in San Francisco. They express much satisfaction at winning the gold medal for their exhibit at the State Fair, and are now exhibiting at San Jose where they also hope to carry off the first prize. They are also pleased to report that Manager Moroney has regained his health after his late severe illness, and before this paper reaches its readers he will be again directing the business of this old established and popular company.

Mr. George Hering, one of the directors of Mackie & Co., Glasgow, Scotland, distillers of the "White Horse Scotch Whisky," was here for a few days. He had come through Canada, British Columbia, Washington and Oregon and called to pay his respects to their Pacific Coast agents, Charles Meinecke & Co. He says that the increase of sales of the White Horse Scotch has been tremendous all over the world, particularly in Canada and the Pacific Coast. He is leaving here now to return to London where he usually makes his headquarters.

Advices from Napa, dated September 24th, state that the Repsold Winery at that city commenced crushing a few days ago. Only the choicest varieties are being purchased at the highest prices offered in that county. The wines made therefrom bear the Repsold company's brand and are marketed as the produce of Napa county. It is expected that several hundred tons of grapes will be handled by this winery.

It is always a pleasure to make a call upon Siebe Bros. & Plagemann because of the contented smile which welcomes the coming guest. Recently the following dialogue ensued: Reporter—How's business? Business is good and in fact improving—improving nicely. Reporter—How are your leading brands, Brunswick and Rosedale getting along? Real well, holding their own against all competitors; we have nothing to complain of. Reporter—How are the boys in the country getting along? Couldn't be better; everything seems going all right, take a drink? And then when the reporter leaves, wiping his lips, the same contented smile beams upon him till he vanishes around the corner.

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SACRAMENTO VALLEY WINERY

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
A Journal of Viniculture

R. M. WOOD ..... EDITOR
Office: No. 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.
Rooms 304-305
Phones: Kearny 2597 Home C 2589

Death of Charles Bundschu

As this last form of the *Review* goes to press, we have the sad news of the death of that grand old gentleman and pioneer wine man, Charles Bundschu of the Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co. He had been long ailing.

Up to Bell and Johnson How They Stand on the Liquor Question

THE wine men of California and the wine and liquor trade generally, would like to have a definite statement from the two Gubernatorial candidates as to where they stand at this time with reference to the wine industry and the wine and liquor trade of the State.

As far as Theo. Bell is concerned, his record as a Congressman is well known. Born and reared in Napa county, he was the author of the bill in Congress which abolished the canteen of the soldiers home in Yountville, and he succeeded in forcing the measure through. The usual result followed in the shape of blind pigs, and disaster to the poor old veterans. Mr. Bell paid the penalty when he ran for re-election, being repudiated by those whose interest he had attacked in this way. Mr. Bell may have seen a great light since his defeat. If he has, the wine men want to know it right away.

As to Hiram Johnson there are disquieting rumors to the effect that he has a certain bias toward the wine and liquor traffic. This may be a purely personal sentiment that would not affect him, acting in the capacity of the chief executive of the State.

At any rate we are entitled to know who is our friend and who is not and there should be no delay in circulating this information, for the good of candidates as well as voters.

Coleman Livingston Blease, of Newbury, South Carolina, is the Democratic nominee for Governor of that State. He is a local optionist and according to a recent telegram is sure to be elected. It is stated that as far as counted, he has received 50,000 votes as against 45,000 for C. C. Featherstone, his opponent, the prohibitionist candidate, in the primaries just closed. His election should go far to overthrow the present State-wide prohibition law, and if, as is expected, the balance of the nominees of the Democratic party are placed in office, it is probable that South Carolina will rid herself of the infamous law now strangling personal liberty in that State.

This is Good Work

WE print elsewhere in this issue a highly interesting address to the American people, written by T. M. Gilmore, president of the National Model License League. To show what good work the League is doing, it is well to say that this article has been sent to 1442 newspapers and periodicals throughout the country, for publication.

A Slap at the Exposition

WHAT we want to know is whether there is any place except heaven where the fanatic aqua maniacs, who call themselves prohibitionists, are not trying to turn things topsy-turvy? Now they have indorsed the Panama-Pacific International Exposition for San Francisco, provided that the sale of all alcoholic liquors, gambling and other immoralities be excluded from the grounds, and that the exposition be closed on Sunday.

Certainly such a form of endorsement is worse than none at all, because it will give the idea to the rest of the world that the exposition in question is principally desired for the purpose of the sale of intoxicants, for gambling and other immoralities. This renders this action of the long hairs a back-handed slap at the proposed international fair, rather than an endorsement.

It should be remembered that the only two paying expositions held for a number of years, were the Midwinter Fair at this city and the Lewis and Clarke Exposition at Portland. These were conducted to the satisfaction of the visitors and the filling of the treasury, and no complaints made of drunkenness, gambling or immorality. Congress has not yet decided that this great exposition is to be held here, and until it does it is unnecessary to criticise the proposed management, which, judging from precedent, is sure to prove satisfactory.

In the matter of Sunday closing that reliable journal, the Portland, Oregon, *Oregonian,* comes to our rescue. It says: "The demand that the fair be closed on Sunday is unreasonable. This matter has been threshed over at every big fair that has been held in the country, and they have all, to a certain extent, remained open on Sunday. If it were otherwise, many people would be deprived of the opportunity of visiting the grounds and listening to concerts that have always been a feature of Sunday openings at fairs."

In conclusion we would say San Francisco is a free city, thank God, not under the control of irresponsible religious zealots. We have many well attended churches, presided over by able ministers, so if the fair is held in San Francisco our guests will be able either to attend religious services or listen to the sacred concerts at the exposition, or most probably both. San Francisco is not an irreligious city and its inhabitants do not require to be taught their duty to God or man, by a set of men and women crazy upon one topic and therefore incapable of forming an unbiased judgment upon the conduct of the exposition in question.

A DISPATCH from Fresno, dated September 16th, states that a local option ordinance presented to the Board of Supervisors of Fresno county for passage by Rev. Irving Bristol of the Anti-Saloon League was strenuously opposed by representative wine men of this section yesterday. M. F. Tarpey, the leader of the protestants, was not present, as he is now in the City of Mexico. L. R. Rogers took the most active part. The ordinance has been taken under advisement for a week or ten days until the return of Supervisor Mitchell, who is at present in the East.

Mr. Tarpey while absent in body was present in spirit, and a long letter from him covering the entire question from A to Z, was handed to the Supervisors. It is about time that the inhabitants of Fresno county, all of whom are more or less interested in the success of the grape and wine industries should declare themselves, and put an end to the farce of a prohibition town getting fat over the cultivation of grapes and the making of wine. Only fancy how the Devil must be grinning at such an absurd idea. Every man in the county should state how he stands. Remember that he who is not for the allied interests is against them; there is no half-way house, as the Rev. Mr. Bristol and his long-haired following should be taught.

"The Holy Bible Repudiates Prohibition"

GEORGE G. BROWN, President of the Brown-Forman Company at Louisville, is the author of a book entitled "The Holy Bible Repudiates Prohibition." We believe that if Diogenes was again on earth and hunting for a really temperate man—a man temperate in all things—he would certainly be satisfied with the author of this book, notwithstanding that he is at the head of one of the oldest and best known distilleries in America.

In writing of his book to the REVIEW Mr. Brown says:

"In this work I, a Kentucky distiller, have quoted every Bible verse in which the words 'wine' or 'strong drink' are used and in 'Preface,' 'Comment' and 'Reflections' have taken the position that the Bible not only repudiates 'Prohibition' but that it commends and commands the temperate use of alcoholic beverages. In this connection I have given proof that the prohibition movement is productive of infidelity, anarchy and tyranny."

The book should be in every man's hand who can read English, as it not only completely refutes the argument of those religious fanatics who are attempting to thrust prohibition upon the people of this country, under the assumption that it is commanded by the Word of God; but also because it teaches plainly that while the temperate use of alcoholic liquors is not only permitted, but encouraged by the Bible, intemperance is a sin in the eyes of the Almighty.



Artistic Exhibit of the Allied Grape Growers and Wine Makers at the State Fair

Of Course He Is a Prohib.

ELSEWHERE in this issue is published a list of soft drinks that have been placed on the black list by the United States government as unfit for human consumption. One of these is the "Coca Cola." It is hardly necessary to state that the president of the Coca Cola Co. is an ardent prohibitionist.

Of course it is wrong to poison the people with impure liquor, but it is a shame that the government should interfere with these good prohibitionists who desire to poison the public, in a respectable and profitable way, by circulating their "soft drinks" in the system of the unsuspecting public. Bah!

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

Pomona Dry, But Wet

THE Pomona *Progress* is guilty of giving away the secrets of the trade. A correspondent writes: "A few days ago I went to one of the railroad freight depots to get a shipment of heavy freight and found it behind forty-one barrels of bottled beer. Examination of the barrels showed that they were consigned direct to a well known brewing company and it was explained that the method of making these shipments is to mail the bill of lading direct to the customer, who sends an expressman for his barrel of bottled beer. In this way no one knows who receives it except the railroad company, and the expressman. In this way the consumer is protected from the prying eyes of those who through curiosity or otherwise might ascertain the names of the consignees and spread reports of the amount of beer consumed by their neighbors."

Certainly a well devised and necessary plan in a city like Pomona, full of fanatical aqua-maniacs.

James S. Aurand, the manager of the Casa Loma hotel, at Redlands, who has leased that property for the coming year, has sent out communications asking the co-operation of the citizens in the obtaining of a table license to be used in the hotel during the coming year whereby that class of tourists who demand wines and liquors at the table may be satisfied. The rush at the hotel will open in a couple of months or so and Mr. Aurand desires to get the matter settled before that time.

Fresno papers picture W. A. Veith as the friend of the wine grape growers in that district. It is stated that he is paying $10 for black grapes and $11 for Faher Zagos.

THE INGENUITY OF MAN CANNOT MAKE BETTER WHISKEY THAN

HUNTER
BALTIMORE
RYE

FROM SELECTED GRAIN, SCIENTIFIC DISTILLATION AND THOROUCH AGING

HENRY CAMPE & CO., INC.,
Distributors for California and Nevada,
San Francisco, Cal.

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Rainier Beer in New and Splendid Quarters

The Seattle Brewing & Malting Company, brewers of Rainier beer, are erecting for their San Francisco agents, on a new piece of property purchased by them at the corner of Bryant and Alameda streets, San Francisco, a new reinforced concrete, fireproof bottling establishment. The premises are 145 feet by 200 feet in depth, with a private railway spur entering the property. John Rapp & Son, the agents for Rainier beer in San Francisco, will occupy the new building they have already purchased and will equip this building with an entirely new unit of the most modern and up-to-date machinery, and in addition to this new unit, they will move from their present plant, their present equipment, which will constitute a second unit or double their capacity.

The main floor of the bottling establishment will have an 18-foot ceiling, lighted by skylights and by windows on all sides, making it a lightsome, airy, well-ventilated establishment.

The basement will be devoted to cold storage rooms (capable of storing 20 cars of beer at one time) and engine and boiler rooms, and in connection with same, a modern, up-to-date cold storage plant will be installed, two 100-horsepower boilers, one 75-horsepower Corliss engine, one 50-horsepower motor (as a reserve), generator, air compressor and pumps, air filter, water filter, etc., will complete the engine room equipment.

Some of the new bottling machinery which will be used by John Rapp & Son are the Very-Klean system of soaking and washing, which will enable the thorough sterilizing and soaking in hot caustic soda, and the brushing, washing and rinsing of the bottles inside and out in one continuous operation. The bottles will feed in the machine on one end and are discharged automatically, completely washed, to the bottle sighters stationed in front of the fillers. A new Monarch 32-spout Cam Lift counter-pressure filler, an automatic crowner, a New Era pasteurizer, three World labelers with sundries, conveyors, etc., will complete the new unit, while the second or old unit will consist of a Twentieth Century soaker and sterilizer, a Straussburger washer, an Eureka filler, an automatic crown corker, a New Era pasteurizer and two Ermold labelers.

The bottling output of John Rapp & Son has, for years, been the largest on the Pacific Coast, and their present equipment is recognized to be the most efficient and up-to-date on the Coast, but by the addition of the new machinery above mentioned and the installation of same in a modern, up-to-date building constructed specially to receive this machinery, they will have a plant which will be a revelation to parties on this Coast interested in such works, and while it is recognized that they have kept abreast with the times in the past, and that the quality of their product as is evidenced by its popularity, has been unsurpassed, still, with the construction and installation of this new plant and machinery, they should materially improve the quality of their product.

In addition, and entirely separated from the bottling establishment, will be a new stable building for 60 horses, and wagon sheds for 25 wagons and automobiles.

ANOTHER instance of the meddlesome nature of the prohibition fanatics comes to light in the action of Mayor Alexander of Los Angeles and his water-wagon gang, in petitioning Governor Gillett to stamp out a canteen alleged to be running at Atascadero. These pestilential mischief-makers were quickly silenced by Adjutant-General Lauck, who informed them that the camp at the place named was under the entire control of General T. F. Bliss, in command of the regular troops, who would not countenance such a thing as a canteen.

It appears odd to us that Mayor Alexander and the leaders of the so-called "Temperance" societies, are not kept fully busy with the hornet's nest they have stirred up in Los Angeles, without butting into the local affairs of other sections of the State.

On September 26th the Republican State convention opened at Ogden, Utah. The slogan of the party is "liquor regulation as opposed to State-wide prohibition favored by the Democrats." Senator Reed Smoot was temporary chairman and spoke in favor of conservative regulation of the liquor traffic. He also reviewed the effects of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law and declared that it had proved a benefit to the country.

A new liquor ordinance has been passed by the Board of Trustees of Ocean Park, by which a hotel containing at least two hundred rooms and costing $200,000, shall be granted a license to dispense intoxicating liquors for a term of years, not to exceed fifteen.

Down at Bakersfield the keepers of "blind pigs," "blind tigers," or what ever you like to call the places where liquor is sold without a license, seem to be getting all that is coming to them. Three of them pleaded guilty the other day and were fined $100. The court told the men that a repetition of the offense would mean the limit of the penalty fixed by law—a $500 fine and imprisonment for 180 days in the county jail.

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WINES AND LIQUORS

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6 Kearny San Francisco, Cal.
P. W. WOBBER, Proprietor

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

JAMES DEFREMERY COMPANY reported that as the Pacific Coast agent for the famous Carstairs whisky, they had every reason to be satisfied for the trade done in this fine grade of goods, which had been on tap since 1888 and is reputed to be the banner brand of Pennsylvania. The firm has recently acquired the agency for Clicquot Club Ginger Ale, made in Massachusetts, which is considered by connoisseurs better than the imported article. The sales of it are rapidly growing on the Pacific Coast, particularly in Southern California. As to Fehrs beer, trade was a bit dull at the present time, but it is still considered by the best judges one of the finest beers on the market. It has been particularly recommended in the use of convalescents because of its purity, by the medical fraternity. The James de Fremery Co. are also handling a fine old brand of Scotch whisky made by MacKenzie, at the Dolmore Distillery, Rosshire, Scotland. Mr. Haycroft, to whose courtesy we are indebted for these notes, believes it to be the purest on the market. He is selling it in three ages. viz: 6, 9 and 13 years old.

Above all he called our attention to the company's own brand "Old Crane," Bourbon and rye. "Old Crane" is manufactured in Kentucky at one of the oldest distilleries in that State, and is obtaining considerable notice with saloon men. The demand for it is increasing month by month. Mr. Haycroft attributes this fine whisky's success to its high character.

City business was found gradually improving, country business is good in California, but Mr. Haycroft represented it as dull on the northwest and particularly so in Seattle and the Sound country.

It is with much pleasure that we can inform our readers that James Raggi of 624 Montgomery street is gradually improving in health. He has been laid up for some weeks, but is now reported to have turned the corner and to be convalescing. For many years Mr. Raggi has catered to the wants of the public and few retailers in the city can boast of having made more friends than he has. It sometimes requires a personal trouble of some kind to determine a man's standing in public opinion, and to judge from the numerous enquiries in regard to Mr. Raggi's health, it is easy to see that no man in the business on Montgomery street is more liked and respected. We hope it will not be long before his genial presence will again tend to add to the well known popularity of his excellently managed establishment.

On September 10th, Pratt & Tierney, the notorious proprietors of a saloon and cafe at the corner of Mason and Ellis streets, filed a petition in insolvency in the United States District Court. Their liabilities are $10,499, and the assets are: Stock in trade, $150; machinery and tools, $1000, and $100 worth of other personal property. The heaviest creditor is the Julius Levin Company, $6312, "secured" by chattel mortgage on $2500 worth of furniture. The $450 piano is covered by a mortgage held by Sherman, Clay & Co., and the empty cash register, valued at $150, is mortgaged to the National Cash Register Company for a balance of $120. The cash in bank, $35, has been attached by the Sheriff.

We note the opening of the "Atlas Buffet" on the southwest corner of Montgomery and Sutter streets. Baille & Morris are the proprietors of this new addition to the ranks of first class saloons. While small, it is select, is furnished artistically and is a cosy retreat for the tired business man.

MR. WAGNER, head of the bottling department of John Wieland's brewery, reports business good both in the city and on the coast. Besides which a large number of cases of beer have been shipped to Hongkong and to Panama, in which latter place an agency has been established that is doing a large trade, and to which another large order has been recently shipped. The brewery is now about to appoint three or four more agents in California, to meet the demand caused by the excellent quality of the beer supplied.

Mr. Wagner states that the management is well satisfied with the result of its labors, business having increased at least 30 per cent over last year. It is also very pleased with the result of its advertising campaign, which the above statement shows has been highly successful.

Adolph Becker, the proprietor of the Waldorf, 648 Market street, returned recently from a three weeks' deer hunting trip in the mountains of Southern California. The outing was a very enjoyable one, and the young man returned looking like a two year-old. He was glad to get back to the old town, of which he is a most enthusiastic booster. The hunters were very lucky their game bag including plenty of deer and three bears.

John B. Rusconi having retired from the firm of Rusconi Fisher & Co. is now in business for himself and is sole proprietor of the well known Kennel Club Bar at Market and First streets. This is one of the best and most handsomely outfitted places of its kind in the city, the location good, the proprietor better. Everything, therefore, should go well with handsome John.

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Opposite Mason Opera House
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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648 MARKET STREET
NEW SAN FRANCISCO'S FINEST BUFFET
OPPOSITE PALACE HOTEL
SAN FRANCISCO

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521 South Main St.
Next door, Peoples Theatre
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Popular Salesman Enters Membership of Firm

THE trade will read with interest the announcement that John B. Rusconi, secretary and treasurer of Rusconi, Fisher & Co., of this city, has retired from the firm of which he was a founder. Mr. Rusconi's interest was taken over by Mr. Arnold Poppic. While Mr. Poppic is a young man, he is an old time traveler and is known to every representative house on the Coast. He represented Chas. Meinecke & Co. of this city for nine years, and later was with the well known house of Angelo Meyers of Philadelphia. Mr. Poppic will take a very active part in handling the business of Rusconi, Fisher & Co., and he will continue to meet his many friends on the Coast and elsewhere, as heretofore. Mr. Poppic is also vice-president of the Zamora Vineyard Co., of whom Rusconi, Fisher & Co. are distributers.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co. still retain the agency for Angelo Meyers in this territory.

We present herewith a very excellent portrait of Mr. Poppic.



ARNOLD POPPIC

More dirty tricks on the part of the long-haired ones are reported from Santa Cruz. By the action of the cold water cranks Ernest Wentzel, formerly of San Francisco, and now running the Heidelberg cafe in the city by the sea, was charged with having women and children in his saloon contrary to the ordinance. When he appeared before the City Council, it was found that on the day in question having no help he could not go home to dinner, so his wife and child brought him his repast and stayed with him while he ate it. Needless to say that Mr. Wentzel, who bears a first class reputation, was at once exonerated.

Anacortes, Washington, went wet at the recent local option election by 54 votes. Out of a total registration of 861, the ballots cast numbered 756. The Second and Third Wards voted dry, but were overcome by a heavy wet vote in the First. The decision of the electorate affects seven saloons and one hotel.

It has been decided by the District Court at Tonopah, Nevada, in the case of the State vs. the University Club of Carson City, that the club and other similar organizations incorporated for social purposes wherein liquor is disposed of by the glass to its members and guests are engaged in the retail liquor business and must therefore take out a retail liquor license.

At Santa Barbara the City Council has gone on record as opposed to increasing the number of saloons, which is limited to twenty-five. From the expressions of members of the council the stand taken is not so much against saloons as to a desire to limit the number of them to the wants of the public. The council is said to be unanimous in its action.

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Fighting Bob Evans Afraid of Prohibitionists

The Portland, Oregon, *Oregonian*, publishes the following interview with Rear Admiral Evans:

"When Rear Admiral Evans was told that a vote was soon to be taken in Oregon on the question of prohibition, he threw up his hands and exclaimed:

"'What do they want to do? Ruin the State?'

"Admiral Evans believes in temperance in all things, but draws the line sharply at prohibition. His personal experience in Maine, when he was commander of the North Atlantic fleet, caused him to take a firm stand against such radical restrictive laws, and resulted in his forbidding ships under his command to visit the harbor of Portland, Me.

"'Conditions were so bad in Portland,' said Admiral Evans, 'that I refused to allow any of our ships to visit that port. When the men went ashore they were met on the dock by a lot of parasites who steered them into some low dives. Thinking that would be the only opportunity to get a drink they gorged themselves on vile, wood alcohol poison, which made them so drunk that they could not even recognize their officers. The actions of the police toward our men was so repugnant that it was not right to allow them to go ashore. It was the worst spot I ever saw in my life.

"'We never had such trouble in a city where there were open saloons. In cities where there are open saloons the men knew that they were drinking and could drink temperately. In Maine it was the thought of the last chance to get a drink when they were shown one of those dives, and the vile, adulterated stuff that was sold them, that caused them to become intoxicated and go beyond the bounds of discipline.

"'The prohibitionists forced the canteen out of the Army and Navy. I think it was the worst law that was ever passed. You say they are going to vote to make Oregon dry? Do they want to ruin the state?'"

The local option fight is on again in Wenatchee, Washington, the petition asking for the election having been filed in the city clerk's office at the beginning of September. Only 250 signatures were required, but the petition carries several names more than were needed.

WALLA WALLA advices state that Jack Johnson was fined $10 for taking a drink on a Northern Pacific train. Tom Warf, who was also arrested on the same charge, failed to put in an appearance and forfeited his $25 bail. This was the first case tried at Walla Walla under the new provision of the Washington statute which makes it a misdemeanor to drink liquor in any part of the train save in the compartment where it is sold. Under these circumstances those parties taking a sip out of their private flasks will have to be careful they are not seen.

The "Wets" at Puyallup, Washington, recently filed a petition for a local option election. Now the "drys" have filed a complaint in the Superior Court seeking to restrain the publishing of notices for the holding of the special election on November 8th as petitioned for. The "drys" charge fraud in the petition, declaring that the signers are not electors of Puyallup and that it is therefore not a legal document.

Dayton, Washington, is to have another try to get licensed saloons in place of prohibition. A petition signed by over 300 "wets" has been filed with the city clerk. Sentiment in the business section shows that the "wets" are gaining in strength daily. The first election two years ago resulted in victory for the "drys" by a 2 to 1 vote. Last March the "drys" won by 17 votes and now the "wets" are confident of victory. At one time Dayton had 15 saloons. In case of a "wet" victory the December municipal election will be the hardest fought in the history of this city.

Owing to the increase in the demand for the product of the San Diego Consolidated Brewing Company, President Zitt has announced that still further and extensive improvements will be made at the National City plant. These will be started as soon as they can be carried out without interfering with the output. Only recently enormous porcelain tanks were installed and other additions made to this brewery.

Trustee Catlett of Sacramento has proposed that the Board of Trustees enlarge the saloon zone by the addition of several streets. Mr. Catlett gives as the reason for his proposal that the rates of the present downtown district where saloons may locate are kept too high by the bidding of saloonkeepers for every available location. He said that a lowering of rents would follow the enlargement of the district in which saloons may operate.

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Ale and Stout

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Coast News of The Traffic

The president of the Lewis county, Washington, Anti-Saloon League has filed a petition, bearing over 900 signatures, asking that the local option questions be placed on the ballots for the general election, providing that saloons be abolished all over the county outside of the incorporated cities and towns. As it requires about 800 signatures to get the question before the voters at the general election it will be voted upon.

We learn from Aberdeen, Washington, that an ordinance has been passed by the Mayor and Town Council of the town of Cosmopolis limiting the future increase of saloons to one license for 1000 of additional population, and prescribing the district in which the liquor business can be carried on.

Evidently it is distinctly wrong in the view of the following argument:

"Insofar as prohibition laws do have effect they block Nature's great law, the weeding out of the unfit, and give us a really diluted and weakened race. Of what value is the temperance which comes from lifelong confinement within four walls where no liquor is? We get a spurious virtue when we get an enforced one. We get harm instead of good if the weak and vicious are held among us.

"Prohibition laws reverse even the usual political rule of the greatest good for the greatest number. They make, or seek to make, the great multitude of the sane and normal the victims to the sins of a relatively few degenerates or weaklings. The cure of individual vices must come from individual freedom, as the cure of political evils comes from political freedom. There can no good come from restraint of human liberty and no ill from its perfection. It is Nature's eternal law."

THE *Labor Press* of Portland, Oregon, has recently published a very strong article under the caption "Is Prohibition Right or Wrong?"

The Supervisors of Stanislaus county have under consideration the petition asking that the Board place on the ballot for an advisory vote, at the next general election, the question of the exclusion of saloons from the county of Stanislaus.

The Dalles, Oregon, *Optimist,* in an excellent article entitled "Prohibition and Beer" considers that the main trouble with the present agitation against liquor arises from the fact that the agitators are going at the matter in the wrong way. It concludes its dissertation on the subject by arriving at a very just conclusion that "after all the main idea of the prohibition agitators seems to be to meddle with the business of other people, and make matters worse instead of better."

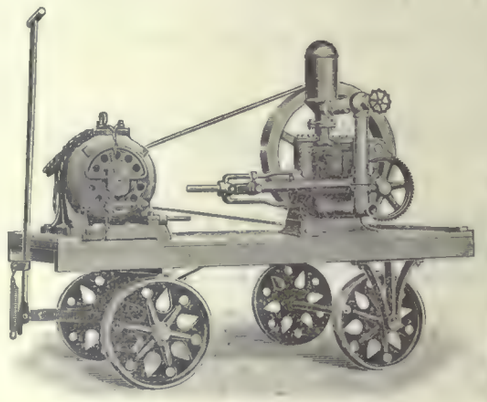
Claiming that the Copper City Brewing Company of Douglas, Arizona, has infringed upon its rights by applying the name of Tanhauser to its product, the Anheuser Busch Brewing Company has filed suit against the Arizona concern, asking for an injunction restraining the use of the name and for damages in the sum of $10,000. The case promises to be bitterly contested.

DOWN at Bakersfield the wholesale liquor merchants are protesting that they are not getting a fair deal. They are paying $400 for their license which allows them to sell a quart or over, not to be drunk on the premises. They complain that the retailer who pays $600 for a license is only permitted to sell a quart or less to be used on the ground, but that in reality the retailers are allowed to sell any amount to be taken away: As an example of the state of things now existing in Bakersfield J. B. Berges says that he is paying $600 for a retail liquor license, $400 for a wholesale license, $100 for a government wholesaler's license and $25 for a government retailer's license and that he is enjoying no privileges over the retailers who pay $600 for a retail liquor license and $25 for a government retailer's license.

The complaint made by G. R. Hendrix and M. Schubener, proprietors of saloons in Oroville, to the Board of Trustees that certain wholesale liquor dealers were selling whisky, wine, beer, etc., by retail, has stirred up considerable feeling in Oroville. While the war among the liquor dealers goes on the members of the Anti-Saloon League expect that it will turn to their advantage and are awaiting developments.

The city of Alameda council at the beginning of the month adopted a motion to grant the twentieth liquor permit to J. Cal Ewing and K. L. Bernard, promoters, who propose to hold an aviation meet in that city from September 24 to October 2, and petitioned Mayor W. H. Noy for a liquor license for the nine days' meet.

At the end of August a dispatch was received from Sutter City stating that emulating the example set by Yuba City, citizens of Sutter City have taken up in earnest the proposition of a hotel and bar attached for this place. The plans contemplated carry a two-story building with fifty rooms and the saloon on the ground floor.



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This Pump and Motor complete, as per cut, is especially constructed for Wine Cellar use, being self contained and mounted on a neat truck. Can be used in any part of cellar. The electric motor is easily attached to the electric wire by means of electric cord. During the past year we have sold a large number of these Pumps fitted up in this manner and they have given the very best of results. This outfit can be used for pumping water or any other liquids. Pump has a brass-lined cylinder and brass valves. We are prepared to furnish these outfits with Motor, Pump, Truck, Relief Valve and everything complete as illustrated in cut, ready for use, and with the following capacities: 1000, 1500, 2500, 4000 gallons per hour. WRITE FOR PRICES.



Celebrated Challenge Double Acting Wine Pump

Used in All Wine Cellars

Of great compactness and power, for use in WINE CELLARS for pumping from one tank into another. The cylinders of our iron pumps are brass lined, the piston rod, valves and valve seats are brass. Our all brass pumps are made entirely of brass, with the exception of the lever.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Woodin-Little Pump House
70-72 Fremont Street
San Francisco, Cal.

The "wet" element at Endicott, Washington, circulated a petition there and in about a day's time many more than the required number of voters had signed to bring the liquor question again before the people to be voted on at the November election.

Herman Barthel and Dave Petree of Fairbanks, Washington, principal stockholders of the Barthel Brewing Company are about to send a brewery plant to Iditarod City. The company owns the plant of the Arctic Brewing Company, which is now idle. When this is erected at the lower camp it will have a capacity of thirty-five barrels per day and will put an end to the shipment of beer from Fairbanks.

ONE of the waterwagon's organs in Oregon, urges as an argument in favor of the State wide prohibition law, the failure of the officials of Portland to properly regulate the sale of liquor in that city. If this is not a clear case of the pot calling the kettle black, we should like to know what is. The impossibility of the enforcement of the prohibition laws, it is well known, has led to the presence of hundreds of deadfalls in which liquor, or rather poison, is sold, in those districts which have been unwise enough to do away with the licensed saloon. How under these circumstances can the aqua-maniacs have the insolent audacity to quote the failure of the Portland police to do their duty as an argument in favor of state-wide prohibition?

IT IS a pleasure to find sometimes court decisions which not only obey the letter of the law, but also the spirit of common sense. Such is the case in the decision of Judge Hinkle of the Superior Court of the State of Washington, in the case of that State ex. rel. the Durkin Liquor Company against the Spokane & Inland Empire Railway Company.

It appears that the railway company refused to accept a liquor shipment to an individual at Oakesdale, which is in dry territory. The railway company believed that it had no right, since the shipment would be delivered by another firm operating a transfer line, and the shipment was refused.

Judge Hinkle decided that the transfer line was the same as another railway that would have been called into service by transfer. He said "It would be too narrow a construction of the law to compel the company to actually make the delivery to the door of the purchaser." Therefore the court granted a writ of mandate, ordering the railway to accept the liquor for shipment. This would appear to us as sound law and good sense, and a defense of individual freedom in a district where by mistake tyranny and oppression had been allowed to exist.

The well known house, A. Finke's Widow, reports business good in all its branches, and particularly in the well known champagnes "Widow Finke" and "Gold Seal." The Finke brand of sparkling burgundy has also many friends, and the still wines produced by the firm hold their own with the best on the market. Every fresh vintage sees an improvement in the Finke wines naturally followed by a rapid and healthy growth of the business of the firm. Such is the reward of industry and intelligence when applied to the wine trade.

The partnership existing between Oscar I. Sinclair and Toney Holuber, who have hitherto run a saloon in Oroville, has been dissolved. The business will in future be conducted by Toney Holuber.

Livermore Valley Wine and Grape Crop is Fair.

Clarence J. Wetmore, President of the Wetmore-Bowen Company, this city, informed the writer that a recent article in a Livermore paper reporting that the grape crop in that valley was one of the lightest in years and was estimated at about half or two-thirds of the usual yield, was misleading. On the contrary on the southwest of the valley there was a good average crop; in the central southern part about two-thirds of last year's crop and in the east about one-half of it. His firm has nothing to complain of as to business, he says. Their year commenced May the first and from that date to October 1st business has been 30 per cent better than during last year at the same time. His firm was shipping wines all over the world, and found business growing very fast in New York City. Just recently it shipped 40 cases to Manila where it had appointed an agent, and expected to do a large business.

Owing to the fact that the several petitions asking for a local election in Whatcom county, Washington, outside the incorporated cities, did not arrive at the county auditor's office within the time limit, such election will not be held in November next. The petition from the country precincts bears 832 names, and is declared to be about 400 short of the required number. On the contrary the city petition bears 1582 names, about 382 more names than needed, and therefore the election on the local option question in the city at the time of the general election will be practically separate from the vote on the other questions. There will be separate ballot boxes, separate poll books and separate ballots. A voter going into the booth will be given two ballots, one for the general election questions and one for the local option question.

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Commissioner Visits Largest Vineyard

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 8.—In order that the United States revenue officials and the wine producers of Southern California may come to a better understanding, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue R. E. Cabell made a tour of inspection of the wineries of the Cucamonga district lying at the eastern gates of this city, the latter part of the week.

He was accompanied by Claude L. Parker, local collector of revenue; August E. Muenter, holding the same position in the northern district of the State; Guy B. Barham, revenue broker; Secundo Guasti, president of the Italian Vineyard Company; H. Blatz, owner of the Sierra Madre Vintage Company, and Henry Baer, of the Los Angeles Wine Company.

A closer relation between the Revenue Bureau at Washington, the local officials and the wine men, according to Commissioner Cabell is very essential.

"I have come to a realization of many things which letters could never bring clearly to the front," said he. "The difficulties of the Southern California wine men are more easily discernible now and I think that a consultation with the collectors of the State, which will be held after I have completed my tour of inspection, will effectually remedy many of the minor evils."

After having made tours through the wineries of the Italian Vineyard Company at Guasti, the Cucamonga Vintage Company, the California Wine Association, the new Mission Vineyard Company and the Sierra Madre Vintage Company, the commissioner said:

"I never realized what a great industry the wine business of Southern California is until today. Written reports fail to convey an adequate idea of its immensity. I can readily understand now that there is more than $50,000,000 tied up in the industry in the Southern portion of the State and $10,000,000 of that in Los Angeles county."

The producers yesterday received the assurance of Commissioner Cabell that he will do all in his power to assure a change in the present state of affairs. In the case of Angelica and Muscatel wines he said that special legislation will have to be enacted by Congress, allowing the producer to fortify the unfermented grape juice with sufficient brandy to hold it. This, he stated, has been done for a manufacturer of a blackberry cordial.

According to Commissioner Cabell, the Prohibition wave in the East and South has spent itself. "There is already a reaction in many parts of the prohibition territory, and coming elections will find different results on the question of liquor or no liquor," he said. "I am in favor of good wines, such as I have seen made today. They are not as harmful as the drugs to which people turn when they cannot get liquor and, in fact, a good wine is no worse than tea or coffee, if properly used."

After completing their inspection, Commissioner Cabell, Collectors Parker and Muenter, and Guy Barham will go to Catalina. Commissioner Cabell is now at Fresno, where he will inspect the many small wineries of that section and then will continue to the northern part of the State. At the conclusion of his inspection he will hold the long-sought-for peace consultation with his officials.

A dispatch from Juneau, Alaska, states that District Attorney Rustgard suggested to Judge T. P. Lyons that it would be a good idea to have all saloon license applications voted upon hereafter. At present lists are taken around by saloon proprietors and citizens are requested to sign the petitions praying that saloon licenses be granted. Mr. Rustgard contends that many persons sign because they do not care to incur the enmity of the saloons. If a secret ballot is arranged citizens can be free to do as they please. Judge Lyons said he would consider the matter.

South End Warehouse Enlarged

THE South End Warehouse Company writes us that its Special Bonded Warehouse for the storage of brandy in bond is again being enlarged. The location of the warehouse has been found so convenient and the accommodations for shipping and deliveries so well arranged, that its many depositors are storing all their brandies with this well known company.

There is now in connection with the special bonded warehouse a department, or separate bonded room for the bottling of fruit brandies in bond. The demand is constantly growing for bottled in bond goods, and this department has been established for the use of depositors.

Another feature in connection with the warehouses of the South End Company, in general, is the consolidation of small shipments for eastern points, giving the shippers the benefit of carload rates. If any one having shipments east of whisky, brandy or other general merchandise, will communicate with the company, it might possibly have a car going to that particular point, which would prove quite a saving to the shipper.

The general bonded warehouse of this company has the lowest insurance rate in this city, which should certainly be an inducement for wholesale liquor dealers to store there. Each shipment received is personally attended to by the officials of the company, and the utmost endeavor made to satisfy depositors by taking care of their interests.

The South End Warehouse Company begs to thank depositors for their support in the past, and solicits their business in the future, when with the improvements and enlargements now being made, the company will be in a still better position to give thorough satisfaction to its patrons.

L. S. CIPRICO, PRESIDENT PHONE MARKET 2836

ALTA VISTA WINES



The Wines California Makes Famous

ALTA VISTA WINES CO.

MAIN OFFICE

112 - 114 TENTH ST. SAN FRANCISCO

"Old Taylor" Entertains Elks

LAST month the REVIEW noted the fact that J. Swigert Taylor had been elected president of the Kentucky Elks' Reunion Association. The compliment was most worthily bestowed as Mr. Taylor has long been an active member of the Frankfort Lodge, has served as Exalted Ruler, and as delegate to the National Reunion from Frankfort Lodge.

At the same time we pointed out that J. Swigert Taylor, the man so honored, was president of E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons, the distillers of one of Kentucky's most noted whiskies, "Old Taylor."

Naturally, the visiting Elks were very handsomely entertained by the members of this well known and hospitable company. One of the most delightful entertainments which took place was a reception at the magnificent Kentucky home of Colonel E. H. Taylor, Jr., at Thistleton. Needless to say it was beautifully decorated for the occasion and strung with purple and white electric bulbs. In the receiving line were



J. SWIGERT TAYLOR

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Swigert Taylor, Edmund H. Taylor, III, and the Past and Present Exalted Rulers of the local lodge of Elks. It goes without saying that the refreshments supplied to the guests were well in keeping with the surroundings, and that the famous Kentucky mint juleps were much enjoyed.

On August 17th, E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons entertained the delegates at the "Old Taylor" distillery. A special train took the visitors to that celebrated plant, over which the visiting party were shown, displaying much interest in the complete arrangements by which one of the best whiskies in the world was manufactured. Then there were the mineral springs, the sunken garden and beautiful shrubbery, all of which were visited and admired, and altogether a most delightful day spent.

All in all the Elks' visit to Frankfort is a red letter day in the annals of that popular association, which feels much indebted to E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons for one of the most enjoyable outings ever taken part in by the jovial and pleasure loving Elks.

Advices from Quincy, Plumas county, state that every saloon in that city closed its doors at midnight on the last day of August when the local option law went into effect. The dispatch goes on to say that each of the six saloons on the morning of September the 1st had a great sign across the front with the single word "closed" upon it, and the picture of Main street looked as if the town was bankrupt.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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A winery and distillery in the heart of one of the best grape and fruit growing sections of California, within 55 miles of San Francisco. The winery has a capacity of 300,000 gallons and is equipped with modern appliances, such as hydraulic press, electric pumping plant, pasteurizer, etc. The distillery has also all modern appliances.

There are three lines of railroad and steamboat service within a few blocks of the premises. This is an exceptional opportunity for anyone desirous of securing an established wine business of good reputation at considerably under its present value.

It can be bought as a whole; or the working plant, cooperage and stock only and the premises rented.

Liberal terms to a satisfactory purchaser.

Address C. W. & D., care Pacific Wine and Spirit Review.

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EVERY HOMEPHONE IS A "PRIVATE WIRE"

A Rapid-Fire Service for Pressing Business and Social Needs



Bay Cities Home Telephone Company

333 Grant Avenue
San Francisco

To Cross the Bay Quickly Call O and Homephone

Vineyard and Cellar

As We Expected

THE Lodi *Sentinel* is of the opinion that the trade has heard of the "Golden West Winery." That paper says:

"Recently C. A. Heinrich, promoter of the Golden West Winery project, was in Lodi with the hope of gaining a continuance for a year on the contracts he made with growers to buy their grapes at $10 a ton. By that time he states he is certain to be in a position to build the winery at Lodi. He was treated as a joke by the growers, who have long ago lost all confidence in him and in his wild schemes. The truth, however, in his coming to Lodi and offering to buy Zinfandel grapes at $10, was at last made known. It seems that Heinrich holds a contract with a New Yorker, in which it is set forth that the latter will sell a million gallons of wine each year for a period of 15 years at 20c above the market price. After receiving this contract, he states, he secured an option on the grapes at Lodi at $10 a ton, and with this material in hand he started out to work up a company to build a winery. The stock was subscribed, but no money put up, for it seems that when the shareholders of the Golden West Winery investigated the matter they found that as there was nothing binding on the part of the Eastern buyer, the contract was not worth the paper on which it was written, therefore no money was forthcoming, and the matter fell through."

The REVIEW some time ago expressed doubts in regard to the solvency of this proposition. The failure to build the winery as promised, was evidence to us that there was no, or at any rate insufficient, capital behind the Golden West Company, and the result is just what we expected.

THE REVIEW has before called its readers' attention to the big winery in course of construction at Fresno, which the owner, M. F. Tarpey, declares shall have the honor of making the finest wines in the world. Whether it does or not it is a splendidly constructed plant, which took 90 days in construction and is a credit to the State. Mr. Tarpey gives his son Arthur credit for the completeness of the new establishment. He says: "Don't give me credit for all that has been done there. I have paid only the bills. My son, Arthur, planned and executed all the details and he has worked early and late to get the building completed."

This well built, extensive and conveniently situated winery was opened September 1st in time to do its part in turning the Fresno vintage into fine wine.

At the end of August a large and enthusiastic meeting of the grape growers of Santa Clara Valley was held in the Chamber of Commerce in San Jose. Some 600 growers interested in the Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California, attended the meeting and were addressed by B. F. Lamborn, secretary of the allied industries. Mr. Lamborn spoke at length regarding the organization and presented numerous plans which he thought would bring about better conditions for the grape growers of Santa Clara Valley. "Get together," he said frequently, and when he had finished the "get together" spirit prevailed to such an extent that plans for a more solid organization were discussed. Nearly every town and village in the county were represented, and many took part in the general discussion which followed Mr. Lamborn's able and convincing address.

According to the Woodland *Mail*, grapes are beginning to arrive at the local winery in large quantities. It says: "With each year improvements are made in the manner of handling them. The old style boxes will soon belong to the past in all large places. There is too much waste about a fifty-pound box. The new method provides for four gigantic trays which completely fill a box car. The trays are liquid proof and will hold as much as seven tons of grapes. During transport, if the grapes are very ripe, there was a great waste under the old system of throwing them loosely into a car. By the present method all the juice is saved. From some of the trays as much as three hundred gallons of grape juice has been taken."

News from San Bernardino at the end of August was to the effect that the winery interests had lost in the lower court in the case to test the right of the city and county to prevent the sale of wine by wineries. Peter Tisnerat, owner of a Chino winery, was chosen to make the test case. He was arrested for violating an ordinance, was adjudged guilty by the court and fined $85. His attorney, Frank B. Daley, will apply for a writ of habeas corpus and the case will be taken to the highest court. The defense claims that the city and county authorities have no right to restrict a man in the sale of his own products.

A recent dispatch from Berkeley stated that Professor Frederick T. Bioletti, head of the Department of Viticulture of the University of California, is making strenuous efforts to improve the making of wine. To that end he has asked for and received a dozen packages of pure yeasts used in wine making in Germany. The foreign yeasts will be thoroughly tried out by the university viticulturists and sent to the big wineries of the State. Great progress has been made in recent years, Professor Bioletti said, by the improvement of the yeasts in the making of wines.

A dispatch from Napa dated September 15th states that the Migliavacca Wine Company announced that they would pay $12 per ton for wine grapes this season. They state that the grapes must be of a high standard and must contain at least 22 per cent saccharine. The Migliavacca Company is a large independent concern and handles the greater part of the grapes of Napa, Yolo and Solano counties. Reports received here today indicate that the crop is good sized this year, though not so heavy as in 1909. The quality of the grapes appears excellent.

On September 1st the stockholders of the Placer County Winery Company at Roseville held their annual meeting. The report of the general manager shows the company to be in a prosperous condition, and all interested are satisfied with the state of the business. Some improvements are contemplated for next year with the view of increasing the capacity of the winery to accommodate the increased acreage of wine grapes which will come into bearing. The plant started up crushing on Monday, the 5th instant.

News comes from Elk Grove that about the middle of the month some change took place in the grape situation. P. K. Bradford of the Bruceville Winery announced that he would pay $8.50 per ton for grapes delivered at the winery. Ed da Roza of the Elk Grove Winery not to be outdone offers $9.00 per ton for Zinfandels and Mission grapes delivered at this winery. For Tokay and Culls they would pay $5.00 and Muscat $10.00 per ton. The local winery has begun receiving and crushing.

The grape growers around Ukiah plan to build a winery in that section. The low price of grapes is the reason for this new departure, growers believing they can get better prices for their crop by turning it into wine, than by selling it at the low prices per ton offered for the grapes.

A telegram from Woodland, Yolo county, to the REVIEW dated September 17th, states that the local winery is being strained to its utmost capacity. In fact grapes are arriving in such quantities that in future the excess will be shipped to Cordelia, where the California Wine Association operates another winery. The late rain will undoubtedly hasten the harvesting of the grape crop. It is evident that we are to have an early fall and the growers will feel better when the last grape is shipped.

Besides the Tarpey-Rogers protest to the amended liquor ordinance introduced at Fresno by the Anti-Saloon League, there is another from the wine grape growers near Kingsburg. In protesting against the plan of local option elections, the signers declare: "We are firmly opposed to the expenditure of our public funds for the purpose of testing schemes of political agitators who draw salaries for their activities, unconcerned for the expense or annoyance caused to those who pay the taxes."

The Woodbridge Vineyard Association commenced operations early in the month. About 10,000 tons of grapes will be crushed this year, which will be made into sweet wines. Very little dry wines will be manufactured. The directors advise shareholders to leave their grapes on the vines as long as possible. They do not wish to handle any grapes that do not average 24 per cent sugar. O. S. Newman will be in charge of the winery this season.

Fred S. Ewer is, we learn, paying $10 for grapes, $5 down and $5 in six months, in Napa County. One buyer in Sonoma County is said to have secured 320 acres of grapes at $8 per ton, while some growers are reported to have sold their product for $11 to $13 per ton. With continued good weather it is believed that not less than $12 will yet be paid for the vineyard men having accommodations for the wine output.

The National Colony winery near Fresno offered $9 per ton for wine grapes at the beginning of the season on half cash payments. It is not known whether there was much selling on behalf of the growers. This rise in price was the result of an effort to secure grapes, as the Barton winery secured everything from National Colony last year. The National Colony winery is owned by Messrs. Milban, Woolford and George P. Beveridge.

At the end of August General Howard Carroll returned from an European trip. His observation of the state of viticulture in the principal wine producing countries, led him to predict an impending shortage of wine, on account of the failure of the grape crop. "There is not a grape on the vines in Germany," General Carroll said, "and mighty few in France. It's a discouraging outlook for some folk."

At the latter end of August we learn from Woodland, Yolo county, O. A. Lowe sold his entire crop to Von Heusen & Co., of San Francisco, for $10 a ton, delivered on the cars. The grapes will be weighed in Woodland and the purchaser will furnish the boxes. Mr. Lowe's crop consists of about 750 tons, principally of the Zinfandel variety.

The Sebastopol winery has been put into fine condition, and new machinery installed to more rapidly handle this year's vintage, which is reported large in that vicinity. Crushing has commenced, and while a large quantity of wine remains unsold the winery will be in the market for grapes, although no price has yet been established.

Advices from Dinuba are to the effect that the Alta Winery is paying $8.50 cash for wine grapes. This price for wine grapes, like the prices for all fruits this season is much better than at this time last year.

The Mission Wine Company filed articles of incorporation recently. Lodi is the principal place of business and the capital stock is $20,000, of which $5410 is paid in. The incorporators are Ludwig Derheim, Charles Derheim, Fridrika Derheim, C. E. Perryman and Jacob Lucas. George M. Steele is the attorney for the company.

F. N. Scatena of the Roma Wine Company, near Healdsburg, Sonoma county, recently stated that in spite of a big crop, the price of wine grapes in that vicinity this year will probably be between $13 and $15 a ton. According to Mr. Scatena there has not been much money in the wine business around Healdsburg for the past few years.

The Elk Grove Winery is preparing to handle a large amount of grapes this season and has expended many dollars to facilitate the work and save expense. A track nearly 800 feet long is being laid from the main line of the S. P. Co. to the new crusher, which is operated by steam and has a capacity of 40 tons an hour.

A Sacramento dispatch says that Russ D. Stephens, one of the leading fruitgrowers of the State, paid $33,000 in a court auction for sixty-six acres of vineyard adjoining his place on the Folsom road, nine miles from that city, which he sold for $6000 in 1878 to Adolph Jean, from whose estate the purchase was made.

From Santa Rosa we learn that William Lehn, proprietor of the Forestville winery, has commenced crushing mountain grapes. Also that M. Gaye, proprietor of the Valley View winery, is making extensive preparations for a large season's business.

Petaluma advices state that Lachmann & Jacobi are making a shipment of 2000 barrels of wine to New York. This is one of the heaviest consignments of wine ever made at one time by the local institution and it is in fact one of the largest made in the State for some time.

From Modesto comes the news that early in the season Walter Garrison sold his wine grapes crop for $8 a ton, and that C. M. Maze has done likewise. Mr. A. B. Shoemake declined a like offer. He thinks prices will go higher. He is one of the most extensive growers of wine grapes in that section.

Certificates have been filed notifying the public of the removal of the principal place of business of the Riverside Vineyard Company from Fresno to Kerman, near which town the property is located.

At Occidental the new winery of F. Franceshi & Son looms up quite prominently on top of the hill overlooking lower town. Their cooperage will contain about 60,000 gallons.

During the month wine grape growers at Gridley pooled their vintage, which it is believed will aggregate about 1400 tons.

Wineries at Lemoore and Armona, Kings County, are now paying ten dollars per ton for wine grapes.

Vineyard and Cellar Notes

Sonoma County Wine Makers Begin Work

SANTA ROSA, Sept. 24.—The Sonoma County wineries have begun crushing grapes and by next week the wine making will be in full progress throughout the county. William Lehn, at Forestville, began work this week and is daily increasing the output. He will handle about 3800 tons this season.

The De Turk winery here is working on Zinfandel grapes already and will handle about the usual quantity of grapes during the season. The Fulton Winery Corporation will begin operations Monday and is planning to crush 4000 tons.

The large Swiss-Italian Colony at Asti, the wineries in Cloverdale, Geyserville, Sebastopol, Graton, Sonoma and other points are all at work or will begin Monday. The total product this season will be about as usual.

A. J. Dehay, of Cloverdale, is in the market for grapes. He proposes to pay the grape growers $10 per ton, and offers in addition to give them any additional sums that may arise from a rise in the market price of wine.

The American Wine Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $75,000. Directors: C. B. Parker, E. M. Parker and W. C. Parker. Place of business, San Francisco.

This year Geo. West & Sons intend crushing about 8500 tons of grapes from the Lodi district, in order to fill the tankage of the Lodi and El Pinal wineries. While nothing has yet been said about price, it is understood that this firm will pay the market price, whatever it may be.

After the rainfall at the middle of the month some grapemen were very gloomy over the outlook. They feared mildew if muggy weather set in. This dreaded state of affairs was particularly depressing in view of the fact that the grape growers of California had every prospect of a profitable crop this year on account of the general European shortage of raisins and wine grapes, with the resulting big prices. Up to the time of going to press, however, we have heard nothing further of the predicted heavy damage and therefore hope the crop will turn out better than expected.

Extensive improvements have been made in the Colton winery at Martinez in getting ready for this year's crop. The vintage in the Alhambra Valley is reported light as compared with other years, but it is believed quality and prices will be good. The price to be paid by the independent wineries in and around Martinez has not yet been announced.

In the middle of the month crushing was commenced at the plant of the Escondido Wine Association upon the grapes of nearby vineyards. The grapes, principally Carrigans, Zinfandels and Materos, are fed into a combined crushing and stemming machine, with a capacity of fifty tons a day.

Advices from Lodi state that the wine grape crop is short, probably ranging from 50 to 75 per cent of the vintage gathered last year. While the yield is short, the quality is reported a great deal better.

The Good Old Times To Return

FRANK WEST, of Geo. West & Sons, Inc., is reported by the Lodi *Sentinel* as recently saying: "We may look for good prices both for grapes and wine. History always repeats itself, and I confidently expect to see a return of the good times of a few years ago. One thing I find is that the farmers are not setting out more vines and some of them have taken out the unproductive vines. Just recently we dug up the young vines on a 200-acre tract. The wine trade is limited, and just as soon as the supply is greater than the demand, then just so soon will the market fall."

We learn from Sonoma County that in Healdsburg the price of grapes is fixed at $11 to $12 a ton. The starting offer of the California Wine Association's plant at Geyserville is reported to be $5 per ton cash and in the event of the wine selling for nine cents per gallon an additional $4 per ton will be paid next May, making $9 in all.

We have received the following note from Santa Rosa: B. Francescani & Son have erected a 50,000-gallon winery on their ranch west of town.

The Yolo winery of the California Wine Association began to run, according to advices from Woodland, at the beginning of the month. The price of grapes is fixed at $7 a ton, but in order to command that price black grapes, such as Zinfandels and Rose of Peru, must show 24 per cent sugar, and the white varieties must show 22 per cent.

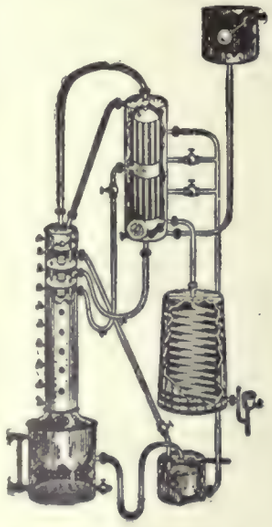
The Livermore *Herald* states that Mrs. Sara B. Smith has made a contract with T. D. Coffmann to take charge of the winery at the Olivina Vineyard during the coming vintage. Mr. Coffmann is an experienced and capable wine-maker and will ably sustain the reputation of that famous vineyard.

Reports from Biggs at the beginning of the month, stated that the wine grapes are looking fine, and that the vines are well loaded. Quite an amount of them have been sold at the vineyard at $8 per ton. The unsold crop will be made into wine at the local winery of Ernest Toborg, which has been placed in condition for a busy season. Mr. Toborg expects the output this year to far exceed that of last season, both as to quantity and quality.

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OUR SPECIALTY OF MANUFACTURING ALL KINDS OF STILLS, FILTERS, PASTEURIZERS AND COPPER AND BRASS WORK FOR WINERIES, DISTILLERIES, BREWERIES, ETC. FURTHER INFORMATION GIVEN UPON APPLICATION.

Gold and Silver Medal awarded at Mechanics' and Midwinter Exposition for continuous still.

Correspondence

From Alex. D. Shaw & Co.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 1st, 1910.

Dear Sirs:—We have the honor to advise you that we have been appointed by Messrs. Jas. Buchanan & Co., Ltd., to represent them on the Pacific Coast as their general agents for Jas. Buchanan & Co., Ltd., "Black & White" Scotch Whisky, and "Coates & Co., Original Plymouth Gin."

It is scarcely necessary for us to comment on the world-wide reputation and high quality of these goods which are so well known to your good selves. We trust that we may enjoy your continued and increased patronage and we can assure you of our most careful attention to your requirements and our heartiest co-operation in promoting our mutual interests. We beg to remain, Yours very respectfully,

ALEX. D. SHAW & CO.

Disgusting Methods

THE disgusting methods by which prohibitionist lecturers attempt to bias their hearers' judgment, was well shown a few days ago at Seattle, Washington. On the occasion of a lecture on "The White Slave Traffic," delivered to an audience, principally composed of beardless boys, in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, W. P. F. Ferguson of Chicago, editor of the *Nationalist Prohibitionist*, was properly rebuked for his parade of verbal filth by Crawford E. White, an attorney of that city.

According to the Portland, Oregon *Oregonian*, after having for two hours discussed the seamy side of city life, and had nearly finished his dissertation on social vice, painting it in its most vivid colors and telling of his own excursions in the district and conversations with the girls, and had launched into a denunciation of those who he said were responsible for these conditions, the speaker exclaimed "Tomorrow not a paper in Seattle will give a verbatim report of what I have said, the disgusting, sordid and revolting details I have recounted. They are afraid to."

It was at this point that Mr. White jumped to his feet.

"There is a State law against printing objectionable matter, even against printing reports of court cases dealing with certain crimes," shouted the lawyer, while the prohibition editor vainly held up his hands."

Then the row commenced and this prohibition audience yelled itself hoarse, crying "throw him through the window, pitch him out, call the police," etc., etc., clearly demonstrating the hoodlumish character of the audience, and advertising to the world the prohibitionists' bitter hatred of the truth!

Some Annoying 'Whys"

WE learn from the United States consular reports that there are four distinct reasons why so little American wine finds its way to Central America. According to leading importers of Panama City, they are as follows:

First—The difference in price. The importers state that American wines cost them 60 to 100 per cent more than French wines of the same quality.

Second—The demand for bottled wines. There is a larger demand in this country for wines imported in bottles than for wines imported in casks and bottled by the wholesaler. Practically all wines imported from Europe are bottled, while cheap American claret and some better grades from the United States are only shipped in casks. This cheap American claret referred to comes from California and sells for about 20 cents a gallon, wholesale, and is the only American wine having much sale in this country.

Third—The wine drinking population of Panama comes mostly from Southern Europe, and the natives of the country who use much wine know and have always been used to French and European wines.

Fourth—Probably most important is the reputation enjoyed by French and European wines in Spanish America. This reputation is of years' standing and is undoubtedly one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the profitable introduction of American wines.

The statistics of the total imports of wine into Panama for the first nine months of 1909 show that the United States furnishes less than 10 per cent of the whole.

Quail That Were Easy Marks

HERE'S a good California hunting story that the New York *Telegram* tells: A well-known San Francisan who was shooting quail in a large vineyard near Santa Rosa, had met with excellent success. Indeed, his "bag" was so fine a one that an element of mystery entered into the affair. At first he thought he must be shooting tame quail, the birds behaved so strangely, refusing to fly until nearly trodden under foot, and then fluttering through the air in a most unnatural manner.

The hunter's dog continued to bring in live birds, which he supposed at the outset he had wounded, but when their number began to exceed the number of his shots, the fact was borne upon him that this was a very strange hunt.

Finally, he came upon a bird lying upon its back and kicking. He picked it up. It appeared to be uninjured. Setting it upon its legs, he watched to see what it would do. It staggered and floundered a few feet further and then fell hopelessly on its back.

Then a suspicion of the truth came to the hunter, and he proceeded to investigate. It turned out that the quail had been feeding on frostbitten grapes, which had fermented on the vines. They were quite drunk, and as completely incapacitated as human beings in a similar condition.

Wine Machinery

COMPLETE PLANTS FITTED OUT

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Crushers, Stemmers
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LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, September 20.—The recent liquor ordinance passed by the City Council of this city appears, according to all accounts to be neither "fish, flesh or good red herring." In other words, the new law pleases nobody, not even some of the hotels, which to all appearance have much the best of the bargain. Naturally the prohibitionists object and the local optionists kick, but besides this the restaurants believe that they got much the worst of the deal while the saloon men are far from satisfied. In fact no one is satisfied, and the friction caused is certainly not conducing to the benefit of business. Every man you meet has a different opinion of the ordinance, not more than one in a thousand being satisfied with its provisions, while sarcastic comments about the mountain in labor which brought forth a mouse are to be heard on all sides.

The most recent action taken in the licensing matter was made by the police commission, when with only one out of the 200 retail licenses left, that body called a halt on granting any more and instructed Secretary McKeag to receive no more applications for retail permits. The one solitary permit left the commission intends to hold until some special occasion arises.

At the same meeting the commission also slowed down on the restaurant permits of the No. 1 Class, and several were denied while others were laid over for thirty days. Thirty-nine of these No. 1 permits have been granted and the commission wants to see how they will operate before giving out any more. Of course you understand that the holder of a No. 1 permit can sell "short drinks" with meals, whereas the holder of a No. 2 permit can sell only by the bottle. The first costs $100 a month, the same as a retail license, and the second $50 a month.

While every one thought that the hotels had the best of the bargain under the new law, several of the smaller ones have petitioned the council to provide for a hotel license that would permit serving liquor in the barroom and the other rooms of the hotel except the restaurant at a monthly license fee of $150. The present hotel license provides that liquor may be served anywhere in the hotel in any retail quantity and fixes a license fee of $250 a month. In this matter the council has refused to amend the ordinance, so as to provide for a second class hotel license. The council accepted the recommendation of the public welfare committee that such an amendment would be inadvisable.

The Police Commission has received a protest from owners of a majority of the frontage upon Maple avenue, between Fifth and Sixth street, asking that no more liquor permits be granted in that block. The Labor Temple joined in the protest.

The Supervisors have been as usual very busy injuring the business of the wineries. They have passed the remaining fifty-two sections of the new county license ordinance and pretty nearly every occupation and industry in the county has been brought under the restrictions.

Supervisor McCabe, criticising the ordinance, held the position that while opposed to "doggeries" he was also opposed to compelling legitimate wineries to submit the question of their retailing their products locally to the wishes of the voters in the precincts wherein the wineries were located. The chairman then asked the District Attorney where a winery, located in a dry district, could sell his product. Mr. Shaw answered this question as follows:

"He can ship it into the city and sell it here on consignment through some dealer, or can establish a place of business in some wet precinct and take out a license to sell it there. The ordinance does not prohibit them from manufacturing without a license, but only from selling wine in precincts that vote otherwise."

After a general discussion during which Chairman Nellis informed the Board that the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and the Chamber of Commerce were not conversant with the question at the time they protested, and he further stated that the promotion bodies were then of the opinion that the new ordinance would place the ban on all the wineries. It was finally decided that the 23d section of the ordinance, a portion of which requires that "no application for either a wholesale or retail liquor dealer's license, or a winery keeper's license, or a hotel or restaurant liquor dealer's license, shall be granted unless at the last preceding general election at which the question of granting licenses of the kind applied for was submitted to the people, the majority of the votes cast upon the question of granting licenses of the kind applied for, in the voting precinct in which the business is proposed to be carried on, was in favor of the granting of such license," should stand. Only Supervisors McCabe and Eldridge voted no. Therefore at the coming election every county precinct will vote on the question of licensing wineries, poolrooms and granting liquor licenses to hotels and restaurants, after all. The old license ordinance provided for local option on retail and wholesale liquor licenses, and these will be voted on as usual, but the vote on the other three propositions is new.

It is understood that each of the four propositions will be submitted separately. For instance, the people can vote in favor of licensing billboard and poolrooms, and against licensing wineries to sell liquor. Or, they can vote against licensing retail and wholesale liquor houses, and can vote in favor of licensing hotels and restaurants to sell liquor with meals.

By this course the members of the Board have shifted the disagreeable task of settling these important questions from their shoulders on to those of the voters. If, therefore, the wineries, representing as they do the great viticultural industry in Los Angeles county, are not allowed to sell wines in small quantities, and are thereby financially injured, the people of the precincts themselves will be to blame and not the faint-hearted majority of the Supervisors, who while practically belonging to the prohibition party, have not the courage of their convictions.

Regarding the new ordinance some of the prohibition papers have been squealing like a pig under a gate. One of these "dry" sheets recently published an article under the heading "Temperance People Kill Their Own Votes." In dealing with the new ordinance, it takes occasion to say that while it is the supposition that Los Angeles county is "dry" outside the incorporated towns and cities, the actual conditions of the county show that this is not so. It is then charged that many people after giving money month after month to assist in making the county "dry" and voting against saloons, "gave more money and worked harder and voted harder for supervisors who could not under any circumstances comply with the wishes of the people (meaning the minority represented by the paper in question) as against the wishes of the liquor men. When people really want the liquor business done away with, want it more than they want the success of their old whisky party, they will quit killing their 'dry' vote by voting for wet men in a wet party."

Poor Supervisors! like the fable of the old man and the donkey, they have tried hard to please everybody and have pleased

nobody, and have been just about as successful as the council in this city in making enemies by their respective new liquor ordinances.

Recently Mayor Alexander had an excellent chance to even up scores with former Police Commissioner Saddler and he jumped at it like a trout at a fly. It appears that when Saddler was commissioner and Mr. Alexander a private citizen, the latter with a delegation of his neighbors, objecting to the granting of a license for a wholesale liquor establishment close to the Alexander homestead, appeared before the police commission, they were turned down cold by Saddler. The other day Saddler applied for a wholesale liquor license, and the Mayor streuously objected. As he was supported by the other commissioners Saddler was forced to swallow a dose of his own medicine, and left without his license, a sadder but a wiser man.

Creditors of the Maier Packing Company filed a petition on September 19th in the United States District Court asking to have the company adjudged bankrupt, in that it committed an act of bankruptcy August 7 in allowing the Navajo & Apache Bank & Trust Company to obtain a judgment against it for $2070.95. The petitioners are F. Dupuy, P. Agoure and F. F. Pillessier. They declare that they have received checks amounting to several thousand dollars which the banks have refused to honor. Simon Maier is president of the packing concern.

Wine manufacturers hereabouts generally unite in the claim that the prices for wine grapes will range very low this season, probably between $5 and $7.50.

On September 19th a winery license was granted by the County Supervisors to G. Marengo, between Puente and Whittier.

"Record" Says Rank Discrimination

THE Los Angeles *Record,* which favors the Long Hairs, has this hot protest against the new liquor license, under date of September 5th:

Did the big hotel men put over a "stinger" on fashionable restaurants in the new liquor ordinance?

The loud reverberating echoes of the ordinance all answer "Yes."

The restaurant men have just cause for the bitterest complaint. THERE HAS NEVER BEEN AN ORDINANCE PASSED THAT HAS SHOWN SUCH OPEN DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF ONE CLASS OF BUSINESS AS THE PRESENT LIQUOR ORDINANCE. On one side it hedges in restaurants with "dont's" and "unlawfuls" until the road of the restaurant is a path of legal thorns. On the other every obstacle to selling liquor is let down for hotels.

RANK DISCRIMINATION.

There is no restriction or surveillance of liquor selling in hotels, provided they are large and pretentious enough. If a hotel has a hundred rooms, all bars are down to any old kind of a bar, whether it is a regular bar or a room improvised for Sunday trade.

The iron-handed rules that jerk up other liquor-selling automatically pass over the big hotel. Here are a few of the special favors to the 100-room hotel:

It can sell liquor in short or package drinks at any time or any place in the hotel.

It can sell drinks in its dining room or restaurant without meals.

It can sell drinks of any kind after restaurants and saloons must close, in fact 24 hours a day.

NO BAN ON SERIOUS EVIL.

It can sell drinks to women.

Women waitresses can serve drinks to patrons.

It can run a bar, sell drinks in rooms and by wholesale, if it wished.

To put the situation baldly, the liquor ordinance is worded to hamper restaurants and pass 100-room hotels. None of the restrictions of the ordinance apply to hotels.

RESTAURANTS HANDICAPPED.

Look at the weight foisted on the restaurant. Here they are:

It cannot sell drinks except with a bona fide meal.

It must stop selling drinks at 1 o'clock week nights and 12 o'clock Saturday night.

Waitresses cannot serve drinks.

It cannot have a bar.

Because of these handicaps thrust on the restaurant by the police commission and the council the trade of the restaurants is fast being turned to the hotels.

NOT EDDIE'S WORK.

For this astounding consideration the hotel pays $50 a month more for its liquor license.

City Pros. Guy Eddie, who drafted the new liquor ordinance, states the discrimination in favor of hotels was not in the original draft of the ordinance. Hotels were made to observe the same restrictions as restaurants.

The change in favor of hotels was made, he explains, when the ordinance was up for discussion before the police commission, the council and the mayor.

FAVORITISM SHOWN.

At those conferences the hotel men made a vigorous showing against the ordinance, at least so far as it bothered hotels. They pointed out so drastic an ordinance would impair the effect the city would have on tourists and possible investors. Visitors, it was declared, would be disgusted with a town where a man could not get a drink in his hotel whenever he wanted it, and without buying food he didn't want.

Their argument prevailed, and all barriers went down for the hotel.

Restaurant keepers declared that, when they pointed out this startling discrimination against them in favor of hotels to the ordinance makers, and protested, they were roughly over-ridden.

The new ordinance went into effect at midnight last Wednesday, and the big restaurants are already losing much trade and the hotels are getting it.

Critical Days for French Vintage

THESE are critical days for the French vintage. The wet summer has caused devastation in the vineyards amounting to a national disaster. In the Paris wineshops and in certain restaurants prices are being raised. All, however, is not yet lost, and a few days of bright sunshine would modify the situation favorably.

M. Georges Proust, a former president of the Paris Wholesale Wine Merchants' Syndicate, makes the following observations in the *Matin*:

"Lamentable news comes from Burgundy. There will not be a barrel of wine in the Yonne. Notably there will be no such thing as 1910 Chablis. In Touraine the white vines alone will yield a small harvest.

"In the south the vintage will be fairly good in the Pyrenees Orientales, mediocre in the Herault and the Gard, and insignificant in the Aude. The maritime climate of Bordeaux has not protected the district. Vine diseases have raged there, and only half an average vintage is expected."—*London Mail,* Aug. 5.

The Decision In the Case of the Italian-Swiss Colony vs. Italian Vineyard Co.

THE temporary injunction against the Italian Vineyard Co. in the use of the descriptive adjective TIPO in connection with the Barbera and Puglia wines which they manufacture, was reversed on August 30th, Judges J. Sloss, J. Shaw, J. Melvin and C. J. Beatty contending that there was no ground upon which the injunction could be sustained. Judges J. Angelotti, J. Henshaw and J. Lorrigan dissented, however, on the grounds that a sufficient showing was made by the Italian-Swiss Colony to warrant the Superior Court in concluding that the case was within the rule against unfair competition.

The Judges were not called upon to decide whether a valid trade mark could be based upon the use of the word TIPO standing alone. Nevertheless, they ventured the opinion that "the term, not associated with the name of any kind of product, might perhaps be regarded as in itself meaningless, and, therefore, capable of adoption as a fancy name or symbol." They also thought that the person first using it might be in a position to restrain a similarly restricted use by others.

The court called attention to the fact that the bottles of the Italian-Swiss Colony are distinctive in shape and style. It described them "as bulbous in form tapering to a narrow neck; its lower half encased in a hemp or straw jacket." The defendant's packages on the other hand they declared "are in the form of the ordinary straight-sided claret bottles," while the respective labels "are totally different in size, shape, color and device. The sole point of resemblance between the two is the use of the word Tipo." The court pointed out the well-settled fact that "the law will afford protection against unfair competition of one who seeks by imitation of labels or packages or by other artifice, to induce persons to deal with him in the belief that they are dealing with another."

The latter sentence sums up the decision in a nutshell. It shows that the Italian-Swiss Colony will be given full protection in case any wine firm attempts to use the distinctive bottles or imitate in any way the labels employed by them, with the intent of misleading the purchasing public. They have spent much time, energy and hundreds of thousands of dollars in advertising the merits of their TIPO and making the demand for this wine nation-wide, and it is only fair and just that they should be protected.

That the law recognizes this point thoroughly is evident from the paragraph in the opinion of the Supreme Court which says: "If the defendant can be shown to have put up his product with intent to palm off as that of plaintiff and if, in fact, it does tend to mislead the purchasing public, a case is made out, even though the plaintiff has shown no exclusive right in any trade mark or trade name." On September 18th, the Italian-Swiss Colony filed a petition for a rehearing of the case before the Supreme Court.

Mexico Encourages Brewing of Beer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—In accordance with its policy of encouraging the manufacture of beer, the Mexican Government has granted an exclusive concession to a brewery in the State of Sinaloa, the company being exempted from taxes for fifteen years, according to Vice-Consul Park of Mazatlan. The brewery concession was acquired by a company organized under the laws of Arizona. Beer is sold in Sinaloa at $16 a keg. Bottled beer is sold at 12½ cents a pint, which is equivalent to $32 per barrel. The vice-consul also states that an ice plant will be built in connection with the brewery.

Beer Sales Grow, Brewers Declare

BOTH the beer sales and the census returns are exceeding the estimates, according to the United States Brewers' Association. The preliminary estimate of the total population of the continental United States was 90,000,000, an increase of 18.4 per cent. From present indications it now seems possible that the total may prove to be 93,000,000, which would show an increase of 22.6 per cent in the population since the 1900 census was taken. The beer sales for the current fiscal year, which ended June 30, 1910, were 59,485,117 barrels of thirty-one gallons each, as compared with 39,330,848 in 1900. The beer consumption has, therefore, increased 51.2 per cent since 1900, while the population has only increased 22.6.

The association report goes on to say:

"The production of distilled spirits has also increased in similar manner. The distillers paid the revenue tax on 134,572,010 gallons of spirits during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1910, as compared with 93,391,827 gallons in 1900, being an increase of 44.9 per cent.

"The large increase in the per capita consumption, both of beer and spirits, is considered remarkable when it is recalled that the ten years under observation include the long period of industrial depression between 1907 and 1909, during which time the sales of beer and spirits fell off considerably, although the decrease was less than in most other industries. The beer sales for the past fiscal year which ended June 30, 1910, show an increase of 3,181,620 barrels over the previous year, being 5.65 per cent. This is the largest volume of business recorded in any one year in the history of the brewing trade in the United States."

Right You Are, Mr. Clague

STANLEY CLAGUE, senior partner of the Clague-Painter-Jones Company, of Chicago, one of the largest advertising firms in the country, who has recently been visiting California, is lost in amazement, first at the high quality of California wines and fruit, and secondly at the lack of good business sense in allowing so many of our products to enter the Eastern market under Eastern jobbers' labels, rather than under special California and personal labels. This has always been the opinion of the REVIEW, and we are glad to say that special labels bearing not only the name of the State but also that of the producer, often together with some special and characteristic designation for the purpose of calling the attention of the public, are multiplying, particularly in relation to our special brands of wines, which in consequence are becoming well known not only in the East but in Europe.

A Low Estimate

RECENT reports of the Agricultural Department report the California grape-growing industry as representing an investment of $72,000,000, giving employment to nearly 60,000 persons, with an average output of 21,158,359 gallons of wine and 2,094,978 gallons of brandy per annum; that the investment in raisin vineyards at a conservative estimate amounted to $13,000,000 and that the annual production had averaged for ten years 91,883,860 pounds of raisins per annum—practically one per capita for the entire population of the United States.

Blaine, Washington, had a local election September 10th when the vote stood 189 for personal freedom and licensing saloons and 269 in favor of the town remaining "dry."

Soft Drinks Black List Issued by U. S.

THE Government, through its Bureau of Chemistry, has hoisted the red flag of danger in the Summer drink traffic The Bureau of Chemistry in the United States Department of Agriculture has issued a black-list of soft drinks. Analysis made by the Government chemists has established the fact that many of the so-called soft drinks are doped.

Country-wide publicity will be given these drinks, and, in addition, the department is instituting prosecutions against the manufacturers of the beverages for violation of the federal food and drug act and already has obtained some convictions. Under a policy adopted recently the department also will seek to have the privilege of the United States mails withdrawn from the manufacturers.

Dr. Lyman F. Kebler, chief of the division of drugs, conducted the analysis of the beverages. Here is the list of beverages in which he found caffeine and extract of coco leaf and which he condemned as harmful, with the names of their manufacturers:

AFRI COLA—The Africa Cola Company, Atlanta, Ga.
ALA COLA—Ala Bottling Works, Bessemer, Ala.
CAFE COCA—Athens Bottling Works, Athens, Ga.
CARRE COLA—E. Carre Company, Mobile, Ala.
CELERY COLA—The Celery Cola Company, Birmingham, Ala., Dallas, Tex., Nashville, Tenn., and St. Louis, Mo.
CHAN OLA—L. M. Channell, New Orleans, La.
CHERA COLA—Union Bottling Works, Columbus, Ga.
COCA BETA—The Coca Beta Company, New York City.
COCA BETA—Southern California Supply Company, Los Angeles, Cal.
COCA COLA—Coca Cola Company, Atlanta, Ga.
PILSBURY'S COKE—Lehman Rosenfeld Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. (This preparation was formerly sold under the name of Rocco Cola.)
CREAM COLA—Jebeles & Calias Company, Birmingham, Alabama.
DOPE—Rainbow Bottling Company, Atlanta, Ga.
FOUR KOLA—Big Four Bottling Works, Waco, Tex.
HAYO KOLA—Hayo Kola Company, Norfolk, Va.
HECK'S COLA—Heck & Co., Nashville, Tenn.
KAYE OLA—A. W. Kaye, Meridian, Miss.
KOCA NOLA—Koca Nola Company, Atlanta, Ga.
KOKE—Coleman & McKeever, Frankfort, Ky.
KOLA ADE—Wiley Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Ga.
KOLA KOLA—W. J. Strange Company, Chicago.
KOLA PHOS—John Wyeth & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa.
KOLOKO—Halberg Bottling Works, Mobile, Ala.
KOS KOLA—Sethness Company, Chicago.
LIME KOLA—Alabama Grocery Company, Birmingham, Alabama.
MELLOW NIP—Rainbow Bottling Company, Atlanta, Ga.
NERV OLA—Henry K. Wampole & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
REVIVE OLA—O. L. Gregory Vinegar Company, Birmingham, Ala.
ROCOLA—American Manufacturing Company, Savannah, Georgia.
RYE OLA—Rye Ola Company, Birmingham, Ala.
STANDARD COLA—The Standard Bottling Company, Denver, Colo.
TOKA TONA—California Commercial Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
TOKOLA—Samuel Smith & Co., Chicago.
VANI KOLA—Vani Kola Company, Canton, Ohio.
VIM-O—Vim-O Company, Eagle Lake, Tex.
FRENCH WINE OF COCA—Wine of Coca Company, Boston, Mass.
WISE OLA—The Wise Ola Company, Birmingham, Ala.

The following preparations, also classed as harmful, were found to contain caffeine, but there was no evidence to the effect that coca leaf in any form had been used in their manufacture:

CALYCINE—Calycine Company, Norfolk, Va.
CELERY COCOA—Celery Cocoa Company, Los Angeles, Cal.
CITRO COLA—Miner's Fruit Nectar Company, Boston, Mass.
DEEP ROCK GINGER ALE—Abney Bros., Athens, Ga.
FOSKO—E. Carre Company, Mobile, Ala.
HECK'S STAR PEPSIN—Mrs. Ida Heck, Nashville, Tenn.
KOKE COAN, AND HARBIN—Bluff City Bottling Company, Memphis, Tenn.
KOKE OLA—Eagle Bottling Company, Frankfort, Ky.
KALAFRA—Mead-Johnson Company, Jersey City, N. J.
KUMFORT—Kumfort Company, Atlanta, Ga.
LIME JUICE AND KOLA—Parke-Davis Company, Detroit, Michigan.
LON KOLA—Lon Kola Company, Danville, Ky.
MEG-O—Parr Bros., Baltimore, Md.
MEXICOLA—Celiko Bottling Works, Raleigh, N. C.
PAU PAU COLA—Pau Pau Cola Company, Detroit, Mich.
PEDRO—N. J. Barker & Co., Washington, D. C.
PEPSI COLA—C. F. Bradham, New Bern, N. C.
SPEED BALL—E. Pilzer Speed Ball Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.
TO-KO—To-Ko Company, Hagerstown, Md.
VRIL—Brand Bros., Chicago.

GOVERNMENT STARTS SUIT.

The Department of Justice, it is stated, is now preparing for a conflict with the manufacturers of coca-cola in the United States Court in Tennessee next November. The Coca-Cola Company is charged by the Government with the adulteration and misrepresentation of its product and the use of a deleterious ingredient.

"It is not uncommon," says Dr. Kebler, in his bulletin of warning, "to find persons addicted to the use of medicated soft drinks.

"In passing it may be of interest to note that life insurance companies are considering the status of soft drink habitues as future risks."

Speaking of the soft drinks which the Government chemists have condemned, the bulletin says:

"Almost all of the fruit drinks are harmless."

"During the last twenty years a large number of soft drinks containing caffeine and smaller or greater quantities of coca leaf and kola nut products have been placed upon the market. Preparations of this class, on account of insufficient information, were formerly looked upon as harmless, but they are now known to be an impending evil."

The above is contained in the warning sent out by the Government against the sale and use of soft drinks which have been found to contain a diffusion of poisons.

Of these poisons, cocaine and caffeine are the principal ones. The caffeine used is derived chiefly from waste tea leaves. The combinations formed in these soft drinks now on the market contain both of the habit-forming agents cocaine and caffeine.

Evidently the city of Portland, Oregon, has not improved, in spite of all the fuss made about the liquor question in that city. The *Oregonian* says: "Proprietors of second class restaurants and liquor resorts, scattered throughout every quarter of the city have apparently cast aside what meager respect they formerly held for the ordinance regulating the sale of liquor to minors and adults and continue unchecked in their brazen violations of the law. It is evident that the listless method of the police in enforcing the specified regulations governing the sale of liquors is the direct cause of the effrontery on the part of the proprietors." The old story.

Internal Revenue Ruling

(T. D. 30927.)

Philippine Islands.

Marking of packages containing merchandise withdrawn from customs bonded manufacturing warehouses for shipment to Philippine Islands.

Treasury Department, September 15, 1910.

To the officers of the customs and others concerned:

On and after October 1, 1910, all packages of merchandise shipped to the Philippine Islands which has been manufactured in customs bonded manufacturing warehouses, under the provisions of section 23 of the act of August 5, 1909, must be marked by the shipper "Manufactured in customs bonded manufacturing warehouse" in a conspicuous, legible and permanent manner. Customs officers supervising the lading of such merchandise shall take special pains to see that the packages are so marked.

A. PIATT ANDREW,
Assistant Secretary.

Sue For Receiver of Vineyard Company

RECENTLY Judge Graham, of the Superior Court of this city, upon the complaint of C. M. Lewis, who until April 16th was manager of the San Benito Vineyard Corporation's plant at Hollister, appointed a receiver for that body. Lewis alleged that he was being squeezed out by the other stockholders and that a wrongful assessment of $10 a share was about to be made. The methods of the directors, he said, were wrecking the concern.

The directors, John Dickinson, William Palmtag and Ch. de St. Hubert, declare that the court was deceived, and have taken steps to set aside the order. They declared that the first they knew of the difficulty was when a receiver walked into the plant with an order to sell the crop of grapes. They are represented by Attorney Frank H. Gould, who will ask Judge Graham to transfer the case to the courts at Hollister.

"This corporation," said Gould, "is engaged in the wine business. Lewis until recently was president and manager, but the others came to the conclusion that he was overdrawing his account and mismanaging affairs and asked for his resignation from both positions. He complied with the request, but retained his stock.

"It was agreed when he left that there should be no assessment of stock for two months, in order to give him an opportunity to dispose of his shares without loss. Since then four months have passed. It is our contention that the mismanagement of Lewis brought about certain debts which had to be met.

"While the concern had its crop of grapes on hand it would be folly to sell it inasmuch as the present market value would not bring in more than $2500. On the other hand, after the grapes have been converted into wine the crop would produce about $35,000. Lewis, however, secured an order for a receiver to sell the crop—and this we are trying to prevent."

The new saloon zone ordinance went into effect at Douglas, Arizona, on September 2d. It establishes a district within which the sale of liquors is permissible and outside of which it is prohibited. The saloon men claim that after January 1 there will be only six saloons out of the 14, which are now doing business within the zone, in existence. They say that the county and city license, which amounts to $1325 yearly, is prohibitive under the present conditions of the trade.

Recently at Vallejo the City Trustees tabled an ordinance which proposed to increase the number of liquor licenses in this city from fifty to fifty-five, in order, as was understood, to permit the running of dance halls and a negro club. The chief factor in the defeat of the ordinance, which was passed to print two weeks ago, was a letter from Rear Admiral Osterhaus, Commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, calling the attention of the Mayor to the correspondence which passed between the city officials and the Secretary of the Navy four years ago, when the latter threatened the virtual suspension of work at the yard if the number of saloons was not reduced. This had the effect of limiting the number to fifty.

Working Out the Pure Food Law

Trade Marks Sought to be Registered in the Patent Office

THE following trade marks have been favorably acted on by the Patent Office and will be registered at the expiration of 30 days unless objected to. Any person who believes he would be damaged by the registration of a mark is entitled by law to oppose it within the time mentioned. Information how to proceed will be furnished on application to Edward S. Duvall, Jr., patent and trade mark lawyer, Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C., to whom all inquiries should be addressed:

Serial No.

46,572—Consists of the words "St. Stephen" and a fanciful representation of an individual of the conventional appearance of St. Stephen, deceased, King of Hungary, Owner: Kobanyi Polgari Serfozo Reseveny Tarsasag, Budapest, Hungary. Used on beer.

47,818—Word: MACTAIL. Owner: Jacob Weichselbaum, Savannah, Ga. Used on compound alcoholic beverages containing whisky, brandy, rum, gin, creme de menthe, and cordial.

48,221—The name "Pabst Brewing Co." written in script in the handwriting of Frederick Pabst. Owner: Pabst Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Used on a liquid preparation of malt and hops combined with calcium hypophosphites and iron pyrophosphate.

50,579—Word: CANDANDAIGUA. Owner: J. & A. McKechnie Brewing Co., Canandaigua, N. Y. Used on porter, ale and stout. Used ten years.

37,025—Name: "MANUEL MISA, TEREZO." Owner: Buenaventura Pable Misa, Jerez de la Frontera, Spain. Used on sherry wine.

37,702—Fanciful scroll-work, with representation of medals awarded, and facsimile signature of Otto Gotlibovich von Blanckenhagen, in the Russian and English language. Owner: Otto Gotlibovich von Blanckenhagen, Allasch, Russia. Used on kummel.

40,760—Words: MORNING BRACER. Owner: Corona Chemical Co., Sharon Hill, Pa. Used on a remedy for alcoholic excesses.

44,423—Facsimile signature of P. Garnier, deceased. Owner: Caroline H. Garnier, Enghien-les-Bains, France. Used on cordials.

44,206—Facsimile signature of Ed. Loeflund. Owner: Ed. Loeflund & Co., Grunbach, Germany. Used on malt extract containing potassium carbonate.

47,539—Words: GOOD ROADS. Owner: F. W. Bradley Co., Inc., San Diego, Cal. Used on blended whisky.

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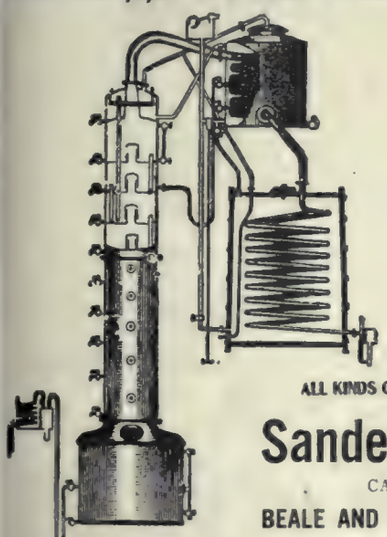
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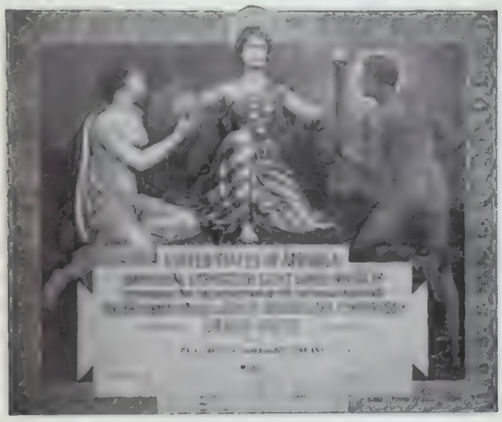
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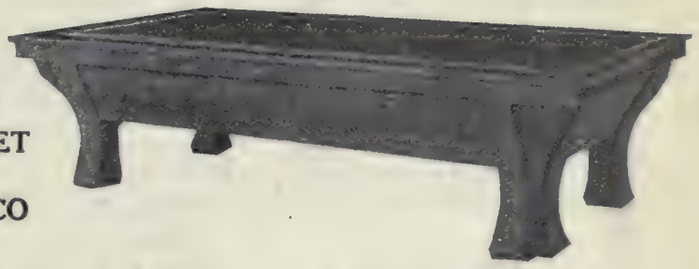
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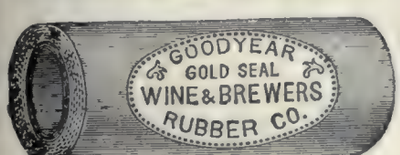
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SEATTLE AND NORTHWEST NEWS

SEATTLE, October 20.—A number of Prohibitionists and white slave crusaders here have lately been stirring up the loose silver in the pockets of the church-going class, raising a fund for a "pure town." Considering that the tenderloin of Seattle is ten times worse than the worst Barbary Coast days in San Francisco there is room for reform, but the unfortunate fact is that the Prohibitionists, led by Wiley J. Phillips of Los Angeles, have entwined themselves with the cause.

Phillips had a sensational career at Oakland some ten years ago, when he was arrested for drunkenness. He declared he had been drugged by a saloon man, whereupon he was asked why he was not more careful as to the saloons he visited when thirsty. Phillips has been telling the good people assembled at Plymouth Congregational Church that the social purity game never has a chance where whisky is sold.

There are a number of sensible people in Seattle who regret that a movement to improve the red light district has been mixed up with the fanatical doctrines preached by Phillips. The assumption that there is no lapse from virtue where liquor is absent is ridiculous. The Proverbs of Solomon warn the young man against the strange woman—and old King Solomon had 700 of his own. The truth is that the so-called social evil was old ages and ages before saloons were known, before whisky was invented. Egyptologists admit that the most ancient city of which we have any record is Nippur, recently explored by Peters and Hilprecht. These scientists say that a civilization flourished there 10,000 years before Christ, yet the stone symbols and ancient ruins there show that a red light district existed. The same is true of the old civilization of Greece. Witness the phallic worship signs at Herculaneum and Pompeii, as well as the well known brothels still in mute evidence in ruins older than Christianity.

J. C. Raas, of San Francisco, spent several days here recently, coming by Seattle after a tour of some weeks throughout the Northwest. He was welcomed by the trade and did a good business. Few men who come to Seattle are more loyal to San Francisco. Mr. Raas likes Seattle, and he was frank to tell the people here that he appreciated their enterprise and the beauty of Seattle, but nobody could get him to intimate by word or deed that there is any other city to be compared with San Francisco. Confidentially, he called your correspondent aside and said, as he gripped the aforesaid correspondent's right hand, "Say, old boy, come back to California, the dearest spot on the map. Honestly, aren't the Californian's God's people?" It was cruelty to the exile, but such loyalty is the pride of the old town.

Larry A. Wilhelm, representing John Dewar & Sons, Ltd., carrying a card that reads, "Sherwood & Sherwood, Pacific Coast agents," was a familiar figure in Seattle this week, where he sold a large amount of the fluid dear to sea captains and Canadians who come over the border, not to speak of many Americans to the manner born. Mr. Wilhelm was a guest at the Press Club here, where he proved a good entertainer.

The College Inn has been fully remodeled and is now doing as big a night trade, as before it suspended operations to give the frescoers a chance. They call the Inn the night resort here, but this seems odd to a San Franciscan, since te law compels everything to close at 1 a. m., which would be the shank of the evening in San Francisco.

The Imperial Liquor Company reports an increased demand for California wines. It handles a large amount of Sonoma clarets and white wines. The demijohn trade is growing by reason of the inability of householders to get a good wine at the restaurants at a reasonable price.

Seattle has one pretty live, wideawake minister—the Reverend Dr. M. A. Matthews. Though he has interfered at times in civic matters, it has usually been done merely to keep himself in the limelight. For example, he recently had a brewer arrested for selling a few hundred jugs of beer—jugs brought to the brewery by the thirsty—on Sunday afternoon. The papers gave the man of the cloth columns of free advertising, after which he paid little attention to the cases. The advertising saved its projector from being forgotten. This week he broke forth in another and unexpected way. He did not join with the purity workers, nor did he say anything about the white slave traffic, but he came out in a four column article called "All Pull Together." The refrain throughout was: "Seattle is no worse than the other big cities. Let's quit advertising our vice and start to booming our scenery and our summer climate." The effect of this appeal has caused the liquor men to say, "Now there's a good fellow." In truth, the fellows who have had to close on Sundays did not care whether the little brewer was arrested or not, and they enjoyed his discomfiture.

Captain J. Grant, formerly a sea captain running from San Francisco to the Society Islands, later the founder of two saloons in Seattle, then soldier of fortune in the Alaskan mines, is now one of the popular mixers at the Palace on First Avenue. The Captain is a true sport, for no matter how blows the wind he is ever ready with the cheerful smile. However, he still has valuable property in various sections of the country.

Ernest Rawlings, once of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," then for years after the fire with Wheeland & Collins, is now the head mixer at the Alaskan Cafe, on Third Avenue. Rawlings knows so many San Franciscans that it is a safe bet that a California colony can be discovered at the Alaskan almost any night.

Charley Bacon, formerly of the Majestic, and for many years with "Pop" Sullivan, at the Hoffman, spent a pleasant year in business here, but he longed for the old sod and left for San Francisco some weeks ago. There is hardly a week that inquiries are not made for him at Geralde's Place. It is wonderful the number of friends he made here in a year, but nothing can keep the old San Franciscans from returning to their former haunts.

May Yohe, otherwise Lady Frances Hope, who became Mrs. Captain Bradley Strong, is the attraction this week at the Breakers, one of the restaurant-saloon resorts of Seattle. She has been in retirement for some time, it is said, but she looks as if she had not missed many meals during the rest. The years have brought her fat.

Albert Strauss, of Strauss Pritz Co., Cincinnati, has been spending some days at Seattle, where he did a good business. He sold a number of carloads of Springhill whisky. One of the carload buyers was the Goldie-Klenert Distilling Company, of Second Avenue.

Adam Spranger, late of Bellingham, has bought the Edelweiss Cafe on First Avenue South. This is one of the swell resorts in that part of the city, and Spranger is one of the most popular liquor dealers that have ever reached this city from Bellingham.

Gus Melbourne, formerly of the Davy Crockett, in San Francisco, which was newspaper headquarters before the great fire, has been spending a few weeks in Seattle, where he tried in vain to get a trace of "Cocktail" Bill Boothby, Paul Jeffroid, and some of the old bunch that used to work with him. Gus is now following the races.

There is a small town in Western Florida which is very "dry." In it lives a man noted for his assistance at revivals in bringing forward the mourners. One day he anxiously inquired at the express office for a box of "books," and seemed greatly disappointed when told it had not arrived.

Much to his surprise a week later he received the following message. "Come and get your books. They're leaking."

Plain, Cold Facts

CAPTAIN DAN MORGAN SMITH, general counsel of the National Model License League, is lecturing for the Greater Oregon Home Rule Association. In a recent address he said: "If there were no drunkards, no dives and no abuse of liquor there would be no more agitation of the liquor question than there is of the use of other luxuries that please the palate. Therefore, the man who intelligently fights the battle against prohibition must be foremost in the ranks of those who desire reform. This can only be accomplished by the passage of laws, municipal or state, which will regulate the liquor traffic not some of the time, but all of the time; not under some administrations, but under all administrations.

"The true reformer desires to rid the country of dives, because they are prolific of evil. The enlightened representative of the liquor interests is the enemy of the dive, because it is the most efficient weapon in the hands of his opponent. The dive furnishes the horrible, and without the horrible example the prohibition speaker is as harmless as a soldier without a gun.

"The Greater Oregon Home Rule association stands ready to lend all possible assistance toward the elimination of the dive, because the personnel of that association is made up of the leading business men of the state; men who would gladly join any intelligent effort looking to the betterment of the morals of the community. With a united desire to eliminate the lawless saloon, it but remains to select a remedy."

See How It Works

SALOONKEEPERS and prohibitionists of Tillamook, Oregon, have pooled their interests to keep that city "dry," according to the story told by Byron J. Mills. Mr. Mills represents the Government Standard Powders Company. "I have been in Tillamook two months," said Mr. Mills, "and have had an opportunity to know what is going on there. Saloons are just as wide open as they are in Portland and the saloonkeepers are making $2 to the $1 they made before the city was voted 'dry' by the county vote. They get 10 cents for a glass of beer as compared to 5 cents before, and have no license to pay."

At the beginning of October the liquor license committee of the City Council of Portland, Oregon, expressed its opinion that the liquor traffic in that city should be better regulated, and the number of licenses curtailed in the future. To that end instructions were conveyed to City Attorney Grant to draft an ordinance to have as its principal provisions to limit the number of licenses to the present number of 419 and to increase the annual license fee from $800 to $1000.

Rights of Freemen

AT Oregon City, Oregon, Clarence Darrow when speaking for the Oregon Home Rule Association and against State-wide prohibition, used the following strong argument: "A free man, 21 years old, able to transact business matters, ought to be able to select and order the food and drink he wants without waiting for a town meeting to pass on the matter. If he orders for himself there is a bare possibility that he may select some article not good for him, but if somebody else chooses for him that person is more than apt to select a number of other articles that are not good for this particular consumer. A man if free can at least choose his own food and drink without being dictated to by others."

County Court of Douglas County, Oregon, in special session granted the petition of 800 registered voters for an opportunity to vote upon the local option question at the November election. A majority of those who signed the petition are affiliated with the "wet faction."

At Spokane, the Superior Court overruled the demurrer to the complaint in the suit of Alva Pierce against the city clerk of Cheney to restrain him from calling a local option election at the next general election. Pierce alleges that there are technical errors in the petition submitted to the city council and that the election, if called, will not be legal. He asks that the clerk be restrained from calling it on the strength of the petition.

At the beginning of the month the Greater Oregon Home Rule Association opened its State campaign. On that occasion ex-Mayor Rose of Milwaukee spoke in Portland, and State Senator Rush of Olympia addressed a large audience in Astoria. Except establishing branches of the Greater Oregon Home Rule Association in the counties of the State, nothing has been done in the way of campaigning to combat the "Oregon dry movement." Ex-Mayor Rose has been selected to deliver 25 addresses throughout the state between October 1st and election day, talking on temperance as against prohibition.

On October 3rd Roseburg, Oregon, threw off the prohibitionist yoke, and again became a free city. The people coming to their proper senses and having learned during the "dry" spell the difference between properly licensed and regulated saloons, "Blind pigs" pulled together with the result that they elected the entire "wet" ticket with the exception of one Councilman. They had suffered two years of misery and disrepute, were sick of it, and have now returned to a proper system of licensing the sale of intoxicants.

All Oregon is in an uproar on the question of State-wide prohibition. The movement is being bitterly fought by the Oregon Home Rule Association, who have put earnest and eloquent speakers in the field to show the people of that State the folly of voting themselves into slavery. To offset the creditable efforts of the Association, the time serving politicians, cold water cranks and religious zealots, who are combined to rob every Oregonian of his liberty, are said to have invited Governor Stubbs of Kansas to take the stump on their behalf. Whether the Kansas aqua-maniac comes or not, it's dollars to doughnuts that the Association succeeds in saving the State.

Judge M. C. Sloss, Candidate for Re-Election



JUDGE M. C. SLOSS, candidate for re-election to the Supreme Court, is a son of Louis Sloss, the pioneer trader and merchant, to whom, in a great measure, are we indebted for the material development of the entire Pacific Slope. He was educated, for the most part, in the public schools of San Francisco. He graduated from the Law Department of Harvard University in 1893. For seven years he practiced law successfully, and in November 1900, was elected to the Superior Court bench of San Francisco. Upon the death of Judge Van Dyke, Judge Sloss was appointed to the Supreme bench, serving until he was elected to that position by popular vote.

During his service he has probably written over three hundred decisions, several of them of considerable public importance. One of these decisions upheld the validity of the McEnerney Act, an important emergency measure, passed by the Legislature to provide a legal method of restoring records of real estate titles, destroyed by the great San Francisco fire.

Judge Sloss is in full accord with the movement to take the judiciary out of politics, and is in sympathy with public sentiment favoring a more perfect primary law. Because of his especial judicial fitness and personal high character, proven by his past record, he was indorsed by the Lincoln-Roosevelt League, and the voters of California have shown their appreciation by the splendid vote given him at the Primary election.

Judge Sloss is the father of two boys and a girl. Outside of his legal work, he is interested in charities, in fact, is President of two charitable organizations. He is also a trustee of the San Francisco public library. Judge Sloss loves work for work's sake and is in public life for the love of it, and for the opportunity afforded to earn the honor of the community and the respect of his fellow men.

Tarpey to Unite Democrats

ONE of the most active men in the present political campaign is M. F. Tarpey, the well known vineyardist and wine maker of Fresno, who was former Democratic National Committeeman, and is now making a strong fight to unite the State Democratic forces and bring victory to the party. The honor of performing this task came to Mr. Tarpey unsolicited as the following letter shows:

Hon. M. F. Tarpey, Palace Hotel, City:

Dear Mr. Tarpey:—Recognizing your long association and your earnest labors in the cause of Democracy, your many years of service as a National Committeeman of the Democratic party and the many intimate and influential friends you possess in California, I took the liberty of soliciting your aid in the present campaign, and you have very generously responded, for which you have the earnest thanks of this committee.

You answered so promptly and cheerfully to this appeal that we should like to impose an additional burden upon you. Will you take steps to organize your friends throughout California, in order that we may obtain unity of action? We will be glad to delegate this authority to you, and by thus working in harmony you will be able to accomplish material results for our common cause. In this work I assure you that you will have the hearty support of all loyal Democrats. With a united Democracy, there is no doubt but that we will win a glorious victory in the present contest.

With best wishes and assurances of our high regards, I beg to remain,

Faithfully yours,
R. H. DE WITT, Chairman.

Tarpey promptly accepted the tender made by Chairman De Witt and is vigorously at work in the interests of the Democratic State ticket.

"The Democratic State Central Committee," said Tarpey, "has provided for me, as chairman of the Finance Committee, rooms 722-23 in the Crocker building, San Francisco. I will be glad there to meet all who are interested in Democratic success in the present canvass. It is the people's contest, and the public must in large measure provide the finance committee with the funds necessary for the successful carrying on of the campaign.

"It will be my pleasure to do what is in my power to achieve Democratic success in California, so that we may be in step with other hitherto Republican States which are certain to fall into the Democratic column at the next coming election.

"For many years the Democratic party has, through defeat and contumely, been the earnest advocate of all the reform doctrines now adopted by our Insurgent Republican opponents who failed to see anything good in them until, through Democratic preaching, they have at last become popular. Whereupon, an offshoot of the Republican party, under the title of 'Insurgents,' as a means to a possible continuation in power, have seized upon them and claimed them as their own, notwithstanding that during all these educational years, when these measures were a topic of general discussion, they were either silent or opposed to them.

"These doctrines are no different now from what they have been for many years, as enunciated in Democratic platforms and proclaimed by Democratic orators, notably by our present standard bearer, Theodore A. Bell. Why, then, were our Insurgent friends so long silent, and why have they only come to see the light at this late day?

"I do not believe the people can be induced to discredit those who carried on the conflict through the days of its unpopularity, and reward the recruits who have rushed to occupy seats of honor at the first celebration of a victory hardly and painfully won."

We learn from Escondido that Carl I. Parker of Los Angeles revenue inspector in charge of the Sixth district, accompanied by Deputy Inspector W. L. Brasher, has been in the valley looking after the plans for the season's business in sweet wines. Mr. Parker was particularly impressed with the yield of grapes at the Kutchell vineyard, which he thinks will run as high as ten tons to the acre.

The Board of Supervisors of Tulare County have revised their decision to place the question "saloon" or "no saloon" on the ballots at the fall election. The Board has come to this sensible conclusion because none of the precincts where liquor selling is allowed have definitely objected. The liquor question will not therefore be a feature at the coming election.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 20.—Louisville whisky houses are shipping out 35 per cent more whisky this season than they did last. This is by way of saying that business is better than it has been in a long while, and the feeling among the whisky men is correspondingly more optimistic. The demand is general, indicating that the situation is favorable all over the country, so that, unless something very untoward develops, distillers and wholesalers believe that they will have one of the best fall seasons that has been recorded in many years.

Prices continue to strengthen, also, and this is one of the most encouraging features of the whole situation. There is a firmness and tone to the market which it has not shown for a long time, and it has real substance behind it. Carloads of whisky are being sent to many of the Pacific Coast agents of local houses, as it is reported that the demand in that section is increasing rapidly.

The distilleries in most instances have not yet begun operations, but early in November the majority of them will start.

Old corn, which at this season is usually scarce and high, is unusually plentiful this year, and the price is also lower, so that the season appears to be especially propitious for an early beginning of operations. This fact also leads many to the belief that the production of Kentucky whisky this year will be much larger than last season, although the production during that time was greater than it had been for several years.

S. M. Rice, president of the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company, was in Louisville recently and discussed the situation, as far as his company is concerned, as follows:

"During the past three years, owing to the very high corn market, we produced conservatively and restricted our production to high brands. Our withdrawals have been constantly on the increase, and last year they were the largest in the history of the company. As we are having reasonable prices for grain this year, the company has determined to make a large crop of whisky. We probably will make about 20,000,000 gallons. We have appropriated $400,000 for additions, extensions and improvements to our plants, and for the increase of capacity of several of our larger distilleries in this State. The market for the fine Kentucky whiskies, which have been conservatively produced, is very strong at advancing prices, and the demand exceeds the supply."

Whisky men generally are inclined to agree that Mr. Rice's views on the situation are correct.

The matter of taxing storage accounts, which has been in the State courts for some time, will be passed upon by the Court of Appeals in the next few weeks. The State won its suit to tax whisky storage accounts in the Franklin county courts, but in the Jefferson court, located in Louisville, it was held that the State has no such right. Whisky men believe that this will be the attitude taken by the Court of Appeals.

Although a fire in the building of the Brown-Forman Company, at 117 West Main street, destroyed a large part of the structure, the company was not interrupted in its business and has continued to ship out goods regularly. The upper two floors were burned, the damage being $30,000, but fortunately the office was not interfered with and most of the stock was saved. The company has congratulated the firemen upon the splendid work done in restricting the blaze to the upper part of the building, as some very fine old whiskies, which were stored on the second floor, were saved without damage of any kind. The company has announced that it will erect a large addition to its distillery in Marion county.

Withdrawals of whisky from bond in this district continue to be heavy, as the consumption is growing right along. During September the Government collected $1,244,187.48, against $1,076,888.53 for the corresponding period of 1909, the gain therefore being $163,628.49. It is believed that still heavier gains will be registered during the next few months.

The Court of Appeals has decided an interesting case in connection with the subject of the shipment of liquor into a local option community. A person in Harrodsburg, which is a "dry" town, ordered some whisky from a retailer in Lawrenceburg, who had the order filled by a man in his employ. The whisky was delivered and the money collected by this employe. An indictment was returned by the Grand Jury in Mercer county, and fines were assessed, the charge being that liquor had been sold in that territory. The defense was that the sale was not made there, but that the delivery was only made, just as in the case of an express shipment. The court ruled, however, that this point was not well taken, and that only when a common carrier receives a shipment following a bona fide order can the liquor be delivered in local option territory. The case excited much interest all over the State, as it laid down an interesting point.

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Co. and other Frankfort distillers are much pleased at the showing made by Frankfort in connection with tax payments. Indications are that the current fiscal year will see two and a half millions paid to the internal revenue department by distillers in Frankfort. In September 4596 barrels were withdrawn, the taxes paid amounting to $191,194.74, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of $21,000. The demand for bottled in bond whisky is especially gratifying to the Frankfort interests, who were among the leaders of the fight in behalf of straight goods in the "What is whisky?" argument.

The first session in Kentucky of the United States Commerce Court, the new judicial body which has begun work, was devoted to a whisky case. The distillers recently won their suit before the State Railroad Commission, in which they asked that the Louisville & Nashville Railroad be prohibited from enforcing an increase in rates on distilled products on several of their branch lines, the increase in some cases amounting to over 50 per cent. The Louisville & Nashville refused to abide by the decision of the commission, however, and brought suit in the Federal Court to prevent the commission from making its findings effective. Under the new interstate commerce law, the Commerce Court will pass upon the matter. Its sitting will be at Covington.

Fred Wildy, who was formerly employed as a salesman for the Kentucky Distilling Company, of this city, and who is well known to the trade, has filed a petition in bankruptcy at Terre Haute, Ind., as the Wildy Distilling Company. He conducted a wholesale liquor business, and reported liabilities of $17,000 and assets of about $7,000.

Wallace W. Dant, of the Dant Distilling Company, of Dant, Ky., died at his home recently at the age of fifty. Typhoid fever was the cause of his death. Mr. Dant was well known in local trade circles.

The Elk Run Distillery Company, of this city, has taken out building permits for the erection of four brick buildings on its property at Hamilton and Gregory avenues. The addition will provide for a large increase in the capacity of the plant. The cost of the buildings alone will be close to $15,000.

S. H. Harris, of Lawrenceburg, has been made superintendent of the W. B. Saffell distillery. Following Mr. Saffell's recent death a company has been incorporated under his name with a capital stock of $60,000 for the purpose of carrying on the business. W. T. Bond, C. E. Bond, J. J. Bond and J. M. Johnson are the incorporators.

The old Petersburg distillery at Covington has been dismantled. It had not been in use for several years, those controlling it having concentrated their production at other points.

In keeping with other business men, local whisky men are much disappointed at the report of the Census Bureau, which gave Louisville a population of only 223,000. In 1900 the population was 205,000, so that the increase was but 9 per cent. Everybody is convinced that an error has been made, and that the city's real population is close to 250,000.

The distillers, among others, will join in a fight on the present system of taxation. Citizens are planning a campaign this winter and the liquor interests will join with them. The present taxation methods are pronounced absolutely antiquated and inadequate.

A Superior White Grape Wine Vinegar

THE Italian-Swiss Colony has just put on the market a superior white grape wine vinegar which they are confident will soon win as much popularity as their choice California wines. The soundest wines have been used in its manufacture and the greatest care has been taken to insure its purity and healthfulness.

Grape wine vinegar is the result of the alcoholic and subsequent acetous fermentations of the juice of the grape, and in France and Italy is used almost entirely. There, the great chefs never tolerate a substitute for wine vinegar, as malt and cider vinegars have their drawbacks, inasmuch as they will not give the "fineness" to cooking that is assured by a good wine vinegar.

In England, where grapes are only grown in hot houses and no wine is made, malt vinegar is principally used, while in the United States and Canada, cider vinegar has heretofore been the chief product. However, now that California is coming to be recognized as one of the great viticultural sections of the world, there is no reason why pure grape vinegar should not be produced on a large scale and find a ready market.

The wine grape wine vinegar of the Italian-Swiss Colony is put up in tall Rhine bottles, is as clear as crystal and, if properly handled, will remain in that condition. It possesses a mellow richness, wholesomeness and flavor that is distinct from other vinegars, and it has been pronounced absolutely pure by the chemists and experts who have analyzed it.

M. J. Covey, a wholesale and retail liquor dealer of Hanford, accompanied by his wife and daughter, recently paid a visit to San Francisco.

Uncle Sam Trying to Help Wine Men

UNCLE SAM is taking interest in the local option ordinance which the Board of Supervisors recently passed, and is now in effect. Unintentionally, or otherwise, the framers of the ordinance placed in it restrictions which cut off $150,000 annual revenue which the government has been deriving from the manufacture of brandy.

Guy B. Barham, representing the wine manufacturers, and Collector of Internal Revenues Parker yesterday presented to the Supervisors an amendment to the ordinance. The new section is so drafted that it will not lessen the control of the county over wineries and liquor establishments, but will protect the industries which the government has fostered for years.

Barham declared that he in no way represented anyone who was not a bona fide manufacturer and that he did not wish to interfere with the suppression of the "blind pigger" who sought to escape the penalty of the law by hiding under the guise of a winery owner.

He declared that he represented an investment of $10,000,000 and the employers of hundreds of persons. He pointed out to the board the light in which wineries are regarded in other counties. An effort recently to regulate the wineries through local option at Fresno brought down the wrath of the business interests and the project was immediately abandoned.

The government's chief source of revenue in this district is through brandy, a license of $1.10 on each gallon being demanded. The income from this source last year was $151,347.44 according to the figures of Collector Parker.

The wine manufacturing industry is encouraged by the government as a source of wealth for the country, the manufacturers being furnished brandy free for the purpose of "fortifying" the sweet wine.

Parker explained to the members of the board that his interest in the matter was instigated by his desire to protect the sources of Federal income.

Barham assured the Supervisors that they are acting in the interests of temperance when they fostered the sweet wine industry, defying them to show him a single man who had become a drunkard from indulging in this vintage.

The amendment which was offered provided that wineries which crushed more than 100,000 of grapes each year and did not sell in less than two gallon quantities, to be drunk elsewhere than on the property, should be exempted from the provisions of the license ordinance.

To bring them within the control of the Supervisors. There was included a provision that they should be required to pay an annual license of $5 a year.

Upon the advice of Parker, the wineries have all suspended the sale of brandy. As the ordinance now stands, if they dispose of this product they would be liable to prosecution as "blind piggers."

Barham urged the Supervisors to take immediate action, asserting that the daily losses to the operators of legitimate wineries is great.

The officials assured both Barham and Parker that they had not intentionally enacted a provision which would confiscate the property of the men who have great industries here.

The winery men who conduct their business in an orderly manner declare that the local option provision will be fatal to them because there are many persons who have acquired property near them recently who would like to enhance the value of their new holdings by driving out the wineries.

The Supervisors decided to seek the advice of the District Attorney before taking any action with respect to the proposed amendment.—*Los Angeles Times,* Oct. 11, 1910.

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, October 25:—The vintage here in Southern California was nearly a month earlier this season than last year, and as a result the wineries are about all done crushing about ten days will wind up the vintage of 1910 as far as this section of the State is concerned. The yield has been somewhat shorter than last year, taken as a whole. Some sections, notably the Cucamonga District, where the grape crop was seriously injured by the hot dry winds and warm weather of August and September. In that section the crop was some where in the neighborhood of forty per cent shorter than last season—this despite the new vineyards coming into bearing. All over Southern California the yield has been considerably shorter than last year, a conservative estimate placing the shortage at least twenty-five per cent less than last season's crop. Generally speaking the storms this month did no damage as far as the wine grapes were concerned, though some table grapes were slightly injured by the rainfall.

The production of sweet wines has been very large for the past month, the records of the Internal Revenue office showing that the withdrawal of brandy for fortification during the month of September was over twice that of the 1909 season. This was due to the fact that crushing commenced here nearly a month earlier than usual. The majority of the wineries have been making brandies for the last week and predictions are that there will be a larger amount of brandy made here this season than is usually the case, caused largely by the fact that nearly all the wineries carried over a considerable portion of last year's wine crop.

Prices of grapes have held up well here in the Southland considering all conditions and the persecutions of the Prohibition element, which seems to be in the ascendency here, with large stocks of wines held over from last season's vintage. The winemen of Southern California have certainly done their share in protecting the viticultural industry, when in the face of these adverse conditions they have paid a higher price for grapes than has obtained in the Central and Northern sections of the State. Prices here have ranged from $9.00 to $12.00 per ton for grapes, the higher price being for the foothill vineyards and the lower for the lowland, poorer quality grapes. As a whole the vineyardist of this section of the State has done much better this year than last.

The life of the whole wine industry here is being threatened by the cowardice of the Board of Supervisors, who catering to the longhaired anti-liquor element among the voting population, has decided that local option shall rule and that it shall be put to the voter of each precinct whether a winery shall be allowed to sell in wholesale lots in their respective precincts. This question came up before them at meetings during the month and through the activity of Guy B. Barham and Internal Revenue Collector Claude Parker, the most obnoxious clauses were modified. The original ordinance, the creation of the Prohibition District Attorney Shaw, which allowed wineries only to operate in the county and placed the sale of brandies at the wineries under the ban, was modified so that brandies could also be sold at the wineries in wholesale lots, provided that the voters at the coming election decided that wineries could sell the wines they made in their precincts. Truly the way of the winegrower and the liquor man in Southern California is a thorny and rocky one and if present conditions are to be perpetuated and the longhairs be given control of the municipal and county affairs, it will be a mighty foolish man who invests his capital in any of the liquor or kindred interests in this neck of the woods.

Under the terms of the new ordinances, the following questions will be submitted to the voters of the county at the coming elections, all the precincts, un-incorporated, about 75 in number,will vote at each general election, on these questions: "Shall wholesale and retail liquor licenses be granted in this precinct?" "Shall winery keepers' licenses be issued in this precinct?" "Shall hotel and restaurant liquor dealers licenses be granted in this precinct?" "Shall licenses be granted for public billiard and poolrooms in this precinct?"

Some lively contests will be waged next election day throughout the county for several districts have in former contests been exceedingly close and the "drys" are moving heaven and earth to get out every possible vote they can muster at the election in the effort to extend the dry territory.

In the city the fate of the liquor men is but little happier. The Anti-Saloon League cohorts are laying awake nights to think up suggestions for members of the City Council and Police Board who have leanings toward the anti-saloon vote, to saddle more trouble upon the luckless saloon man. The latest hardship the local authorities have thought up for the retailer's benefit, is to refuse every possible connection of any business with the saloon, and at the suggestion of Chief Galloway are trying to place a construction upon the law that will forbid the renting of space for a bootblack stand or barbershop on the premises covered by the saloon license, and are also worried as to whether a slight iron bar across the glass of the doors, to protect them, does not "obstruct the view."

Commissioner Topham, an avowed enemy of the liquor interests, is following out to the last minute degree all traces of brewery ownership in saloons and several prominent saloon men have been summoned before the Police Commission to show a clean bill of credit or lose their licenses. Los Angeles is certainly having a crusade of "regulation" with a vengeance as far as the saloon interests are concerned, but hotels are given all manner of privileges, and we can look for an increase in "hotels" in the immediate future.

Considerable interest is being taken by those believing in personal liberty, in the candidacy of Thomas Lee Woolwine for District Attorney of this county. Woolwine is a fanatic where the liquor question is concerned, and is the champion of the Goo-Goo's and the affiliated cranks, and because of the weakness of his opponent stands a show for election and then the saloon men had better take to the tall timber.

The Custom House business is beginning to amount to something in Southern California since Los Angeles became a seaport, and the Pacific Electric Railway has been bonded as a common carrier, under the custom laws and the unusual sight of an electric railway transporting the cargo of a foreign ship was seen in the case of the recently arrived ship Penrith Castle which discharged cargo at San Pedro for the merchants of Los Angeles and which cargo was brought up to the city by the Electric Railway.

Only an echo of the Brewery strike can now be heard here, as the brewers have the situation well in hand. This is the first instance known where a strike of brewery employees was unsuccessful and emphatically attests to the strength of the anti-union sentiment of this city.

The Internal Revenue offices have been removed from the P. E. Building, to their new quarters in the Federal Building, at Temple and Main streets, where they are housed in handsome commodious offices.

Guy B. Barham, Southern California's Internal Revenue broker has "followed the flag" by moving from the P. E. Build-

(Continued on page 18)



YOU HERE! AND WHITE HORSE, TOO!



JOS. S. FINCH'S
GOLDEN
WEDDING
RYE
WHISKEY
PITTSBURGH, PA.



CHAS. MEINECKE & CO.

Agents P. C. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

ing to the International Bank building, corner of Spring and Temple streets, directly opposite the Post Office.

The Los Angeles Wine Company move the first of November to much larger and convenient quarters at 447 South Spring street just four doors north of their present address.

Adolph Becker, of the Waldorf of San Francisco and Los Angeles, is here for the past few weeks, looking after the interests of the firm. He reports business as excellent, which statement is amply verified by the crowds that seem to be always around this popular cafe.

The "College Inn" is the title of a new cafe just opened at 245 South Spring, by James Wilson, who has spent a small fortune in the fittings and equipment of the place making it one of the finest cafes of the city.

John Davin, formerly of the Faust Cafe, has returned from his long trip East and says Los Angeles, still looks good to him.

The authorities of Redondo have served notice on the saloon men that they must move off Pacific Avenue. That is the President of the Board of Trustees, representing himself and two other good government members of the Board, has notified the saloon men that he intends to force all saloons off Pacific Avenue. Such action will be bitterly fought by the saloon men as most of them own the property they occupy and have expended large sums in fitting up their places.

Bass's Annual Outing

THIS now famous Annual Excursion of some 8,000 employees of Bass & Co., at Burton, was held this year at Scarborough, Yorkshire County, England—134 miles from Burton. To accommodate this army of holiday-makers some twenty engines and 250 coaches were required, the 15 trains leaving Burton at ten minute intervals and running through without stop, except at York where the famous York Minster was visited. The throngs were all safely returned the same day without accident of any kind, which speaks volumes for the excellent English railroad management, as many other through trains from Scotland and Manchester had to be handled on the same lines. It was over part of this line that the great railway engineer, Geo. Stephenson, laid out and constructed, 70 years ago, the first railway line connecting Leeds with Derby.

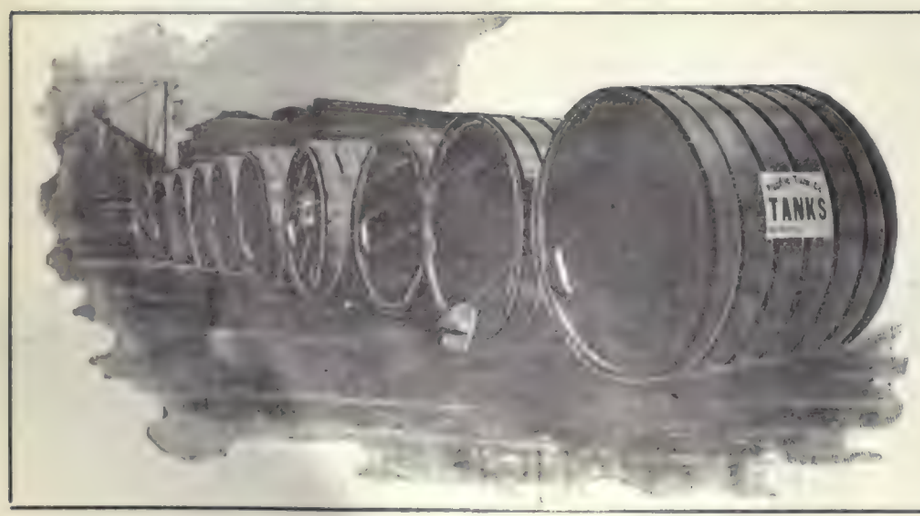
Scarborough is one of England's many famous seaside resorts and is replete with attractions, such as the Aquarium, The Spa, etc., where multitudes are amused—should the day be showery which so often happens in good old England. The brewers of Bass' Ale occupy a unique distinctoin in giving an Annual Excursion of this magnitude to their whole working forces.

Vote for the Separation of Taxes

ALL the Realty Boards of California, in their individual and also in their collective capacities, have endorsed Constitutional Amendment No. 1, to be voted on at the coming election in this State. This Amendment provides for the separation of State and Local Taxation and for imposing a tax upon the gross earnings of corporations. Secretary Leslie Burks of the San Francisco Real Estate Board, reports that the San Francisco body, representing interests amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars in San Francisco, is unanimously in favor of the measure. The California Real Estate Federation, in which is included all the local Real Estate boards from one end of the State to another has endorsed it. The boards in all localities have taken separate similar action. In addition to this the California State Grange, which represents the farming interests of the State has adopted unqualified resolutions of approval.

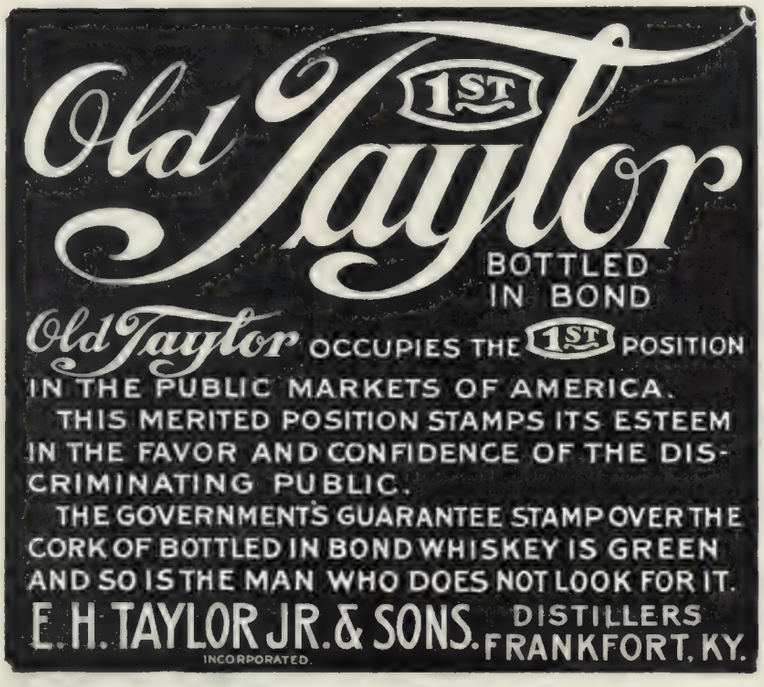
The Commercial bodies of San Francisco, including the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco and the Merchants' Association, which have a membership of more than two thousand large business, shipping, wholesaling, manufacturing and retailing concerns, adopted resolutions to the same effect some time ago. The Commonwealth Club began a discussion in July of the topic and concluded it in August when the amendment was approved. An organized effort will be made to have every voter in California informed exactly regarding the provisions and the beneficial nature of the amendment which, according to a report by the State Commission on Revenue and Taxation is designed to accomplish the following purposes:

To separate State from Local Taxation as to sources of revenue, so as to abolish the necessity for equalization between counties and to enable the counties and cities to raise more money for local purposes, if they so desire, without, as now, being punished for so doing by being compelled to pay an increased amount of State taxes; to lessen the burden of taxation on the now overtaxed farmer and small Real Estate owner; also to insure a steady, adequate and non-political taxation of public service corporations and of the banks. The State Commission on revenue and taxation has also reported that if the amendment had been in force the taxes for the State, this year, would have yielded $746,110 more than under the existing system, which is on the basis of an ad valorem tax levy. There would have been a gross gain of $8,876,709 to the farmer and small property owner and a net gain, all losses in the county revenues being deducted, of $3,267,238. It is also set forth by the State Commission that the amendment will effect complete separation of State and County taxation and that no State tax will be necessary if the amendment is adopted by the people.



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SOLE DISTRIBUTERS

San Francisco, California



FROM SEPTEMBER 20 TO OCTOBER 20, 1910.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	10	102	$101
" British Columbia	36	4,988	1,649
" Central America	20	10,947	4,209
" China	2	.....	18
" Hawaiian Islands	180	75,099	32,831
" Japan	5	1,550	503
" Mexico	16	8,834	3,412
" New York	107	885,174	223,712
" Philippine Islands	67	820	659
" South America	26	1,318	858
" Society Islands	....	646	159
" Samoan Islands	....	457	263
" Samarang	....	255	255
" Antwerp	....	100	50
" London	17	12,201	5,216
" Germany	....	15,300	3,517
" Philadelphia	....	4,650	1,700
Total	510	1,022,441	$279,112

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Hawaiian Islands	13	181	$417
" Mexico	50	.....	583
" New York	....	643	564
" Philippine Islands	25	.....	100
Total	88	824	$1,664

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Central America	3	.....	$25
" Hawaiian Islands	28	68	944
" Society Islands	11	4	126
" Tutuilla	1	.....	7
Total	43	72	$1,102

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Central America	102	17	$645
" Hawaiian Islands	340	3,064	9,080
" Mexico	34	.....	189
" Philippine Islands	131	.....	545
" New York	....	858	3,000
Total	607	2,939	$13,459

IN BOND

To Mexico—85 cases 1 bbl.
" Hawaiian Islands—237 gallons.

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

To Alaska .....2 cs Mineral Water, 2 cs Grape Juice
" British Columbia .....128 cs Mineral Water
" Central America .....1 cs Vermouth, 1 cs Gin, 4 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Hawaiian Islands .....97 cs Grape Juice, 14 cs Mineral Water, 5 cs Cognac
.....1 cs 1 hf bbl Alcohol, 30 cs Cider, 25 cs Champagne
.....5 cs Vermouth, 15 cs 5 bbls Ginger Ale, 5 cs Cordial
.....75 cs Liquors, 7 cs Curacoa, 4 cs Kummel
.....28 cs 3 bbls Gin, 5 cs Picon, 1 cs Annisett
.....5 cs Bitters, 1 hf bbls Syrup, 1 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Mexico .....50 cs Mineral Water, 10 bbls Ginger Ale
.....2 cs Alcohol, 2 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" New York .....515 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 17 cs Bitters
.....3 cs 2 bbls Cordials, 10 cs Sake
" China .....3 cs Grape Juice, 2 bbls Ginger Ale
" Japan .....1 cs Mineral Water, 3 cs Champagne, 3 csks Ginger Ale
.....6 cs Grape Juice, 10 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Philippine Islands.30 cs Cordials, 10 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 5 cs Bitters
.....10 cs Gin, 10 cs Cider, 1 cs Liquors, 10 cs Grape Juice
" Society Islands .....1 cs Alcohol, 1 cs Ginger Ale
" Samoan Islands .....1 cs Cherries in Maraschino

Total .....1162 cs 3 csks 22 bbls 2 hf bbls
Value $8278



IMPORTS BY SEA.

Domestic.

FROM SEPTEMBER 20 TO OCTOBER 20, 1910.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Jeanie, September 24.

94 hhds Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
37 bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
110 qr bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
75 bbls Beer .....North Star Bottling Co.
196 hhds Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
18 bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
240 hf bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
170 qr bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
25 csks Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
7 cs Champagne .....Chas. F. Schmidt.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, October 1.

145 csks Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
734 csks Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
1 bbl Beer .....Chas. Bell.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Governor, October 3.

10 cs Bottled Beer .....Lang & Strohe.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Topeka, October 10.

1 bbl Whisky .....Order.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, October 10.

110 hhds Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
160 bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
206 hf bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
180 qr bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Governor, October 17.

85 bbls Beer .....J. Garben.
9 qr bbls Beer .....J. Garben.
8 third bbls Beer .....J. Garben.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, October 17.

720 bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
250 bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.

BEER IN TRANSIT.

To Oakland .....204 casks 305 bbls 40 hf bbls 40 qr bbls.
" Vallejo .....70 csks 70 bbls.
" Alameda .....102 csks.
" Santa Clara .....80 csks.
" San Bernardino .....80 csks.
" Nevada .....250 bbls.
" Bakersfield .....60 bbls 50 hf bbls.

Foreign.

FROM SEPTEMBER 20 TO OCTOBER 20, 1910.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Virginian, September 21.

14 bbls Gin .....A. P. Hotaling & Co., San Francisco.
2 bbls Gin .....Roth & Co., San Francisco.
35 cs Bitters .....Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
2 cs Cordials .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
28 bbls Wine .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
8 kegs Gin .....Sutter Home Wine Co., San Francisco.
2 cs Wine .....Goldie Klenert Dist. Co., Seattle.
80 cs Mineral Water .....Apollinaris Co., Seattle.
67 bbls Whisky .....Lovejoy & Co., Honolulu.
10 bbls Gin .....Peacock & Co., Honolulu.
25 cs Whisky .....J. E. Kelley, Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL

10 octs Brandy .....Livingston & Co., San Francisco.
150 cs Beer .....F. W. Peterson & Co., San Francisco.
15 cs Wine .....Chapman & Wilberforce, S. F.
6 csks Wine .....J. F. Plumel & Co., San Francisco.
150 cs Mineral Water .....Apollinaris Co., San Francisco.
75 cs Beer .....Order, Los Angeles.
1 cs Brandy .....Hackfeldt & Co., Honolulu.
32 cs Wine .....Norman, Hatch & Co., Spokane.
1 cs Wine .....G. S. Clark & Co., Portland.

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FROM ANTWERP—Per Falls of Orchy, September 21.

10 cs Whisky .....Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., S. F.
300 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
10 octs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, Los Angeles.
310 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, Los Angeles.
200 cs Soda Water .....Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
41 cs Whisky .....Laventhal Bros., San Francisco.
22 cs Whisky .....H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky .....Palace Hotel Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Whisky .....J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
275 cs Mineral Water .....Apollinaris Co., Los Angeles.
68 cs Whisky .....J. Melczer & Co., Los Angeles.
12 cs Whisky .....J. Shepeck, Los Angeles.
500 cs Mineral Water .....Apollinaris Co., Seattle.

FROM KQBE, JAPAN—Per Chiyo Maru, September 23.

46 csks Sake .....K. Murai & Co., San Francisco.
207 csks Sake .....N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
40 csks Sake .....Order, Los Angeles.
20 csks Sake .....Order, Denver.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Hercules, September 23.

30 csks Sake.....S. Ban, Portland.

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Seattle)—Per Buckman, September 21.

500 cs Whisky .....James Buchanan & Co., S. F.
100 cs Whisky .....Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
20 octs Whisky .....American Mercantile Co., S. F.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Greystone Castle, September 24.

2 csks Whisky .....Chevalier & Co., San Francisco.
1 cs Whisky .....Bertin & Lepori, San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky .....Hildebrandt, Posner & Co., S. F.
30 cs Whisky .....Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
520 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky .....Rathjen Mer. Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Rum .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
100 cs Amer Picon .....American Mercantile Co., S. F.
500 cs Gin .....J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
270 cs Gin .....A. Cora, San Francisco.
10 cs Bitters .....A. Cora, San Francisco.
5 cs Rum .....A. Cora, San Francisco.
100 cs Gin .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin .....Hotaling & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
150 cs Gin .....Rathjen Mer. Co., San Francisco.
95 cs Gin .....Rathjen Bros., San Francisco.
5 cs Bitters .....Rathjen Bros., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
14 octs Sherry .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
15 cs Wine .....A. Herbert, San Francisco.
500 cs Amer Picon .....James de Fremery & Co., S. F.
223 cs Mineral Water .....James de Fremery & Co., S. F.
80 cs Gin .....James de Fremery & Co., S. F.
25 cs Wine .....St. Francis Imp. Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Wine .....Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
50 cs Liquors .....J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
35 cs Mineral Water .....Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
650 cs Mineral Water .....Apollinaris Co., San Francisco.
1 csk Wine .....W. Knapp & Co., San Francisco.
1 cs Wine .....W. Knapp & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Wine .....A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Brandy .....A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
250 cs Vermouth .....A. Cora, San Francisco.
1000 cs Vermouth .....American Mer. Co., San Francisco.
30 csks Fruit Juice .....American Mer. Co., San Francisco.
175 cs Liquors .....A. Guiriani & Bro., San Francisco.
200 cs Liquors .....Levaggi-Granucci Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky .....J. Melczer & Co., Los Angeles.
10 cs Whisky .....Wing Wo Tai Co., Honolulu.
2 cs Whisky .....Hilo Wine Co., Honolulu.
100 cs Whisky .....Gonsalves & Co., Honolulu.
1 csk Whisky .....S. I. Shaw, Honolulu.
5 cs Whisky .....S. I. Shaw, Honolulu.
100 cs Whisky .....Peacock & Co., Honolulu.
250 cs Gin .....Peacock & Co., Honolulu.

FROM HAMBURG—Per Prince Rupert, September 25.

25 cs Brandy .....Simon, Levy & Co., San Francisco.
30 cs Wine .....Order, San Francisco.
250 cs Spirits .....American Mercantile Co., S. F.
660 cs Mineral Water .....Order, San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Nebraskan, September 23.

130 cs Cordials .....American Mercantile Co., S. F.
100 cs Cordials .....Levaggi-Granucci Co., San Francisco.
75 cs Wine .....Cerutti Mer. Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Gin .....Baird, Daniels & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky .....J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
2 bbls Whisky .....J. R. Pinney, Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

50 cs Cordials .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Wine .....G. S. Bush & Co., Portland.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Asia, October 1.

150 csks Sake .....S. Ishimitsu, Los Angeles.
50 cs Sake .....S. Ishimitsu, Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Mexican, October 3.

2 bbls Gin .....L. Taussig & Co., San Francisco.
1 bbl Liquor .....F. F. Muller, San Francisco.
1 cs Cordials .....F. F. Muller, San Francisco.
10 cs Cordials .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Wine .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
10 crates Champagne .....A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
3 bbls Whisky .....Everett Liquor Co., Everett.
212 cs Wine .....L. C. Marchett, Seattle.
15 bbls Whisky .....Rothschild Bros., Portland.
10 bbls Whisky .....Hilo Liquor Co., Honolulu.
149 bbls Beer .....Hackfeldt & Co. Honolulu.
1100 cs Whisky .....C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
15 kegs Gin .....C. H. Kumm, San Luis Obispo.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

30 csks Whisky .....Susquemac Dist Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Vermouth .....H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky .....Macondray & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Liquors .....Macondray & Co., San Francisco.
50 bbls Beer .....Lang & Stroh, San Francisco.
40 bbls Ginger Ale .....Lang & Stroh, San Francisco.
25 cs Lime Juice .....Lang & Stroh, San Francisco.
45 csks Mineral Water .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
50 csks Whisky .....Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
20 cs Gin .....J. Robertson, Seattle.
1 cs Whisky .....A. J. Bottomley, Honolulu.
51 cs Wine .....H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.

FROM VICTORIA—Per City of Topeka, October 9.

1 bbl Beer .....E. C. Horst, San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE—Per Abessinia, October 6.

1 csk Liquor .....O. Stirmus, San Francisco.
50 cs Brandy .....Naber, Alfs & Brune, San Francisco.
10 cs Wine .....M. Wolfen & Co., San Francisco.

2 bbls Wine .....A. Lehmann, San Francisco.
2 cs Wine .....A. Lehmann, San Francisco.
4 cs Champagne .....A. Lehmann, San Francisco.
16 cs Wine .....J. F. Hink, Berkeley.
50 cs Bitters .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
150 cs Gin .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
13 bbls Wine .....Swayne & Hoyt, San Francisco.
2 octs Wine .....Swayne & Hoyt, San Francisco.
6 cs Wine .....Swayne & Hoyt, San Francisco.
30 cs Brandy .....Jaffe & Co., Seattle.
26 cs Bitters .....Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
325 cs Gin .....Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
110 cs Gin .....Kreilsheimer Bros., Seattle.
120 cs Gin .....M. & K. Goldstein, Seattle.
10 hhds Whisky .....J. Robertson, Vancouver.
275 cs Ale .....Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
325 cs Stout .....Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
100 cs Gin .....Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
225 cs Whisky .....Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
47 cs Liquors .....Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
25 bbls Ginger Ale .....Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
20 octs Brandy .....Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
25 csks Cider .....Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
4 bbls Beer .....Order, Vancouver.
4 cs Beer .....Order, Vancouver.
229 cs Whisky .....H. H. Abbott, Vancouver.
50 cs Brandy .....H. H. Abbott, Vancouver.
2 csks Whisky .....Order, Vancouver.
100 cs Whisky .....Order, Vancouver.
132 cs Whisky .....H. V. Bell, Vancouver.
51 cs Rum .....H. V. Bell, Vancouver.
20 cs Liquors .....H. V. Bell, Vancouver.
101 cs Whisky .....Hose & Brooks Co., Vancouver.
125 cs Gin .....Hose & Brooks Co., Vancouver.
100 cs Gin .....J. Colcutt & Co., Vancouver.
16 csks Wine .....Hudson Bay Co., Victoria.
110 cs Liquors .....Hudson Bay Co., Victoria.
510 cs Gin .....Hudson Bay Co., Victoria.
14 csks Brandy .....Hudson Bay Co., Victoria.
60 cs Brandy .....Hudson Bay Co., Victoria.
50 cs Vermouth .....Hudson Bay Co., Victoria.
100 cs Whisky .....Hudson Bay Co., Victoria.
2 octs Whisky .....Hudson Bay Co., Victoria.
25 cs Spirits .....Hudson Bay Co., Victoria.
15 cs Bitters .....Hudson Bay Co., Victoria.
110 cs Ale and Stout .....Hudson Bay Co., Victoria.
20 cs Lime Juice .....Hudson Bay Co., Victoria.
50 cs Mineral Water .....Rithet & Co., Victoria.
60 cs Gin .....J. B. Rickaby, Victoria.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Osiris, October 10.

8 qr csks Wine .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
72 octs Wine .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
300 cs Vermouth .....A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
30 cs Punch .....Jaffe & Co., Seattle.
25 cs Rum .....Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
75 cs Liquors .....Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Seattle)—Per Watson, October 10.

10 csks Gin .....Livingston & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Whisky .....James Buchanan & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky .....Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
30 cs Liquors .....American Mer. Co., San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Cornil Bart, October 13.

500 cs Whisky .....C. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Vermouth .....A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Byrrh .....A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Amiral Cecille, October 14.

370 cs Mineral Water .....Apollinaris Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Mineral Water .....A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
401 cs Whisky .....C. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Pleiades, October 13.

3 bbls Gin .....Wilmerding, Lowe & Co., S. F.
600 cs Whisky .....Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., San Francisco.
140 csks Beer .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
15 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
6 cs Whisky .....Shapiro Bros., Portland.

FROM VICTORIA—Per Queen, October 15.

1 csks Whisky .....Cosmos Club, San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Mongolia, October 15.

160 csks Sake .....Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Sake .....Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
40 csks Sake .....Mutual Supply Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Sake .....Mutual Supply Co., San Francisco.
313 csks Sake .....N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
47 cs Sake .....N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
105 csks Sake .....Aki Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Sake .....Aki Co., San Francisco.
40 csks Sake .....Yamato & Co., San Francisco.
130 csks Sake .....S. Ishimitsu, Los Angeles.
20 cs Sake .....S. Ishimitsu, Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Missourian, October 17.

26 cs Champagne .....A. Oachs & Co., San Francisco.
1 csk Wine .....University Club, San Francisco.
100 cs Cordials .....Levaggi & Co., San Francisco.
20 cs Whisky .....Rothschild & Co., San Francisco.
70 bbls Whisky .....Order, Tacoma.
10 cs Wine .....Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
10 cs Cordials .....Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
11 cs Wine .....Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
7 cs Wine .....Butler Hotel, Seattle.
208 cs Wine .....J. Aronson, Seattle.
6 cs Brandy .....J. Aronson, Seattle.
140 csks Beer .....Peacock & Co., Honolulu.
50 cs Whisky .....Hoffschlager & Co., Honolulu.
4 bbls Whisky .....S. I. Shaw, Honolulu.
15 bbls Gin .....Bonded Warehouse, Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

140 cs Mineral Water .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky .....J. W. Peterson, San Francisco.
200 cs Brandy .....J. W. Peterson, San Francisco.
60 cs Beer .....Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., San Francisco.
52 cs Whisky .....P. N. Hanrahan, San Francisco.
10 qr csks Whisky .....Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
165 cs Porter .....J. Eckhard, Portland.
167 cs Porter .....H. Hanson, Seattle.
50 cs Wine .....H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.

Imports by Rail in Bond

FROM SEPTEMBER 20 TO OCTOBER 20, 1910.

Via New York:

1 cs Liquors ..... From Rotterdam
200 cs Champagne ..... " Antwerp.
16 cs Wine ..... " Rotterdam.

Via New Orleans:

16 csks Wine ..... From Bordeaux.

Disaster to French Vineyards

A TELEGRAM from Bordeaux, France, states that now all the returns are in from wine growing districts, the complete catastrophe of this inclement European summer is demonstrated. The disaster is so wide-spread that but for the extensive stocks of former vintages held by the growers there would be a famine in European wine.

Clarets and sauternes, which chiefly affect Bordeaux, have proved poor in quality and not more than half the normal crop. The Burgundy vineyards have shared the devastation. The Chablis white wines this year are non-existent. Round Macon and in Beaujolais only here and there has even a moderately healthy yield been found, and what wine results will be consumed locally.

"Hardly worth the picking," is the report from the vineyards of the Cote d'Or, the region of the Cortons, Chambertins, Pommards, Beaune and Volnays. Not for 103 years has the vintage been so poor. Of champagnes there will be no more than a tenth the normal crop, the cold and wet having ruined the vines and destroyed both fruit and leaves. Reports from Italy and Germany are on similar lines, though just a shade better.

Plenty of Bubble Water

A RECENT telegram from Paris states that champagne drinkers need not be alarmed by recent reports sent from France that there will be a shortage of the sparkling wine because this has been a disastrous season for grapes. Marquis de Polignac, who is the head of one of the largest wine houses in the world, has issued a statement in which he assures the public that there will be plenty of champagne notwithstanding the bad season and the consequent general reduced production. The Marquis says that the wine cellars of France have in storage 160,000,000 bottles and that, as the annual consumption is 32,000,000, there is enough champagne on hand to last five years even if all the vines were destroyed.

From California State Brewers' Association

San Francico, Oct. 13, 1910.

PROPOSED laws of a most unjust, unwarranted and drastic nature, agitated and proposed by the Prohibition party and Anti-Saloon League, will be introduced at the coming session of the Legislature. The intent is to enact a state wide Prohibition law. Your interests and your property rights are, or will be, seriously affected thereby. The California State Brewers' Association have taken the initiative in opposition to these measures. Hence this correspondence.

The object of this Association and the purpose of this correspondence is:

1. To keep manufacturers and those whose business or occupation is threatened, informed on matters of interest to them.
2. To have the co-operation and support of all concerned in order to make the work effective.
3. To use all lawful and proper means to remove the opposition now existing against liquor dealers.
4. To oppose all attacks that may have for their purpose the injury of those legitimately engaged in the manufacture and sale of wines, malt and spirituous liquors.
5. To oppose the enactment of unjust, discriminating and drastic legislation.
6. To elevate the business of dealing in liquors to the same standard as other legitimate business enterprises.

To the end that the uses and purposes herein set forth shall be attained, we desire your co-operation and moral assistance.

You will hereafter receive from this Association literature and information of interest—Use it.

Information and literature will be furnished you upon request. Your correspondence is solicited

Very truly yours,
CALIFORNIA STATE BREWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Edwords Will Go to El Paso

THE Industrial Corporation of Mexico announces that Dr. Clarence E. Edwords, who resigned as chief of the literary bureau of the California Development Board, has been appointed general manager of that corporation with headquarters at El Paso, Texas. Dr. Edwords was prominently identified with the California Promotion Committee, and did splendid work in advertising California throughout the East at various times. The Industrial Corporation is fortunate in securing the services of such an able man, and California is unfortunate in losing him.



Guinness' Extra Stout
Bass' Foreign Ale
Boar's Head Brand

BOTTLED BY
T. B. HALL & CO., Ltd. - - Liverpool

American Mercantile Co.
AGENTS
514 Battery St. - - San Francisco

AMERICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY
514 Battery St., San Francisco

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R. Beziers & Co.
Sardines — Lorient, France
Dandicolle & Gaudin
Conserves — Bordeaux
Fcois, Lecourt
Mushroons — Sevres pres Paris
Vve. Goiran & Fils
Olive Oil — Nice, France

IMPORTERS OF PRUNE AND CHERRY JUICE



—MARKET— CONDITIONS

THE VINTAGE:—In most districts the vintage is pretty well over and the results are fairly satisfactory. Aside from the rain which did comparatively little damage, the weather conditions have been excellent for vintage purposes. The dry wine sections have been favored with plenty of sugar and the sweet wine grapes have as usual had full quantity of saccharine. In Southern California, on account of wind storms, etc., the yield is said to be about twenty-five per cent less than last year. The reported decreased crop in San Joaquin Valley was correct.

DRY WINES:—October proved to be a banner month in the wine business, and it has been a long, long time since the writer was able to report trade "very good during the month." It is evident that the reaction from the dullness which has characterized the wine business during the past year is at hand. The expansion of the demand for California wines throughout the country, certainly indicates that the industry is again on the up grade and that it is overcoming the evil efforts of the anti-saloon leaders and the so-called prohibitionists. Should there be another signal victory over the latter in any important State in the coming election, it is safe to predict that the consumption of California wines will continue to steadily increase. Their purity and cheapness should win them nation-wide popularity.

Exports of wine by sea for the month ending October 20th aggregated 510 cases and 1,022,441 gallons, valued at $279,112. Imports of wine by sea were 884 cases, 43 barrels, 16 octaves and 26 casks. By rail in bond 240 cases and 16 casks.

SWEETS:—The market shows satisfactory improvement by reason of the increased demand and an assured decrease in this year's output. Production in the three districts during September totaled 6,106,932 gallons. Of this quantity over 4,300,000 were produced in the first district.

BRANDY:—The market is in pretty fair shape and will undoubtedly improve, as conditions are favorable for such a movement. Production during the month was of good volume, aggregating 43,261 gallons. This is somewhat in excess of the production of last year, and the year before. There remained in bond on September 30th, 2,604,357 gallons. This is a much larger bonded stock than existed at the same date last year.

Exports by sea were nominal, totaling only 88 cases and 884 gallons valued at $1,654.

Imports by sea were 471 cases, 15 casks, and 30 octaves.

WHISKY:—We are pleased to announce the most satisfactory reports concerning the whisky trade, not only of the State, but of the Coast, in more than a year. All representative houses inform us that business is very good with the exception of San Francisco, where things are still quiet, and that they look for a still livelier trade in November, when dealers will be required to stock up to meet holiday requirements. Collections are also reported to be as good as expected at this particular season.

Exports by sea were of fair volume, totaling 607 cases and 2,939 gallons, valued at $13,459.

Miscellaneous exports were valued at $8,378.

IMPORTATIONS:—Notwithstanding the dealers were very heavily stocked up in anticipation of the increase of the tariff on certain imported goods, the importing trade have made a good showing during the past month, and they confidently look for an improvement from now on. The imports by sea for the month ending October 20th, were as follows:

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Gin, 3275 cs 46 bbls 23 kgs 10 csks; Whisky, 7188 cases, 172 barrels, 32 octaves, 88 casks, 10 hogsheads; Wine, 884 cases 43 barrels 16 octaves 26 casks; Sake, 162 cases, 1281 casks; Mineral Water, 3383 cases, 45 casks; Beer—Foreign, 289 cases, 204 barrels, 280 casks; Beer—Domestic, 10 cases, 400 hogsheads, 1346 barrels, 446 half barrels, 469 quarter barrels, 904 octaves, 83 casks; Spirits, 275 cases; Champagne, 37 cases, 10 crates; Ginger Ale, 65 barrels; Rum, 91 cases; Amer-Picon, 600 cases; Liquors, 732 cases 1 barrel 1 cask; Fruit Juice, 30 casks; Vermouth, 2150 cases; Porter, 332 cases; Ale and Stout, 710 cases; Punch, Cider, 25 casks; Byrrh, 25 cases; Brandy, 471 cases, 15 casks, 30 octaves.

IMPORTS BY RAIL:—Wine, 40 cases, 16 casks; Champagne, 200 cases; Liquor, 1 case.

BEER:—The continued pleasant weather has extended the beer season to the benefit of the brewers. Trade has been all that could be expected, and with the more prominent concerns the seasonal business has been quite satisfactory. Exports by sea for the month ending October 20th were of small volume, totaling 43 packages bottled and 72 packages bulk at $1102. Imports by sea foreign, were 289 cases, 204 barrels and 280 casks; Domestic, 10 cases, 400 barrels bottled, 1346 barrels, 446 half barrels, 469 quarter-barrels, 904 casks, and 83 halves; Porter, 432 cases, and Ale and Stout 710 cases.

Alleged Warehouse Frauds

A CURIOUS and somewhat suspicious discovery was recently made by revenue officials of six barrels full of water, which were supposed to contain whisky, at the Haslett Company's Bonded Warehouse on Sansome street, near Broadway. These barrels were at the bottom of a tier of barrels containing alcohol, in the Crown Distilleries' private loft. The fact that a barrel of water weighs more than a barrel of alcohol, led to the discovery of the alleged substitution. Naturally this discovery has given rise to much speculation by the daily papers, which is of little use except to fill space, as special Treasury agents are stringently forbidden to give out any information to the press.

Special Treasury Agents Channing and Behan are still conducting their investigation into the matter of the six water-filled barrels, which may or may not be fraudulent, and the public will learn nothing certain, until the reports have been sent to Washington and permission given to publish them.

J. E. Pemberton for Attorney-General

J. E. PEMBERTON, Democratic candidate for Attorney General, has been engaged in the practice of law in Mendocino county ever since 1886, in which year he graduated from Hasting's College of Law. About two years ago he opened a city office in the Mills Building, San Francisco. He served a term as District Attorney of his county eighteen years ago. His practice has been very extensive and has included all kinds of legal business. He is thoroughly equipped professionably to perform the duties of the very important office to which he has been nominated by his party, as any of the lawyers who have been associated with him, or opposed to him in important litigation will cheerfully testify.

Over The Sparkling Wine Cup

Best Wishes to Admiral Harber—Wine Goes

BY HORATIO F. STOLL

IT will be remembered that the day before the departure of the cruisers California, West Virginia and the Colorado, for Valparaiso, to take part in the festivities attending the centennial celebration of Chilean independence, a dozen prominent wine men of California presented to Rear-Admiral Giles B. Harber, in command of the Pacific Squadron, one hundred cases of choice wine to be used in extending the hospitality of the United States to guests of the flagship.

On October 20th, a few days after the return of the war ships, Admiral Harber addressed an interesting note of thanks to the donors through President Frank A. Busse, of the Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California, in which he said:

"This donation, as I had occasion to express verbally when members of the Association visited the ship, was not only exceedingly thoughtful, but also exceedingly generous, and, on behalf of the officers, I beg to assure you again of our appreciation of your kindness. I think the degree of enjoyment felt by our guests while in Chilean waters can best be told by the results. The wines were used by the various officers' messes of the California in entertaining Chilean, Brazilian, Argentine, German, Italian and Equadorian officers, as well as the officers of our own service who came to see and visit with us.

"On the day of our great reception there was a vast number, probably some fifteen hundred, officers and civilians—gentlemen and ladies, who appreciated "liquid sunshine" to the extent of about sixty cases, and if the crowd hadn't been so large, and thereby had permitted a more easy flow past the punch bowls and wine tables, I doubt that there would have been a single case left."

On November 1st, Rear Admiral Harber will be succeeded in command of the Pacific Squadron by Rear Admiral Edward Barry, when, I regret to learn, the California will cease to be the flagship, as Rear Admiral Barry will take up headquarters in the West Virginia. Had he permitted the cruiser named after our state to remain the flagship, he would have fallen heir to the forty cases of fine California wines which still remain in the hold of the California. As it is, we shall have to depend upon the good taste and judgment of the officer placed in charge of that vessel to distribute it to the best advantage and see that only our wines are served in the beautiful California onyx punch bowl.

When the ceremony attending the change in command takes place on November 1st, cannons will boom out the salvo to the departing Admiral whose colors will be hauled down, while those of Admiral Barry will be unfurled on the West Virginia. The order from the navy department of Washington will then be read and the impressive leave-taking of the retiring admiral will follow. He will be rowed ashore with part of his belongings, the boat being manned entirely by officers from the flagship, while music will be played from the decks of the battleship. This is an old custom which has been followed in American naval circles for many years.

I understand that Admiral Harber expects to leave at once for the East and I am sure he will carry with him the gratitude of every loyal Californian, especially the wine men. For his thoughtful suggestion that only California wine be used in the beautiful punch bowl presented by the public-spirited citizens of this State, showed the caliber of the man—an appreciative admirer of California, and a fearless, broad-minded American not at all in sympathy with the misguided "temperance" women who are doing everything in their power to harass an industry which is one of California's most important assets.

A pleasant journey, Admiral Harber, and the best of good wishes! California will be glad to welcome you back in the near future.

A Visit to M. Jadeau at Asti

ONE of the most interesting wine establishments to visit at this season of the year is the extensive sparkling wine department of the Italian-Swiss Colony at Asti. The other day, with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. McTighe, of Honolulu, I had the pleasure of again meeting M. Charles Jadeau, the champagne expert, who is in charge there.

With his corps of assistants, we found him just finishing the "racking" of the 250,000 bottles of sparkling wines (white and red) that will be this year's output. To make myself clear, I must explain that "racking" is placing the bottles on "A" shaped racks in which holes are cut, so that the bottles may be placed neck down. Each day they are shaken and jarred, two at a time, until every particle of this sediment, which is formed in the wine during the process of fermentation, has settled down in the cork. The bottles are then carefully taken, neck down, so as not to disturb the sediment, to the finishing room, and there the cork is carefully withdrawn, and enough of the wine allowed to escape to carry off, or disgorge, as it is termed, the sediment. This requires great skill, for it is easy to release the gas and lose a large part of the bottle's contents.

After this, M. Jadeau informed us, comes the addition of a quantity of specially prepared liquer, which is the most important performance after disgorging. This liqueur is used to give to sparkling "champagne" the degree of sweetness wanted, according to the taste of the different countries where it is to be sold, and where sweet or dry wines is preferred.

The champagne drinker without discrimination, we are told, wants his champagne sweet, while the connoisseur likes it dry and in its most natural state, with possibly a little sugar. The product of the Italian-Swiss Colony, known as Asti Special, Sec, is dry. J. Martin Miller, who was our U. S. Consul, at Rheims, a few years ago, and made a study of the French champagne industry, declares that in former days the United States took its champagne considerably sweeter than now. Ten or a dozen years ago the wine sent from the Rheims district to the United States had to have as much as 8 to 9 per cent of sugar for the "sec" or "dry," while at present our discriminating wine drinkers do not want more than a trace of sugar.

England takes the driest champagne, while Russia takes the sweetest. Germany, Belgium and the Scandinavian countries want it with a little less sugar than Russia. "Brut" is a natural champagne without any artificial sweetening. "Sec" and "Extra Sec" (dry and extra dry) have a small percentage of sugar.

The dosing done, the bottle is corked again with a new cork of a superior quality to prevent the loss of gas. When the bottle has received its label, its collarette and its brilliant cap covering, it has gone through all the different stages of dressing. The champagne bottle, when its resplendent toilet is finished, has passed through the hands of 45 workmen, who have each handled it several times.

M. Jadeau is very enthusiastic about the quality of sparkling wines that are being prepared at Asti. "I am sure the 150,000 bottles of Asti Special, Sec, will prove a revelation to American wine drinkers," he said. "Our 100,000 bottles of Asti Rouge (sparkling Burgundy) also promise to be a rich, fruity, soft wine that will be able to hold its own anywhere. You truly have reason to be proud of these choice California sparkling wines."

Extent of California's Viticultural Industry

IN the opening paragraphs of the latest bulletin No. 172, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Professor Geo. C. Husmann gives some interesting statistics of the viticultural output of California during the vintage season of 1902.

In the course of his remarks, he says: "The wine industry, including vineyards, cellars, distilleries, cooperage, machinery, and capital required to carry on the business, represented an estimated investment of $72,000,000, giving employment to nearly 60,000 persons. The average output during the previous ten years had been 21,158,359 gallons of wine and 2,094,978 gallons of brandy per annum.

"The investment in raisin vineyard, at a conservative estimate, amounted to $13,000,000. The average production during the previous ten years had been 91,883,860 pounds of raisins annually.

"From 1894 to 1902, 7,227 carloads, or 144,540,000 pounds, of fresh grapes were shipped. The fresh-grape shipments, the smallest commercial output from the vine, constituted one-seventh of the entire eastward movement of deciduous green fruits.

"The vineyards in California consisted, in 1902, of about 22,000 acres in table grapes, 90,000 acres in raisin grapes, and 120,000 acres in wine grapes, or a total of 225,000 acres. The total investment of the viticultural industry in the State at that time, at a conservative estimate, represented about $100,000,000."

Mr. F. Dwyer, a well-known correspondent of the National Capitol, in reviewing this latest bulletin could not have read it carefully, for he quotes these figures as being the output for last year, and, inasmuch as his letters are syndicated and widely copied throughout the United States, they have scattered broadcast a very wrong impression of the extent and importance of the viticultural industry of California.

To correct this carelessness on the part of Mr. Dwyer, and the many papers that have quoted his comments, we wish to call attention to the remarkable growth that has been made since 1902, as shown by Prof. Husmann in a recent paper he prepared showing the figures for last year. In 1909, 185,000 tons of dried fruit were produced in California, 70,000 tons of which were raisins.

"From this it will be seen that the tonnage of raisins is nearly 38 per cent of the entire dried fruit output of the State.

"In 1909 the entire deciduous fresh fruit shipments from California were 15,265 carloads, 5,875 of which, or almost 26 per cent, were grapes.

"The wine output was 40,078,000 gallons, the entire grape output of the State last year representing a grand total of at least 1,250,000,000 pounds, or 62,500 carloads of fresh grapes.

"The capital invested in California vineyards, wineries, etc., will run up to and above 150 million dollars and the people employed in the industries perhaps 75 thousand."

Federal government statistics showed that in Maine, a prohibition state, there was one divorce to every six marriages, while the average for the United States is one to every 13 marriages. The facts also showed drunkenness given as a cause for divorce more often in Maine than in almost any other State in the Union.

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"Booze, Boodle and Bloodshed"

SLOANE GORDON in an article in the November number of the *Cosmopolitan*, entitled, "Booze, Boodle and Bloodshed in the Middle West," asks "what's the matter with Ohio—also Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri?" and declares that the reign of terror created by the "wets" and "drys" is affecting the whole nation.

Mr. Gordon then goes on to describe this warfare "in which" he says, "the participants of either jesuistically maintain that the end justified the means. He takes Ohio as an example because, besides other reasons it has furnished, in a recent riot and lynching the most notable example of the lengths to which the contending forces of fanaticism and hatred may go." After a brief but stirring and emphatic account of this riot and lynching, the writer goes on to say, "That the Newark disgrace is only an incident in the internecine warfare that is raging throughout the Middle West today—raging there as it has never yet before, not only as a repetition of Newark, but worse things."

The article next shows how before the prohibitionists interfered the town of Newark drifted along "happy and contented and more or less sinful." From this desirable condition when peace and happiness with average sins and average virtues, it was turned by actions of the prohibitionists in passing Sunday local option laws and adopting all kind of underhand methods, into a seething hell of riot and bloodshed. The cause of all the trouble appears to have been the Anti-Saloon League having its headquarters in Ohio. Mr. Gordon says: "When it became known that this great organization had its agents at work throughtout the State with a view of electing members of the Legislature who would favor a county local option law there was consternation, indignation and bitterness abroad in the land."

According to the writer this was the real start of the trouble that since has torn Ohio, that is tearing Indiana, and Illinois, and Wisconsin and Missouri. The use of telegrams from Church circles and of the vast corruption fund which had been raised, had the usual result, and the law known as the Rose County local option law was passed and went into effect September 1, 1908. Mr. Gordon says: "Immediately petitions were circulated in various counties, and, just as promptly the counties began going dry; but usually in a county containing a town of considerable size, that municipality voted wet, its majority being overcome by the almost invariable dry majority of the country districts. This is just what happened to Newark, which went wet by 1557 votes while Licking County including Newark went dry by 798 votes. Now Newark among others did manufacture more beer bottles than any city in the world. The immense plant of the American Bottle Company shut down and its 2500 employees were thrown out of work, and they were furious. Newark had become dry against her will, and the seeds of passion, sown in the election, rapidly grew and ripened.

As is usual, a leader was soon found by the disaffected element in Louis Bolton, a ward politician. He opened a saloon, which was well patronized by the public and city officials, and his example was followed by many other saloon men. The town acquired the reputation as a "red light" town and gamblers, thieves and the demi-monde flocked there—the law was laughed at and vice walked unveiled. Vice and crime became arrogant, saloons were not only operating without license, not contributing to the support of the city but absolutely without regulation or restraint. The writer thus describes the state of Newark, as brought about by the iniquitous county option law, "was being more and more shamelessly debauched through the medium of cheap saloons, filthy exhibitions and unbridled harlotry.

In concluding his article Mr. Gordon says: "How to handle the liquor question? Who knows? Certainly prohibition will not solve the problem. It has been tried. It is superficial. Those back of the Anti-Saloon League are too prone to point to the mere passage of a law as the achievement of a victory. They seem not to understand that law in itself, is nothing unless backed by the sentiment of a community. Law is the effect, not the cause. It is the instrumentality through which the public demand operates. Lacking the energization of public demand it becomes in itself negligible waste; but when alien "morality" enters that community the waste law becomes tinder that may be fired and that may lead to conflagrational disaster.

"And remember this, that the end is by no means in sight, that the contending forces of fanatacism are by no means at rest. Even now there is a movement afoot to erect a monument in Newark to the dead Etherington—a monument that must be a constant reminder of the Red Day, of the contest that is waged of the triumph of municipal minority over a municipal majority. Remember that not only in Ohio but in a score of other states children are being educated, on the one hand, to hate law, on the other hand, to hate those who break laws, that they consider unfair and unreasonable and unnecessary. Remember that money is being poured into rival coffers for the purpose of carrying on the struggle, that every city and county and state official must take a stand with one side or the other or gain the crimson opposition of both, that every city council has the question to wrestle with, that every legislature is beset by the opposing forces that men are elected to or defeated for office on this issue, and that the standard of official ability as well as the general standard of citizenship is being lowered rapidly as the contentious days go by. It is a question so broad and so far reaching that the end is hard to predict. It is *the* great American issue."

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V & N. in care of Pacific Wine & Spirit Review



The Italian-Swiss Colony are quite busy these days supplying their widely distributed trade. They report business in October "very good." They find that trade is again expanding after the long, dull period of depression. Brandies and sweet wines are showing good improvement along with the dry wines.

Chas. Meinecke & Company, of this city, have had a steady improvement in importing business during the month, and the outlook is to them satisfactory. In whiskies, White Horse Scotch and R. B. Hayden sour mash are doing finely and making record sales. In short the house has been so pressed with orders for Hayden that they have had to buy back several lots of this whisky in order to accommodate their many patrons, owing to a shortage of stock on the Coast.

Things are beginning to move on the Coast at a far more normal pace. Messrs. Alex D. Shaw & Company, inform us that October was their biggest month since they have been in business on the Coast. During this past month they took out of Portland, Oregon, the biggest lot of orders they have ever taken from that city. This, notwithstanding the coming State-wide prohibition election is on the tapis for November 8th. This indicates plainly that the dealers are confident they will win the fight. Had there been no election on hand it is plain that the volume of orders would have been greater.

The trade will be pleased to learn that Mr. Frank Moroney, general manager of A. P. Hotaling & Company, is quite recovered from his recent serious illness, and is his old active self again. He reports October business very good, especially in the country. City trade still lags, but November promises marked improvement. Collections have been fairly good everywhere.

Louis P. Gebhardt, for 35 years a resident of the State and well known in business circles of San Francisco and Alameda, aged 55 years, residing at 2226 San Antonio Avenue, Alameda, died on Oct. 17. Mr. Gebhardt was associated with a liquor firm in San Francisco. Funeral services will be under the direction of the Odd Fellows and interment will be in I. O. O. F. cemetery.

Wetmore-Bowen Company closed their vintage at the end of October. Mr. Wetmore informs us that the grapes were of exceptionally good quality, being thoroughly ripened, and that the season was a very satisfactory one. The firm made the same quantity of wine as last year, the quality of which promises to be extra good. Speaking of October business, the volume in October was fifty per cent larger than that of the same month last year. The prospects for winter business are excellent.

William Wolff & Company, 52 Beale Street, San Francisco, are enjoying a satisfactory trade in bottled-in-bond goods, which are rapidly making friends in this market as well as in the East. "Old Taylor," the "first American whisky to be bottled-in-bond," and for which Messrs. Wolff & Company are agents, is meeting with fine success, and is sure to be a general favorite. "Old Government" whisky, both in distillery and bonded bottling, is giving the usual good account of itself.

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The Review's 33d Birthday.

WITH this number, the REVIEW enters upon its thirty-third year of publication. Notwithstanding the exceptional dullness which has characterized the wine and liquor trade throughout the country this year, the paper has been fairly successful. This has been particularly true in the matter of circulation, the gain having been a handsome one. Since the issuance of the Revenue Law and Retail Liquor Dealer, and making it a premium for subscribers to the REVIEW, the circulation has increased rapidly and continues to do so.

Those desiring the Revenue Book, which is a well bound and handsomely printed volume of 72 pages, may forward $1.00 to this office and receive the book, postpaid. Those who desire to subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW, for one year, can have the book also all for $2.00. Now is the time to send in your orders as this is a bargain.

The Unspeakable Fans.

THE Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors are still busy persecuting makers of wine. These men, representing an invested capital of more than $1,000,000 were defeated on October 13th in their efforts to have the recently adopted county liquor ordinance amended so as to exclude from the local option provision all wine makers using more than 100 tons of grapes in one year, and classing them as manufacturers. It is understood that this important question to the Viticultural industry in Los Angeles county, will be taken to the courts for decision, and if necessary to the United States Supreme Court.

They succeeded however in having a change made in Section 31 of the ordinance. By the substitution of the words "viticultural products" for the word "wine" the scope of the ordinance is broadened, enabling them to sell brandy as well as wine. Should a precinct vote "dry" wine must be shipped away. Since the passage of the ordinance it was discovered that under its correct interpretation, brandy which is made in all wineries, could not be disposed of. Hence the amendment. The minimum sale of wine was fixed at two gallons.

H. W. Fitch of Los Gatos has published a book showing that while a diligent student of the Bible and a regular church attendent he does not believe in prohibiton. We will quote one sentence which shows the trend of his argument: "A man has a moral right to plant a vineyard to make wine, and to sell the same, and to teach that the temperate use of wine is unhealthy and debilitating is to teach a lie." He further considers that to deprive a man of the privilege of having wine or beer with his meals is not liberty. Mr. Fitch supports these views by quotations from the Bible and history. This interesting book can be obtained by forwarding 25 cents to the author at Los Gatos, California.

Orting, Washington, has gone dry. The vote was 132 dry and 100 wet. Orting is the seat of the State Soldiers' Home.

Santa Fe Railway Not Making Dry Town.

SOME weeks ago, we called attention to the fact that the town of Riverbank, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway System, was being laid down in California and that lots were being sold there with a clause in the deed forever prohibiting the sale of liquor within the town limits. The statement was made in this connection that this new town site was being exploited by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway.

Upon taking the question up with President E. P. Ripley, of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, in Chicago, the Secretary of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, of Cincinnati, received the following explanatory note:

"Dear Sir:—Referring to your letter of August 2, and my acknowledgment of August 4, I regret the delay in making the final reply due to the mislaying of the papers in the department making the investigation for me.

"I am now advised that Riverbank is a town-site proposition owned and handled by private interests, and that we are not in any way responsible for any of the conditions which are being imposed upon the purchasers of property.

Yours truly,
(Signed) E. P. RIPLEY.

We take pleasure in printing this disclaimer from President E. P. Ripley, as it seemed inconsistent that a railway which received so much support from the viticultural industry of this State should adopt measures tending to discredit that industry. We are glad to know that the Santa Fe Railway is in no way responsible for the prohibition tendencies of the Riverbank promoters.

Victory For Sweet Wine Men.

THE recent Treasury ruling, which will be found in full elsewhere in this issue, gives a much needed extension of time to California brandy makers. They found it impossible always to obtain a gauger, when wanted, and the additional seven days, from the 1st to the 7th of the month, will prove of great advantage to the business.

Not For Prohibition.

THE constant cry of the Prohibitionist, upon which he relies for financial as well as moral support, is that Christian, religious sentiment arrays itself as a unit behind the "cause" of prohibition. The Prohibitionist, for reasons best known to himself, is not open to conviction on this point, but most all other people are, including a large proportion of the clergy, and it is for their instruction that we offer here a few testimonies showing the attitude of distinguished churchmen of different denominations.

Priest, Minister and Rabbi on Prohibition

"The Pope certainly does believe in temperance, that is, moderation in all things, but not Prohibition; that is, not the spirit of freedom, but of autocratic government. The Holy Father himself takes a glass of wine and believes that men should be allowed to use their own judgment in what they should eat and what they should drink."—Rt. Rev. Mgr. Franz Gollers' address to the Catholic Union of Missouri.

"Our prohibitory laws, whether we put them in operation on one day only or on all days are as stupid as they are ineffectual."—Bishop Potter of New York.

"Prohibition has been disastrous to the cause of temperance."—Bishop Clark of Rhode Island.

"Have not the working people a right to go to the saloon for life's social side? About the only social life they have is these poor men's clubs, as the saloons have been called."—Rabbi Hirsch of Chicago.

OBITUARY

CHARLES BUNDSCHU



THE above picture is a good likeness of Charles Bundschu, as active and as patriotic a pioneer as ever helped to build a young and growing State.

Mr. Bundschu was born in 1842, at Mannheim, Germany, in which country he was highly educated. In 1862, when just reaching his majority, he came to California, and for some six years was interested in various mercantile affairs, loth as it were, for a time, to decide upon the special line in which he in after years proved so successful. In 1868 he gave up his previous indecision and turned all his attention and ability to viticulture. In connection with Jacob Gundlach, whose daughter he married, he aided in founding the well known Rhinefarm vineyard and winery in Sonoma county.

From that day to the time of his death Mr. Bundschu never faltered in his belief in the future of California viticulture, always advocating the highest prices and best quality wine. Making use of the sterling German education he had received before seeking his fortunes in the new world, he gave the best that was in him to his beloved avocations of grape-growing and wine making. He laboured also with his pen, sometimes in prose and sometimes in poetry, but always to enhance as far as possible the manifold attractions of his adopted State. With shrewd advice he helped everyone, who, like himself, took up the science of viticulture in the then sparsely settled foothills of California. By his articles in the REVIEW he did much to set forth the merits of California's wines, and was especially expert in selecting blending and perfecting wines.

When in those trying years for viticulturists, 1875 to 1880, the fine collection of vines he had gathered and cultivated with such success, was destroyed by the phylloxera. Great as was the loss, it only spurred him to fresh efforts. Vine by vine, duly grafted upon resistant stocks the vineyard was replanted and soon again produced fine wines. In fact Rhinefarm became noted for high class wines. So when a greater part of this city was engulfed in an ocean of flames, Gundlach-Bundschu Co. lost the best cellar of the oldest and rarest wines in California.

Nor were all his efforts, although a busy man, confined to his own large interests. He was an active member of the former State Viticultural Commission, and deplored its abolishment, as he believed it had been and was at that time of much use and benefit to grape growers. He also played a leading part in the California Promotion Committee previous to the fire, and always assisted in every way the exhibition of the State wines. We feel sure that his unselfish efforts at St. Louis and other expositions, where California wines were shown, will not be forgotten. He was in favor of the Grape Growers of California and of the Allied Industries, and while not an official in either was an enthusiastic worker for their success and welfare.

In the deceased the State has lost an intelligent, honorable and patriotic citizen, whose work has left its mark upon the growth and development of the commonwealth. His life was spent in the up-building of the viticultural industry, and we deeply deplore the death of a true old friend, who was always ready with pen or purse to aid in the good work of advertising to the world the merits of California wine.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

HUNTER
BALTIMORE RYE
FOR OVER 50 YEARS



THE
American Gentleman's Whiskey

is to-day the Standard of Excellence and Acme of Perfection because of its Age, Quality, Mellowness, Tone and Flavor. Guaranteed under the National Pure Food Law to be an absolutely pure Rye Whiskey

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Defeat These Men

IT is of great importance that the voters whose interests are identified with the wine industry and the wine and liquor business, should do their best to accomplish the defeat of Wallace, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and of White, candidate for Senator in the 39th District, which is located in San Francisco.

White declares himself as utterly opposed to the traffic, and Wallace is a Prohibitionist. If elected he will have the naming of the committees in the Senate. It goes without saying, that he will have many of his kind there, in the event of his election, to form committees that would spell disaster to the industry and the trade.

Matt Grimm's saloon on the corner of Leidesdorff and Halleck streets, continues to be one of the favorite resorts in San Francisco for business men. It is not only handsome in appearance, but is extremely comfortable and home-like, and if you add to this the attraction of the well stocked bar, it is easy to understand why "Grimms'" is so much liked by its many patrons. It would be hard to find a better specimen of a San Francisco saloon than that under discussion. There is a cheerful restfulness about the place which adds zest to the enjoyment of the liquid refreshment, which is served in a manner to do credit to the management. Altogether "Grimm's" is a desirable addition to the business of the city, and goes to prove what can be done by the proper regulation of the liquor traffic.

The man of the 20th century requires a good smoke as well as a good drink, and it must here be stated that that well established brand, "El Palencia" fills the bill. The REVIEW has often called attention to the high merits of this cigar which is not only composed of good tobacco but is well made—made in Tampa, burns evenly, and therefore gives general satisfaction. It is often the case, particularly in California, that the quality of a cigar deteriorates in proportion to the demand, and when it becomes popular is not half as good as when first introduced to the public. On the contrary the "El Palencia" improves upon acquaintance, and is today a better cigar than when first put on the market. For this reason this excellent piece of goods can always be truthfully recommended, and men who know what a good cigar ought to be swear by the brand, "El Palencia."

The Revenue Book Going Well

THE REVENUE BOOK recently published from this office, has been cordially received by the trade. The first edition is now about exhausted and the second will soon be on the press.

Those desiring to be represented in the advertising pages should communicate with this office at the earliest possible date.

Genial Ben Jellison of No. 10 Third street, is looking at the world through rose colored glasses. The crowd goes his way, and his handsome saloon continues to attract a large trade. He believes that fine goods make a successful business, and they certainly do when handled by Ben, who appears to have the true knack of pleasing his customers. No doubt his many years of experience has helped him greatly in saloon management, but nevertheless it is Ben's own personal attraction which renders a man once a customer, always a customer, at No. 10 Third street.

It would perhaps be hard to find in any other city in the world any place of entertainment like that cozy saloon called the Nugget at 41 Post street. This well arranged establishment has been flourishing to such an extent that enlargement was necessary and now a comfortable dining room has been added. The main features of the Nugget are the best liquids and solids so handled as to give the best results. Therefore as a place to get a good drink or appetizing lunch, it will be found that the Nugget is equal to any saloon-restaurant establishment in the city. In other words, make a note, then when thirsty or hungry go to 41 Post street.

GEORGE H. BAHRS



Republican Nominee for

Judge of Superior Court

(Former Incumbent)

Received 25429 Primary Votes

Headquarters

For Everybody
Who Likes

Good Things

THE Yellowstone

22 MONTGOMERY ST.

San Francisco

JIMMY TWOMEY ED. BORREMANS

COLD LUNCH

Established 1860

"GIBB'S SPECIAL" BOURBON

1844 GEARY STREET

Tel. West 7616 Home S 3223 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

AMERICAN BRANDY

FINEST IN THE WORLD

THE KIRBY DISTILLING CO., Inc.

FOWLER, FRESNO CO., CAL.

Makes a Specialty of PURE GRAPE BRANDY, and Making NO WINE has NO WASH OR SOUR WINE TO PUT INTO BRANDY. Our Stills are Known as Numbers 263 or 357 First District, California. These Numbers ARE BURNED on the GOVERNMENT or STAMPED HEAD of EVERY PACKAGE, there being No Other Genuine "KIRBY BRANDY."

SOLD ONLY IN CARLOAD LOTS TO THE TRADE
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Liquors and Cigars Phone Douglas 608

The Russ

247 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, Cal.

RUSS CIGAR AND LIQUOR CO., Prop.

Specialty of Italian Dishes Service a La Carte

Ratto's Italian Restaurant

THE RATTO CO., Inc.

605-607 Montgomery Street
Near Clay Street

San Francisco, Cal.

Telephones: Kearny 152, Home C 2980

Table d'Hote Dinners from 5 to 8 P. M.
Open Sundays

JAS. P. DUNNE

1 STOCKTON ST.

SAN FRANCISCO



For explanation go to

Thos. J. Walsh & Co.

346 Pine St., at Leidesdorff St.
Formerly 733 Market and 15 Powell St.

Bar Supplied with Standard Brands of
WINES AND LIQUORS

PHONE DOUGLAS 925 HOME C 1366

The Chronicle Bar

6 Kearny San Francisco, Cal.

P. W. WOBBER, Proprietor

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Royal Arch Makes Wine Move

A COMMITTEE of five of San Francisco Lodge No. 2, Knights of the Royal Arch, has been appointed by Valiant Commander Dennis McMahon to confer with the Mayor and urge him to reappoint I. Spiro, police commissioner. The request is a reasonable one, first because Mr. Spiro has given a very good account of himself on the Board, he knows the necessities and rights of the trade, and is a fair, square man. These qualifications and the solid character of the organization, which asks for the continued representation of the wholesale and retail liquor dealers on the Board of Police Commissioners, should make his duty plain to the Mayor—that is to grant the request.

The committee is a representative one. The names follow: Thomas W. Costello, Chairman; E. Flieger, Peter Triech, A. Hagedorn, and Chas. Corey.

The Cutter saloon on Market Street, next door to the *Call* building, is more than holding its own in spite of the sharp competition by the many other establishments on the main thoroughfare of the city. This success is due to two causes, first the personal magnetism of mine host Anderson, who we are glad to be able to report is surely, if slowly, recovering from his late accident, and has already reached the stage when the crutches are no longer needed. Second, the fact that the liquors dispensed over the handsome bar with such courtesy and attention, are the best obtainable on the market. Should anybody doubt this statement call at the "Cutter" and try that Balmoral Scotch Whisky. Those who are fond of a really fine highball will thank us for the tip.

Everybody's friend, "Tom" Walsh, is prospering, as he deserves to do, in his neat and cozy saloon on the corner of Pine and Leidesdorff streets. Tom, ever courteous, is making lots of friends and regular customers, because of the quiet and refined place he keeps. Of course he has the best of everything behind the bar and he knows how to serve it properly. So his well ordered establishment is getting widely known and appreciated, and he is enjoying the best business in that neighborhood. His closeness to the Merchants' Exchange, with its many attorneys and other first class business men, insures Tom Walsh a prosperous future.

Under the sheltering wing of old Montgomery Block on the Merchant street side, is that well known institution, the Market Cafe, where all the best liquors and the best of lunches can be obtained, not to speak of the incomparable black coffee. It certainly is a great credit to the genial proprietors, Gouaillhardou & Rondel, and is one of the most popular places of entertainment in the neighborhood. As to the lunches, they are splendidly cooked, the leading attraction being everything good, done to a turn. Altogether it is a typical French-California saloon and a credit to the city.

Advices from Stockton state that the Supervisors of San Joaquin county have granted local option, and that at the election of November 8th the words, "For saloons" and "Against saloons" will be printed on the ballot. The resolution reads: "that the voters in each election precinct, outside of incorporated cities or towns, be allowed to decide for themselves whether or not saloons shall be allowed in the precinct until the next general election."

FRANKLIN P. BULL

Practicing Law 26 Years in San Francisco

ELECTION NOVEMBER 8th 1910



Republican Nominee For

Judge of the Superior Court

Attorney for several of our Wholesalers and Retailers

Protect Your Health



LET

COOKS SPRINGS MINERAL WATER

BE YOUR DRINK AND BE WELL

AUG. LANG & CO.

AGENTS

18th and Alabama Sts.

Telephone Market 588 SAN FRANCISCO

THE WALDORF
136 South Broadway
Opposite Mason Opera House
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THE WALDORF
BECKER BROS. Proprietors
648 MARKET STREET
NEW SAN FRANCISCO'S FINEST BUFFET
OPPOSITE PALACE HOTEL
SAN FRANCISCO

THE WALDORF ANNEX
521 South Main St.
Next door, Peoples Theatre
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

"Jellison's"
San Francisco's Most Magnificent Bar
CHOICEST IMPORTED GOODS AMERICA'S FINEST WHISKIES
10 THIRD STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Telephone Kearny 900
Matt. Grimm
130 Leidesdorff Street
Corner Halleck
Bet. California and Sacramento Streets
Fine Imported and Domestic Wines and Liquors
San Francisco, Cal.

THE BOAST OF THE WESTERN COAST
Weinhard's Beer
"IN PURITY IS HEALTH"
San Francisco Office and Bottling Works
Henry Weinhard Brewery, Portland, Ore.
OFFICES: 1255 HARRISON STREET
Phone Market 1803 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

HOUSE FOUNDED 1853.
BANK EXCHANGE
Back at the same old stand; same old goods; same excellent service. The fire did not get me.
I import
Famous Old Campbeltown SCOTCH WHISKY
Pisco de Italia, Madeira Wine
Sazerac de Forge & Sons' Brandy
DUNCAN NICOL
S. E. CORNER MONTGOMERY AND WASHINGTON STS.
SAN FRANCISCO

MADE IN TAMPA
EL PALENCIA HAVANA SEGARS
ACKNOWLEDGED BEST OF THE BEST
¶ Preferred by particular people who appreciate the comfort and satisfaction of a perfect Havana Segar.
Boltz, Clymer & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. TAMPA, FLORIDA

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

The Revenue Book Would Have Saved Them.

RECENTLY the Revenue officers seized in this city a number of bottles bearing the Government stamp, which had contained whisky bottled in bond, but which had been refilled with a cheap blended article. The Revenue regulations are extremely strict against this refilling practice, which appears to be very general. Offenders are liable to a fine of not less than $200 for each of such bottles. Fines amounting to $2,000 have been collected and the bottles and contents confiscated.

All of the above happened because the retailers did not possess that useful book entitled "The Revenue Law and Retail Liquor Dealer," published by this paper. It gives the Revenue laws as applicable to the retailer. The author had ten years' experience in the Revenue service. It is written entirely for the retailer and covers the laws governing his business to date, and all further regulations will be published in the REVIEW. A copy will be given to every new subscriber for this paper at $2 a year, or can be obtained singly at this office upon the payment of $1.

Miss Brehm, the prohibitionist lecturer, has been broiling Police Chief Cox of Portland, Oregon. She declares there are 418 drug stores, clubs and groceries in that city which have the right to sell liquor by virtue of possessing United States permits only. She tells him he is playing the baby act in challenging her assertions, and says he can find out all about it by going to the Federal authorities, if he is anxious to make certain that liquor is not being sold illegally. She accuses him of not having the courage to assist in suppressing these 418 "blind pigs." Well, if this is true who is to blame?

A dispatch to the REVIEW from Petaluma states that Lachman & Jacobi are now shipping 300 barrels of wine a day to fill an Eastern order for 2,700 barrels. The entire force of the firm's extensive establishment at Petaluma are working overtime to get this large amount of wine eastward.

Mr. Wayte is now at Stockton, where he is installing an experimental plant for the manufacture of grape syrup at the winery of George West & Son, who are among the largest wine makers in the State. Between 15,000 and 20,000 gallons of the syrup is to be made to test the market demand.

Nyssa, in Oregon, but close to the Idaho line, is becoming a great liquor distributing center. Through it districts of Idaho, though nominally "dry," get their supplies of intoxicants. The fact that this business exists, shows that prohibition cannot be enforced in Idaho any more than elsewhere. It is a sham and a fraud.

A dispatch from Elsinore states that the City Council has again taken up the saloon licensing ordinance, and that it has passed its second reading. The anti-saloonists have given up the fight, and have quitted Elsinore and gone elsewhere to find people with less common sense, who can be more easily swayed by their false doctrines.

Stands For Vice and Disorder.

DURING the month a prohibition parade, one hundred blocks long, took place in Portland, Oregon. As usual the majority of those parading in favor of prohibition were women and children, who, while knowing nothing of the injurious results of the doctrine they support, were induced by the false teaching of the religious fanatics to take part in the demonstration. That they should be disgraced by representing a whitewashed sepulchre, shows clearly the heartless character of the wolves in sheep's clothing who lead the prohibitionist movement.

Late consular advices report the substantial growth of temperance in Great Britain, which has been brought about by true womens' work in the home and the school, unmarked by bloodshed, rioting and sensational tactics like the Portland procession. Let it be understood that the prohibition movement in America, stands for drunkenness, law breaking, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness—not for temperance.

Blind or Tricky.

THE Fresno *Republican* contends that local option will not hurt the wine interest, and that therefore wine men make a mistake in objecting to the closing of saloons. Evidently the *Republican* is greatly in error, and its statement shows that it is ignorant of the injury being done to wine men in Southern California by this same local option. If the paper quoted will be good enough to study the present position of wine men in Los Angeles county, it will learn that local option is a thing to be dreaded by those who depend upon the wine industry to make a living as the results there clearly show.

Sacramento's two Leading Hotels



Capital Hotel Golden Eagle Hotel

FINEST GRILL AND CAFE

BEST SAMPLE ROOMS LARGEST GUEST ROOMS

EVERY ROOM EQUIPPED WITH TELEPHONES

BEST LOCATION

European Plan, $1.00 and Upwards

OWNED AND OPERATED BY

The Bowers-Titus Hotel Co.

W. O. BOWERS, President

C. J. TITUS, Vice-Pres. and Mgr.

"The Cabin"

PURE GOODS

105 Montgomery St. : : : Near Sutter St.

"Only the Best the Market Affords"

Cuisine and Service Excellent

Market Cafe

GOUAILHARDOU & RONDEL
Proprietors

540 Merchant Street
SAN FRANCISCO

"Coffee Royal"
A Mighty Bracer

Hot Luncheon
At 11 A. M. Daily

Telephone Temporary 1210

The Bernhard Mattress Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron Beds, Wire Beds, Top Mattresses
Pillows and Upholstery

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO SHIP WORK

791-793 MISSION ST., Near Fourth St. SAN FRANCISCO

John Caley, Prop Tel. Kearny 2306

CALEY'S

333 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO

JOHN SROUFE & CO.

IMPORTERS OF WINES AND LIQUORS

Fine Kentucky Whiskies



41 Drumm St., near Market

Sole Agents for Slater's Premium Bourbon SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Phones
Kearny 1610
Home C 1610

JAMES RAGGI,

"WINES" AND LIQUORS.

624 MONTGOMERY ST.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

H. P. ANDERSEN, Proprietor

THE CUTTER

709 Market St.
Call Annex Bldg.

Phone Douglas 2954
SAN FRANCISCO

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

New Wholesale Liquor House.

THE Johnson-Locke Company, of this city, announce that they have retired from the wine and liquor business, having transferred their agencies and stocks to their successors, F. F. Muller & Company. Mr. Muller, the head of the new house, was the successful manager of the wine and liquor department of the Johnson-Locke Mercantile Company. The new house has a fine line of agencies and we bespeak for them a full share of success.

Charleston, Washington, went "dry" at the end of September, when all the saloons closed their doors. According to the dispatch giving notice of the new state of affairs, it is a question whether Charleston will remain in the dry column. A petition has been circulated and more than the number required by law have signed their names asking for another local option election on November 8th, when it is believed the town will go wet, as the merchants are afraid that Bremerton and Port Orchard which voted "wet" will get all the business. So it is believed the saloons will be doing business at the old stand by January 1.

The Trustees of Vallejo, after considerable wrangling have eliminated that section of the proposed liquor ordinance providing for transparent glass doors. Under these circumstances it will not be necessary for saloon doors to be on the level of the street. It will, however, provide for the abolishment of boxes.

Recent news from Redondo Beach is to the effect that the City Trustees desire to remove all saloons from Pacific Avenue to Commercial Street. It is understood that President Ainsworth intends to force their removal if necessary, notwithstanding that many property owners oppose the move. The saloon men oppose moving because of having expended large sums for property improvements.

A recent dispatch from Long Beach reports that a number of buildings at that seaside resort are in danger of toppling over into the sea because of the high tides. From what we have heard of the present state of things at Long Beach, we should say that all its troubles were caused by too much water.

Ratto Is Again Catering.

THE many patrons and friends of Ratto, the old time restaurant man, of the days preceding the great fire, will be delighted to know that this clever caterer is again in the restaurant business. He opened "Ratto's Restaurant," at 605 Montgomery street, near Clay, the latter part of October. The place is thoroughly equipped for handling a large trade and the service is up to the best standard formerly set by Mr. Ratto. Business is opening up nicely.

Revenue Book of Great Service.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 30th, 1910.

THE PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, 127 Montgomery Street, City.

Dear Sirs: We beg to acknowledge receipt of the book compiled by Mr. B. E. Blow, "The Revenue Law and the Retail Liquor Dealer." We think without question that this book will fill a long felt want and should be of great service, not only to the Retail Liquor Dealer, but also to every one interested in the business.

Yours very truly,
CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.
H. J. Cordes.

October 1st was high license day at Sebastopol. Sonoma county. Five saloons closed rather than stand the raise from $200 to $1000 per year and three Japanese resorts were closed automatically by the new law's prohibition of the sale of liquor by Chinese or Japanese. So there are now only six saloons doing business in that town. Last spring the people of Sebastopol voted for high license. The town trustees afterwards raised the license and adopted stringent regulations, including provisions for shorter hours and open glass fronts without curtains or screens.

"Laws like prohibition that are certain to be violated had best not be made, for incessant violation draws down upon them disrespect. All good men—good citizens—are in favor of the virtue of temperance, and I regret to see that the moral side of the question has not been sufficiently considered. You cannot legislate men by civil action into the performance of good and righteous deeds."—Cardinal Gibbons, head of the Roman Catholic Church.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

WE HAVE NOTHING TO OFFER THE TRADE, EXCEPT
Fine Goods, Square Prices
Honorable Dealing

SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS
OF THE CELEBRATED
"Castlewood" Bourbon and Rye

CARTAN McCARTHY & CO.

Established 1873 — IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE — Telephone Kearny 3688

LIQUOR MERCHANTS

S. E. CORNER BATTERY & COMMERCIAL STS. SAN FRANCISCO

SAM T. BERNARD, PRES.
JOE ZANETTA, SECY.



LUNCH, GRILL & WINE ROOMS.
SECOND BELOW MARKET
San Francisco, Cal.

FINE GOODS A SPECIALTY
MERCHANTS LUNCH 11 A.M. to 2.30 P.M.

W. F.
ROEDER'S
CAFE

834 Market Street
Opp. Emporium San Francisco

Madera Hotel

Marin County's
Famous and Handy Resort

C. A. PESENTI, Prop.
Corte Madera

Take
Northwestern Pacific Ferry



ORIGINAL
:: Coppa ::
Restaurant

J. COPPA, Proprietor
Pine St. Bet. Montgomery and Kearny

Music Evenings
SAN FRANCISCO

ALL ALE AND PORTER DRINKERS

Should call for the celebrated

Burnell's
Ale and Stout

Brewed from the Best Malt Hops on the Market and used by all the Leading Clubs, Hotels and Bars

Order through any Grocer or Liquor Dealer, or direct from

Albion Ale and Porter Brewery
INCORPORATED
494 O'Farrell St.
TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 728
San Francisco

ESCALLE'S

California's Most Famous Road House
Midway of Sausalito and San Rafael

Finest Wines and Liquors
SERVICE UNEXCELLED

Evergreen Private Arbor-Booths
Shuffle Board Salt Water Bathing
Boating Refreshments

N. BIEGEL,
Proprietor
Escalle, Marin County
California

THE OLD RELIABLE

1871 GATO 1871

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

S. BACHMAN & CO. (Inc.)
DISTRIBUTERS

The Gubernatorial Contest

THE contest for Governor of California has developed into a nasty one. This is to be regretted, because it was not necessary to bring vituperation into the fight. The wine men are considerably divided as to Johnson and Bell, and the vote will be very much split up, if present appearances are significant.

The REVIEW is taking no hand in this contest, and the wine men should be careful in declaring themselves, less they choose the wrong candidate, and repent later. The organized liquor trade were wise to keep out of the fight. They are satisfied that their members use their own judgment in selecting the man they desire for Governor.

However, there are two suggestions they offer the members of the trade; that is to *not* vote for Wallace, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, who is a declared Prohibitionist, or for White, who is running for Senator in the 39th district, and he is an *anti*. Every man who has the welfare of the industry and trade at heart, should vote and work to defeat these two men.

Close friends of Mr. Bell have assured the Editor of the REVIEW that he is a friend of the wine industry, and of the properly regulated liquor traffic. Furthermore, that he wrote that section of the Democratic platform upon which he is now running, which pledges the party to support agricultural, horticultural and viticultural industries.

Mr. Johnson's friends are also emphatic in their statements. They also say he is a friend of the wine industry and of properly regulated trade, and that in the event of his election he would do nothing either to injure or to destroy the industry. In this connection the following communication from E. M. Sheehan, of Sacramento, one of the ablest and best known among the younger leaders in the wine industry, will show his position, and that of many others. The letter follows:

Prominent Wine Man Favors Johnson

R. M. WOOD, EDITOR PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW.—Dear Mr. Wood:—I have heard it said by his enemies that Hiram Johnson, the Republican candidate for the office of Governor of California is a dangerous man from the view-point of the viticultural and liquor industry of this State. You have asked me as an old acquaintance of Hiram Johnson what my views are regarding him and his attitude and I am very free and frank to express them to you. Hiram Johnson is the man for whom I will vote for Governor of California. I say this with the full realization that practically all of my interests or the greater part of them are wrapped up in the viticultural industry. I know whereof I speak and to any who may doubt Hiram Johnson I would say that he is neither a Prohibitionist nor a teetotaler. He has not the slightest desire to injure in any way the legitimate liquor traffic in this State, or, indeed, any legitimate business. In this campaign or in any other he has never said a word which could be construed to affect the wine and liquor interests of the State of California, and he is as much in favor of the encouragement of all legitimate business, including the liquor business, as any other citizen. I know him personally and am well enough acquainted, over a period of twenty-five years, to know that he is neither a fanatic nor a narrow minded man on this subject and I feel like assuring every man engaged in the wine or liquor business in this State that if he conducts a respectable place and a respectable business he will not suffer in the least from the election of Hiram W. Johnson.

I shall be glad to vote for him, believing that my private interests will be fully conserved by the election to the office of Governor of such a man as my friend Mr. Johnson.

Very truly yours,

E. M. SHEEHAN,

Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Sacramento Valley Winery.

Allied Grape and Wine Industries

Officers and Committees:—Frank A. Busse, Pres., Napa and Sonoma Wine Company; A. Repsold, First Vice-President, A. Repsold & Company; Wm. Hoelscher, Second Vice-President, I. De Turk; Leroy Schlessinger, Treasurer; Schlessinger and Bender.

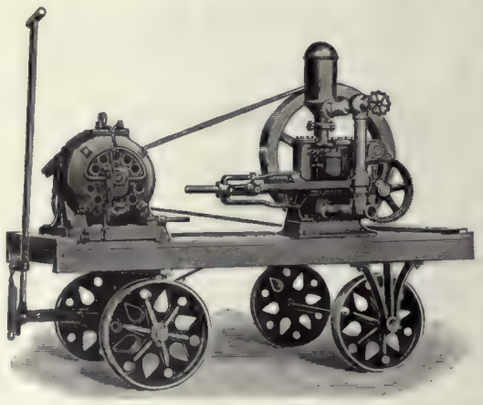
Finance Committee.—C. J. Wetmore, Chairman, Wetmore-Bowen Co., and Grape Growers' Association; J. J. Jacobi, Lachman & Jacobi; A. Seigfried, C. Schilling & Co.

Advisory Committee.—E. C. Priber, Chairman, Grape Growers' Association; F. Frohman, California Wine Association; Theo. Gier, Theo. Gier Wine Co. and Grape Growers' Association; Oscar Hocks, Sutter Home Wine and Distilling Co.; C. J. Wetmore, Wetmore-Bowen Co., and Grape Growers' Association.

Membership Committee.—Wm. Hoelscher, Chairman, I. De Turk; H. Lange, Inglenook Vineyard Co.; E. H. Lancel, E. H. Lancel Co.; Theo. Gier, Theo. Gier Wine Co. and Grape Growers' Association

House Committee.—C. J. Wetmore, Wetmore-Bowen Co., and Grape Growers' Association; E. A. Groezinger, A. Finke's Widow.

Attorney.—Bert Schlessinger, *Call* Building.



Goulds Pyramid Pump and Electric Motor Mounted on Truck for Wine Cellar

Goulds Pyramid Pump and Electric Motor

MOUNTED ON TRUCK FOR WINE CELLARS

This Pump and Motor complete, as per cut, is especially constructed for Wine Cellar use, being self contained and mounted on a neat truck. Can be used in any part of cellar. The electric motor is easily attached to the electric wire by means of electric cord. During the past year we have sold a large number of these Pumps fitted up in this manner and they have given the very best of results. This outfit can be used for pumping water or any other liquids. Pump has a brass-lined cylinder and brass valves. We are prepared to furnish these outfits with Motor, Pump, Truck, Relief Valve and everything complete as illustrated in cut, ready for use, and with the following capacities: 1000, 1500, 2500, 4000 gallons per hour. WRITE FOR PRICES.



Celebrated Challenge Double Acting Wine Pump

Used in All Wine Cellars

Of great compactness and power, for use in WINE CELLARS for pumping from one tank into another. The cylinders of our iron pumps are brass lined, the piston rod, valves and valve seats are brass. Our all brass pumps are made entirely of brass, with the exception of the lever.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Woodin-Little Pump House

70-72 Fremont Street

San Francisco, Cal.

Production of Wine in France

[From Consul W. Bardels, Rheims.]

HOW SERIOUSLY the rain and the cold weather, prevailing in this country this summer, also the ravages of the mildew, the pyralis and the cochylis have affected the vineyards of France is shown in the estimate of this year's production of wine, as compared with last year's declared production. Estimates procured by the Moniteur Vinicole from 76 of the 86 Departments comprising the Republica of France, show the following figures (1 hectoliter equals 26.417 gallons):

Department.	Declared production in 1909.	Estimated production for1910.
Ain	501,237	250,000
Aisne	11,984	10,000
Allier	208,070	150,000
Alpes (Basses	72,995	60,000
Alpes (Hautes	34,728	30,000
Alpes-Maritimes	101,503	80,000
Ardeche	455,185	300,000
Ardennes	261	500
Ariege	69,287	60,000
Aube	58,997	50,000
Aude	6,118,819	3,000,000
Aveyron	290,734	250,000
Bouches-duRhone	1,088,577	950,000
Cantal	2,318	2,000
Charente	579,533	250,000
Charente Inferieure	1,350,825	750,000
Cher	118,473	75,000
Correze	78,894	50,000
Corse	266,555	150,000
Cote d'Or	404,115	100,000
Creuse	131	50
Dordogne	799,915	600,000
Doubs	28,117	20,000
Drome	378,731	200,000
Eure	262	200
Eure-et-Loir	4,034	3,500
Gard	4,178,425	3,800,000
Garonne (Haute)	746,576	400,000
Gers	875,890	800,000
Gironde	3,748,283	2,000,000
Herault	13,480,923	12,000,000
Ille-et-Vilaine	115	100
Indre	162,719	100,000
Indre-et-Loire	1,106,246	900,000
Isere	616,100	450,000
Jura	199,413	150,000
Landes	246,832	150,000
Loir-et-Cher	863,269	700,000
Loire	382,061	100,000
Loire (Haute)	41,778	20,000
Loire-Inferieure	448,618	400,000
Loiret	239,850	200,000
Lot	390,860	150,000
Lot-et-Garonne	962,507	750,000
Lozere	14,699	12,000
Maine-et-Loire	817,278	800,000
Marne	268,200	30,000
Marne (Haute)	19,227	10,000
Mayenne	3,736	2,000
Meurthe-et-Moselle	130,917	100,000
Meuse	61,120	30,000
Morbihan	11,158	10,000
Nievre	57,233	40,000
Oise	348	200
Puy-de-Dome	213,400	225,000
Pyrenees (Basses)	221,106	200,000
Pyrenees (Hautes)	74,780	60,000
Pyrenees-Orientales	3,389,777	3,500,000
Rrone	1,340,563	500,000
Saone-et-Loire	1,015,641	400,000
Saone (Haute)	31,716	20,000
Sarthe	109,396	60,000
Savoie	329,799	150,000
Savoie (Haute)	80,236	80,000
Seine	3,567	3,000
Seine-et-Marne	12,252	10,000
Seine-et-Oise	52,792	35,000
Sevres (Deux)	126,403	100,000
Tarn	935,108	550,000
Tarn-et-Garonne	619,297	400,000
Var	1,288,893	1,000.000
Vaucluse	903,868	750,000
Vendee	295,381	200,000
Vienne	208,721	200,000
Vienne (Haute)	811	1,000
Vosges	9,419	10,000
Yonne	250,789	100,000
Total	a54,712,412	b40,049,550

a equals 1,445,337,788 gallons.
b equals 1,057,988,962 gallons.

The Vallejo Brewing and Bottling Company's plant was destroyed by fire early on October 9th. The fire had gained such headway before it was discovered that efforts were confined to keeping it from spreading to adjacent property. The loss is estimated at $15,000.

TANKS THAT LAST

Water, Wine, Oil Tanks



Made of Selected Stock by Experienced Workmen

GEORGE WINDELER, TANK BUILDER

144-154 Berry St., San Francisco

Phone KEARNY 242

The Oscar Krenz Copper and Brass Works, Inc.

GENERAL COPPERSMITHS

Manufacturers of Winery, Distillery and Brewery apparatus of all descriptions

Our Continuous Stills, Pasteurizers, Evaporators and Concentrators produce a superior quality of Brandy, Wine and Syrup, and surpass any on the market in simplicity of construction and economy in operation.

212-214 FREMONT ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PERSONAL MENTION AND NOTES.

Geo. Windeler, 144-154 Berry street, San Francisco, is one of the best tank builders on the Coast. Mr. Windeler has made his enviable reputation by building "Tanks that last." This is his motto. He makes a specialty of water, wine, and oil tanks, all of which are made of selected stock by experienced workmen Prices reasonable.

The United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company, announced on October fifteen, that C. D. Galbraith, had been appointed one of the managers of the Pacific Coast department of the aforementioned Company. The designation of the management of the Coast department, will in the future be Borland, Johns & Galbraith.

At the San Jose Food and Industrial Exhibition the various prizes, diplomas, etc., were awarded by twenty members of the State Grocers' Association, appointed by the president of that body. The Italian-Swiss Colony and California Fruit Canners' Association, both of San Francisco, were awarded trophies for the most artistic display of goods.

Joe Wagner, general representative of the Fred Krug Brewing Company, Omaha, Nebraska, has located in San Francisco, for some time, for the purpose of assisting representative Ball, in further promoting the demand for "Luxus" beer. This celebrated brew is already a big favorite in this territory, but there is no doubt these two gentlemen will largely increase the sales. We wish them well.

The Pacific Tank & Pipe Company, with headquarters at Los Angeles, inform us that after November first their Portland, Oregon, offices in the Wells Fargo Building will be removed to the factory. The new address will be Kenton Station, Portland, Oregon. The Company say that they are just completing a fine office building adjoining their Portland factory, and in their new quarters will be in better position to serve their customers than ever before.

During the past month seventy-five stockholders of the Italian Vineyard Company, accompanied by several large wine buyers took a Sunday jaunt to the company's plant and spent the day inspecting the buildings and vineyards. The process of wine making from picking the grapes to the finished product was shown the visitors and at noon a veal barbecue was furnished to the guests who were seated on the wide verandas of the ranch house.

We were sorry to learn of the destruction by fire of the comfortable country home of George de Latour at Beaulieu Vineyard, near Rutherford, during the present month. The family were entertaining some friends at dinner when the fire was discovered by Mrs. de Latour. Help was at once summoned, but it was found impossible to save the building or anything in it. The family lost raiment and jewelry, besides which Mr. de Latour had a considerable sum in gold and currency, which he had recently received, consumed in the flames. The total loss is over $10,000 while the insurance only amounted to $2700. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Simon Levy & Company, importers and wholesale liquor dealers, report business good and improving. This firm has a large and fine stock on hand at 346-348 Washington street, of what is known to the trade as "specialties." It is one of the best and most dependable houses in the city, and is able to supply retailers with imported Absinthe, Kirschwasser and other cordials, Swedish Punch, Branvin and Aquavit from the same country, all varieties of English gins, orange bitters, and above all Ben Cruachan Scotch and Bally Castle Irish whiskies. Certainly retailers will be wise when stocking up to give Simon Levy & Company a call, as they carry many other popular "specialties" too numerous to mention in this notice.

The old-established house of Siebe Bros. & Plagemann is as usual doing well, and report good business, both in city and country. This firm is sole proprietor of O. K. Rosedale Rye and Bourbon whiskies, which have for years held a high reputation in the Pacific Coast market. Besides this well known and popular brand, Siebe Bros. & Plagemann handle California's finest brandies, including E. J. Baldwin's famed Apricot Brandy and Senator Leland Stanford's Pure Vina Brandy. This is one of the popular brandies made in California. While it is impossible in the space allowed to give a fuller statement regarding the A1 stock carried by this popular company, enough has been said to call attention to the excellence of its output.

Woodin & Little call the attention of the wine men to their celebrated Gould's Pyramid pump and electric motor. This pump and motor combined, is mounted on a truck and especially calculated for use in wine cellars, the truck being easily moved to any part of the cellar. They also have the Challenge double-acting wine pump, used in all wine cellars for pumping from one tank to another. The pumps are built of brass. Send for catalogue, to the Woodin & Little Pump House, 70 Fremont street, San Francisco.

S CIPRICO, PRESIDENT. PHONE MARKET 2836.

ALTA VISTA WINES



The Wines California Makes Famous

ALTA VISTA WINES CO.

MAIN OFFICE

112-114 TENTH ST. SAN FRANCISCO

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of September, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in 6th (new) district	13,687.0
Received from other Districts, California	6,991.5
Received from special bonded warehouse, other District, California	1216.5
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	21,943.9
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	32,635.6
Exported	955.5
Tax paid	63,779.7
Used in Fortification of Wines	64,895.4
Remaining in bond, September 30, 1910	1,276,255.0

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of September, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	8,441.1
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	10,660.4
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	1216.5
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	50.9
Exported	
Tax paid	12,292.0
Used in Fortification of Wines	15,162.1
Remaining in bond, September 30, 1910	598,667.7

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of September, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	11,133.4
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District,	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Tax paid	5,265.3
Used in Fortification of Wines	281,029.4
Remaining in bond, September 30, 1910	229,434.4

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of September, 1910.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	4,751	1,164,855.9
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	831	71,876.3
Brandy actually used for fortification	5,394	1,231,067.2
		Wine Gals.
Port produced		3,154,652.26
Sherry produced		697,410.53
Angelica produced		74,105.44
Muscat produced		195,087.51
Tokay		12,708.33
Malaga		47,709.61
Madera		129,125.33
Total sweet wine produced in September, 1910		4,310,799.01

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of September, 1910.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	592	192,288.7
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	123	15,162.1
Brandy actually used for fortification	121	200,092.5
		Wine Gals.
Port produced		735,531.07
Sherry produced		
Angelica produced		
Muscat produced		19,560.41
Tokay		
Malaga		
Madera		
Total sweet wine produced in September, 1910		755,091.48

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of September, 1910.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification		257,463.5
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		23,565.9
Brandy actually used for fortification		269,776.2
		Wine Gals.
Port produced		675,542.77
Sherry produced		151,554.52
Angelica produced		129,257.54
Muscat produced		84,687.54
Total sweet wine produced in September, 1910:		1,041,042.37

Vineyard and Cellar

Business is evidently booming at Lodi, San Joaquin county, for it is understood that another strong independent winery company is to be formed there by residents who have the means to make the enterprise one that will command the confidence of growers. While the names of the stockholders in the new independent winery have not yet been made public it is reported that articles of incorporation will soon be filed. The growth of the wine industry at Lodi is certainly wonderful. The success of the Lodi Co-operative plant has inspired investors with confidence. This winery has a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons. There are two other wineries within two miles of that city that have each a capacity of 750,000 gallons. At present the storage capacity of wineries in the Lodi district is 3,000,000 gallons, and to this amount the proposed independent winery will add 1,500,000 gallons, making a total of 4,500,000 gallons. The increase in the acreage of wine grapes in this district is a guarantee that this great storage capacity of the wineries will not be too large for the product of the district. The four wineries will make Lodi one of the greatest wine producing centers in California.

From a Willows dispatch dated October 15th we learn that that town will be selected as one of the places where the Department of Agriculture will establish viticultural experiment stations in Northern California. Florin, in Sacramento county, will be the other station. Professor Husmann of the Department of Agriculture, has been making a tour of inspection throughout Northern California, and while he has not given out the findings as a result of that tour, it is definitely ascertained that Willows and Florin will be the favored places. Experiments in grape culture will be carried on in a large scale at both of the stations.

A recent dispatch from Geneva, Switzerland, states that absinthe is unobtainable in Swiss territory because of the law which was voted by referendum about eighteen months ago. The French cantons voted against the prohibition law in the referendum, but were outvoted by the German cantons, where little absinthe is consumed. The greatest sufferers by the new law are the people of Neuchatel, where the principal distilleries exist.

The Escondido Wine Association this year handled 360 tons of grapes against 285 tons last season, a gain of 75 tons. All available vats of the Association are filled, and much of the product has been disposed of to Los Angeles buyers. This is the third season that the association has been organized. The crushing and marketing is done on the mutual plan and has proved satisfactory to the members of the organiaztion.

During the month considerable quantities of wine grapes were received by the California Navigation & Improvement Company for shipment to Black Diamond, where the fishermen are using them for the making of their own wine. The fishermen prefer the Mission grapes and paid $8 per ton for all that were shipped.

The middle of the month found picking very backward in the large vineyards in the Gilroy district. At that date however the Zinfandels, which are most susceptible to injury by rain were all delivered, and the balance of the crop little if at all damaged.

At the French American Wine Company's cellar at Rutherford a great many improvements have been made this year. The tall round building, at one time used for storing pumace, has been converted into a plant for making white wine. A crusher has been installed and all white grapes are crushed and the pumace pressed in this building. Tankage for fermenting 20,000 gallons at one time has been installed in this building and it is necessary to pump some of the juice into tanks in the main cellar. Next year the number and capacity of the fermenting tanks will be doubled. Electric lights have been installed throughout the entire cellar. In the day time electricity is generated by the Company's own plant but at night and at such times as the boilers and engine are not in use, the juice is taken from the Napa Valley Electric Co. There are, in all, in this plant seven steam pumps, an elevator operated by steam and a great deal of other machinery. Mr. Hopmann, the superintendent of winery says that fully as much wine will be made this year as last and that the vintage has been most succesful —*St. Helena Star.*

Several of the large wine grape growers of San Joaquin county announced at Stockton October 16th that they will at once take steps to establish a co-operative winery in that city. They point to the success of the winery run on a similar plan at Lodi, which has paid all of the original cost of the first year's output besides leaving a lot of wine on hand for profits. This was accomplished when grapes were selling at $5 per ton, but those who will be interested in the new plant declare that they can pay the growers $8 and $10 per ton and still make a profit.

The co-operative winery at Lodi has just declared a dividend of $2.00 per ton on all wine grapes crushed at the winery last season, which is now payable to growers. This winery has made unusual progress, for it is stated officially that figuring the stock on hand and the amount of money paid to growers, the winery has made enough profit in the first year's run to pay for the entire plant. It is further claimed that had it not been for this winery many tons of grapes would have rotted on the vines last season in San Joaquin county.

Heavy rains fell at Vina on October 11th which delayed grapé picking considerably. It is believed that the precipitation will damage the second crop of grapes.

W. B. Minturn has purchased the Bricker vineyard of 50 acres adjoining the Hammatt vineyard at Livingston.

Wine grape growers around Ukiah are seriously considering building a winery and crushing their own grapes. This movement on their part is caused by dissatisfaction at the prices offered by wine makers.

The Fulton winery purchased 4,000 tons of grapes this season, and at the middle of the month was still busy crushing. Wine making is going right along, and every thing around the winery promises a very big output.

"If you say to me that I ought not to drink perhaps I would agree with you; but if you tell me *I must not drink, I WILL drink,* because I have a natural right to do so, to drink what I please."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

New York Correspondence

New York, October 20, 1910.

EDITOR PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEWS Without any marked increased in immediate sales or near prospects, there is withal a decidedly better sentiment of optimism evidenced in every branch of business. While admitting that at no time during the past three years has business in general been at a lower ebb, still there is a gradually spreading sentiment of resignation if not absolute satisfaction—due to a steadily increasing recognition of the saner standard of financial and commercial affairs which has been evolved through the process of elimination during this period. We may have fewer paper fortunes today and considerably less water in some of the over-inflated corporations—but all in all, the real value of many of our industries and natural resources has been the more surely and securely established.

Therefore it seems imminent that the time is at hand when confidence will prevail against the calamity howlers and business restored to normal.

With State-wide Prohibition the main issue in several states for the coming election and the usual Local Option fights in others does not tend to inprove the situation for the wine and spirit interests. The battle being waged in Missouri is perhaps watched the more eagerly, as the far-reaching effects of defeat there for the liquor trade would be tremendous.

Aside from business conditions, election uncertainty, there is a further factor prevailing against activity now—and that is the weather. Given a few cold nights and blustery mornings, bringing overcoats into requisition and there would undoubtedly be a general stimulation, not alone of the individuals needing the coats, but of the business.

Whisky withdrawals from Bond have been up to the top notch for September and October, and no apparent cessation of them now. Taking into account the restricted productions of 1908-1909 and 1910 the statistical condition of many of the leading brands is better than in many years, and judging from orders with brokers for goods of these inspections, it does not seem improbable that there will be a marked advance in prices before December first.

Some distilleries report a larger volume of contracts booked for Fall 1910 and Spring 1911 than they have had for several years, and still many of their customers to be seen.

The quiet and dullness of the wine market in California and uncertainty for the next season is reflected here. One can hardly recall the time when there was manifest such a general lack of interest as now. Prices are not affected but there is an apathy which borders almost on disregard among the local dealers as to the future of the situation.

On behalf of a group of surety companies, a guarantee of cotton bills of lading has been proposed to the banks to meet the situation raised by the recent cotton bill frauds. The Southern cotton houses and growers are severely criticizing the banks on account of this proposed guarantee, viewing it as an attempt to make an additional profit at the expense of the cotton trade.

An anologous condition exists in some money markets in regard to distiller's warehouse receipts as collateral security. Because of the illegitimate methods pursued by one distiller in rehypothecating the same securities over and over with different banks and individuals, doubt is cast upon the other members of the distilling fraternity—and a trust company has offered to guarantee their warehouse receipts at a fixed rate per barrel per annum. The rate is exorbitant—but that is not the basis of objecting. Because out of the hundreds of distillers who are and have been doing business with banks and individuals for years—one proves a rascal. Must the others be put under the ban of suspicion and penalized for the other man's sin? Precaution is most admirable and desirable, but there are ways of exercising it without adding to the already heavy burden of taxation borne by distillers.

A like movement was made some years ago and while some of the distillers accepted the situation, there was a general demurrer and the agitation quickly died out. Nor is the present demand of certain bankers likely to be any more successful.

Taking into account the vast operations of the distilleries of this country and the broad methods pursued in the buying, selling and hypothecating of whiskies in bond, the few defaults there have been and the rarity of such duplications as has precipitated this present agitation, reflects most flatteringly on the members of the whisky trade in general.

Oklahoma's Fierce Experience.

CONSIDERABLE credit is due to T. G. Wilson, who was so determined to express his very sensible views in relation to the harmful action of prohibition, that he was willing to pay the Burlinton *Journal* for the necessary space to do so. In his opinion every straw points to the defeat of state-wide prohibition in Oklahoma at the coming election, and it will, he believes, give place to local option and high license. The question will be resubmitted to the people, and a local option amendment has been drafted to which no law-abiding citizen will take exception. Mr. Wilson says it has the advantage that it can be enforced, carrying with it the penalty of forfeiture of license in case of violation.

Mr. Wilson goes on to point out the effect of prohibition upon Tusla county. Some one recently painted the following inscription upon the sidewalks: "Tusla the whisky town; short route to Hell." The adjacent territory literally pours whisky into Tusla, and even the street urchins act as "bootleggers." He writes that the records of the County Court show a total of 1,650 criminal cases from December 2nd, 1907, to June 14, 1910; 1,249 of them liquor cases. The sheriff, a prohibitionist, declares that fanatical doctrines are not only a failure, but a tremendous expense to the county, and has refused office for another term because of the prohibitory law and the impossibility of its enforcement. The sheriff's fees in criminal cases for the year following State prohibition amounted to $10,000, and will be as much, if not more, for the ensuing year. It is declared that the cost of this law to the county will not be covered by $60,000!

In conclusion Mr. Wilson says: "The storm of protest against excessive taxation, increased court costs, increased crime and increased drunkenness in the principal cities of the state has reached its crest and will break in all its fury when the voters ballot on the question of resubmission."

The minister found the alleged typical Kentucky Colonel and told him he must give up whisky or it would land him in the grave.

"Think so?" asked the Colonel.

"I am sure of it, Colonel; and what is more, if you will stop drinking, I am certain it will prolong your days," added the minister.

"Come to think about it, I believe you are right about that, parson," said the Colonel.

"I went 24 hours without a drink about six months ago, and I never put in such an infernally long day in my life, sah."

Oregon "Dry"

MY H. C. McAllister, General Manager Greater Oregon Home Rule Association.

As well speak of Oregon as a state without rain as to attempt to reason no further than that the mere passage of a prohibition bill will diminish the sale of liquor, abolish the traffic or culture a respect for so intemperate a law.

The liquor question is as deeply imbedded in the social life of the country as some of those other social problems upon which the criminal laws have set their teeth. More so, because there is no law declaring it a criminal act to take a drink, and since the time when Justinian wrote the Roman code there has never been and never will be a statute enacted that will abolish a man's habit. And in all these years of legislative enactment, in every measure passed which has hit directly or indirectly at an evil infecting the body politic, it has been found, and I challenge a refutation of that regulation, absolute control of a vice or evil, has been more effective, more productive of good and has come nearer being a solution of the problem than ten thousand radical fanatical and ineffective abolition measures.

Sixty years of prohibition in Maine and——what?

The law there has been given the supreme test. It is drastic, far-reaching and covers every phase of the liquor traffic. The party which drafted the prohibition plank in its platform has been in power. Governors with the same party affiliations and of the same prohibition faith have sat in the state capital. Every reasonable measure, and many unreasonable ones, for the enforcement of prohibition have supplemented the prohibition in an effort to really prohibit.

The law there has been given the force it were in office and for three score years that law has been tried and found—WET. Governor Cobb himself, after four years' effort (and no official ever put forth greater efforts) to enforce the prohibition laws in Maine, declared publicly that it was a hopeless and a shameful failure.

The prohibitionists tell us that in the south, anyway, the prohibition law is enforced to the letter. And there is a mighty and overshadowing reason that such a condition should prevail in Dixieland where the wives, mothers and daughters must be vigilantly protected from the colored race. It is enforced there, they say, but is it.

They tell us that in Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee this same prohibitory measure thrives in the fulness of its execution. But does it? Let me answer with a few paragraphs from the speech of Governor Patterson of Tennessee made last June:

"The law has never been endorsed in Alabama, where the governor is an extreme prohibitionist and has the power even to remove officers for failure to execute the law. The law is not enforced in Georgia, where the governor approved a prohibition bill, or in Kansas or Iowa or in Maine, where for sixty years it has been tried and proved a failure and a curse to the people for all that time or anywhere else.

"In most if not all these states the public either directly or indirectly voted for prohibition. If it cannot be enforced where the people want it, who will be so unwise as to say that it can be where the people do not want it."

Now mark this, because Oregon faces the same highway of error if it accepts state-wide prohibition:

The fatal mistake was made when Tennessee abandoned the rule of consent as applied to towns and cities or the state and substituted the rule of "force."

Let us turn now for the moment to the situation which confronts Oregon this fall. The state must choose between two measures, bearing directly upon the liquor traffic. One of these is a state-wide prohibition law which seeks to obsolete all forms of liquor, manufacture and traffic from the State, excepting the use of alcohol for scientific and manufacturing purposes, the use of wine to church officials and alcoholic stimulants which may be sold upon written prescriptions from doctors. One is tempted to ask if this latter loophole will not be the means of making a blind pig of practically every drug store in the state. But the question is scarcely pertinent to the discussion of this article.

Facts alone which cannot be brushed aside cannot be controverted because indisputable, are enough to deal with. Here then are the facts:

The government of the United States legalizes the sale and manufacture of liquor.

There is profit for every man engaged in that sale. There is demand for the article itself. If there was no demand there would be no supply for without demand there would be no profit in its manufacture. The prohibitionists themselves admit there is a demand because in the very bill which they have drafted in Oregon they give to all church officials the special privileges of the wine traffic.

In the past dozen years nearly one half the population of the United States—38,000,000 people—has been placed under prohibition laws.

In 1900, and these figures are taken from the public revenue reports open to all, the consumption of fermented liquors was 39,330,849 barrels.

For the fiscal year of 1910, the consumption was 59,485,117 barrels—an increase of 50 per cent during the very period that the reign of prohibition spread through the country.

In 1901 the government receipts from the tax on distilled liquors were $116,027,980 and in 1910 they had reached a total of $148,029,211, an increase of 30 per cent during the same period that prohibition was supposed to be annihilating this traffic.

In Oregon with 21 of the 34 counties in the state "dry," the revenue receipts on licenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, were $57,000 in excess of the previous largest year.

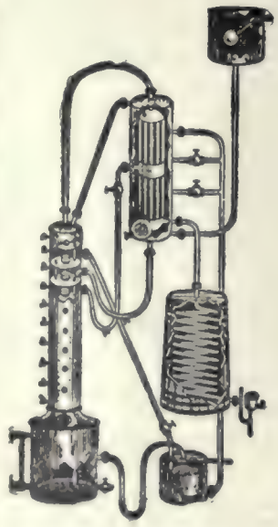
To the layman, to the student, to the business man and voter, these facts and figures bring us to a short halt before three deductions, one of which we must accept:

First: Prohibition has utterly failed to accomplish its purpose; second, 38,000,000 people are today, in direct violation of the law, drinking half as much again as they did legally; or,

Pacific Copper Works

L. WAGNER & SONS, Props.

573 Mission Street, San Francisco



OUR SPECIALTY OF MANUFACTURING ALL KINDS OF STILLS, FILTERS, PASTEURIZERS AND COPPER AND BRASS WORK FOR WINERIES, DISTILLERIES, BREWERIES, ETC. FURTHER INFORMATION GIVEN UPON APPLICATION.

Gold and Silver Medal awarded at Mechanics' and Midwinter Exposition for continuous still.

third, the other half of the population, not restricted by prohibition, is consuming double the amount as formerly.

There is no alternative. Either the self same prohibition law is being flagrantly, viciously, and irreparably violated in every prohibition state in the Union, or this nation is steeped in the most startling and debauching period of its history.

So much for prohibition and what we may expect of it in Oregon should the bill carry. The state must choose either this or Initiative Bill No. 328. The latter operative under the constitutional and criminal laws of the state and subject to the provisions of the local option law, seeks to regulate and control in each individual community this same traffic which is well nigh as old as the pyramids. Initiative Bill No. 328 is based primarily on the proven fact that state wide prohibition never has and never will prohibit. There is no evidence to the contrary. The flimsy web of theory and the hysterical appeal to emotion only are the two catapults from which the prohibitionists fires his argument. No prohibitionist can argue down the foregoing figures. They are indelible records of fact. Nor can he reverse the further fact that prohibition not only has not prohibited, but that in every state in which it has been anchored there has followed a contagion of lawlessness, hypocrisy, hate and—what is of far greater moment and more terrible in aspect— a disrespect and contempt for all law.

The Home Rule Association is fathering Initiative Bill No. 328 because it puts the hand of every community in the state on the throat of this liquor problem protecting each and every precinct in the city and country against the saloon, perpetuating and maintaining the rights of the residential districts to vote the saloon out if they so desire; in other words, making prohibition a reality, where it is wanted, and no law of human conception can force prohibition where it is not wanted.

It is a measure fitted to conditions as they actually exist and as public sentiment demands with this truth always to the fore: That the liquor question has been with us for centuries—it will continue to be with us until man's existence ceases on this earth.

If we cannot annihilate the traffic isn't it far better to let each community wrestle with it according to the wishes of a majority of the voters in that community, prohibiting where prohibition is really wanted and will be enforced, or regulating in accordance with other views which that community may have?

During the past month the county of Sonoma has lost by death two well-known members of the viticultural industry. On October 8th Mrs. Nicoletta Simi, widow of the late Joseph Simi, a wealthy vineyardist and wine maker, died at Healdsburg where she had resided for 20 years. Mrs. Simi was largely interested in the Simi Wine Company of San Francisco and Healdsburg. The other loss was that of Andrew Frei, Jr., of Santa Rosa, Secretary of the Santa Rosa Grape Growers' Association, and son of Andrew Frei a wealthy fruit grower at Sebastopol. He graduated from the University of California and was much esteemed by all members of the twin industries —grape growing and wine making.

Care of Vineyards in France

IN the third quarter of the last century the vineyards of Europe were overtaken by the phylloxera, a minute insect which lives upon the roots of the vine and eventually destroys it. At first it appeared as though no means could be found to combat the pestilence, but gradually various remedies have been discovered, of which the most widely applied has been the employment of American species of vine as the underground stocks, upon which the old varieties esteemed for making wine were then grafted. The American vine is strong enough to resist the attack of the parasite; it even confers a new vigor and yielding power upon the more delicate vintage grape that it carries, so that by its help many of the old European vineyards have not only been regenerated, but also made to produce more wine per acre than before the advent of the phylloxera. But the more famous vineyards, where are grown the grands crus that bear a name all the world over, have hesitated to use the American stock, fearing such a deterioration in the quality of the grape as would never be compensated for by any increase of quantity. The remedy against phylloxera on which they have chiefly relied has been the injection into the soil of small quantities of carbon disulphide, a volatile liquid giving rise to a heavy poisonous vapor. It was found that this vapor diffused through the soil and killed the phylloxera, while the root of the vine took no harm. In this way the phylloxera can be kept in check, if not actually stamped out, but the expense of the process limits its adoption except in the most valuable vineyards. The point of this story is that a certain Alsatian vine-grower before 1894 made the observation that land which had thus been treated with carbon disulphide became more productive than it was before, even when the destruction of the phylloxera was left entirely out of the question. But this observation remained unappreciated, just like the similar records of gain in fertility brought about by heating the soil to the temperature of boiling water. However, confirmatory evidence gradually accrued, until such scientific men as concern themselves with the soil have within the last few years become convinced that there was a real and novel set of phenomena to be explained. Some of the United States station workers even began to advocate the steam heating of soil destined for the growth of plants in greenhouses. They maintained that not only was freedom from certain fungoid diseases and animal pests thus secured, but that the productiveness of the soil was sufficiently raised to pay for the treatment.—A. D. Hall in *Harper's Magazine.*

The next enterprise to be located at Placerville is an alcohol distillery. This is soon to be established principally owing to the efforts of W. F. Bray. It is proposed to utilize sawdust and other by-products of the sawmills for the manufacture of alcohol. As there are a number of sawmills in the country and a large area of timber, the factory will be a permanent enterprise for Placerville. Bray is now looking for a location.

Wine Machinery

COMPLETE PLANTS FITTED OUT

Continuous Presses
Crushers, Stemmers
and Must Pumps

Toulouse & Deloreux
405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Correspondence

AT a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Wine Growers' Association held in New York on October 22d, 1910, and called for the purpose of taking suitable action on the loss sustained by the Association in the death of two of its active members—H. C. Roualet of Hammondsport, N. Y., and Charles Bundschu of San Francisco, Cal.—the following resolutions were passed:

CHARLES BUNDSCHU.

WHEREAS, The Executive Committee of the American Wine Growers' Association learns with deep regret of the passing away on September 30, 1910, at San Francisco, Cal., of Charles Bundschu, an honored member of this Association; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Committee desires to express in behalf of the members of the American Wine Growers' Association its sense of deep loss which our Association and the whole wine industry has sustained in the death of Charles Bundschu; to testify to his long and honorable career in business; to his interesting work as a student and a writer on various subjects; to his many-sided activities as a public-spirited citizen and to his work for social betterment of the city in which he lived; and further be it

Resolved, That this resolution be entered upon the minutes of the Association, that copies be sent to the family of our late member and to the trade press, and that formal action be taken at the annual meeting of this Association.

HENRI C. ROUALET.

WHEREAS, Henri C. Roualet of Hammondsport, N. Y., a prominent champagne merchant and an active member of the American Wine Growers' Association, has lately been called by Divine Providence to his eternal home; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Executive Committee of this Association, that in the death of Henri C. Roualet our Association has lost a valued member; the American wine industry an expert and enterprising vigneron or wine grower; his friends a warm and loyal companion; his family a devoted husband and father; and also be it

Resolved, That this resolution be entered upon the minutes of the Association, that copies be sent to the family of our late member and to the trade press, and that formal action be taken at the annual meeting of this Association.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1910.

To the Members of the Association—GENTLEMEN: With deep regret we are obliged to announce our loss by death of two loyal and active members of this Association:

Mr. H. C. Roualet, of the Roualet Wine Company, Hammondsport, N. Y.

Mr. Charles Bundschu, of the Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company, San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. Roualet died on September 26th last at an early age of 44 years. He was born in France, came to this country in 1894, and gained a high reputation as an expert wine and champagne maker.

Mr. Bundschu died on September 30th in the 69th year of his age. He was born in Mannheim, Germany, in 1842, went to San Francisco in 1862, and became one of the pioneer wine growers and merchants of California. His death is a distinct loss to our industry.

The Committee, appointed by the President of this Association, to take notice of our loss, has passed suitable resolutions which have been sent to the trade press and the families of our deceased members. It is fitting that formal action should also be taken at the coming annual meeting of this Association.

Respectfully yours,

W. E. HILDRETH, President.
L. J. VANCE, Secretary.

Working Out The Pure Food Law
Misbranding of Whisky

NOTICE of judgment No. 595, Food and Drugs Act.—On or about December 18, 1908, William Lanahan & Sons, Baltimore, Md., shipped from the State of Maryland to the State of Louisiana 20 barrels of whisky labeled "Maryland Monogram Rye Whisky." An examination of samples of this product made by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, showed that it was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report made that the said shipment was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said 20 barrels of whisky, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded because the labels above set forth were false and misleading in that they stated that the said 20 barrels contained straight whisky, when in truth and in fact the contents of said barrels were a rectified article compounded with grain distillate and not straight whisky at all, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product. Thereupon Julius Groetsch, New Orleans, La., intervened and filed his claim and answer alleging himself to be the true and bona fide owner of the above mentioned barrels of whisky, and admitting the misbranding of the product as alleged in the libel above set forth.

The case coming on for hearing the court, considering the answer and admission filed therein, and being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree finding the whisky aforesaid to be misbranded and condemning the same, with the proviso, however, that upon the payment of the cost of these proceedings by the claimant and the furnishing by him of a bond in the sum of $1,000 conditioned that said whisky should not be disposed of contrary to law, that said whisky be delivered to him. Said costs having been paid and bond furnished by the above mentioned claimant as provided in said decree, the product was forthwith delivered to him. This decree was rendered prior to the issuing of Food Inspection Decision 113, which revoked Food Inspection Decisions 45, 65, 95 and 98, relative to the labeling of whisky.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. H. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., September 9, 1910.

What's The Answer

A plain and simple answer for
This question's what we wish;
Does fishing make a man a liar, or
Do only liars fish?

INTERNAL REVENUE & CUSTOMS RULINGS

(T. D. 30970.)

Proof and gauge of spirits.

Corrections to be made when gauged at temperature above or below 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Treasury Department, October 3, 1910.

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

In view of the provisions of section 3249 of the Revised Statutes and paragraph 301 of the act of August 5, 1909, that the proof of spirits shall be taken at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, customs officers are hereby instructed that in ascertaining the true proof and quantity of imported spirits gauged by them when the temperature is either above or below 60 degrees Fahrenheit, corrections should be made for proof and volume in accordance with table No. 3, pages 291-305, and table No. 5, pages 409-559, of the United States Internal Revenue Gauger's Manual of 1906.

Charles D. Hilles, Assistant Secretary.

(T. D. 1658.)

Gauging brandy at fruit distilleries—Pipe lines—Forms 546 and 546b.

Fruit distillers must have cooperage on hand and brandy in condition to be gauged on the last day of the month, or as soon thereafter as collectors may designate.—Where brandy is removed by pipe line from the distillery to winery for immediate use in fortifying wines, but one weighing tank will be necessary.—Use of Forms 546a and 546c to be discontinued. Forms 546 and 546b to be used as heretofore prescribed.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., October 14, 1910.

SIR: In regard to the proposed extension of the time for fruit distillers to reduce the proof of their brandy and furnish cooperage into which it may be drawn and gauged from the last day of the month in which it was produced, as required by Regulations No. 7, pages 214 and 215, and Circular 670 (published as T. D. 900), to the seventh day of the following month, you are advised that this office considers the existing regulations, if understood and properly executed, sufficiently elastic to meet all requirements.

The regulations do not require that all brandy shall be gauged on the last day of the month, but that the distiller shall have cooperage ready and his brandy on hand in condition for gauging, if possible, and collectors have sufficient authority to extend this time, if found necessary; but all brandy must be gauged in time to facilitate the distiller's report on Form 15 on or before the 10th of the following month. Ungauged brandy can not be reported on Form 15. As the collector is required to report on his list for assessment all brandy known to have been produced and not properly accounted for on Form 15 as gauged, it would appear that he has the authority, should he care to exercise it, to enforce the prompt rendition of this report at any date he may specify between the last day of the month of production and the 10th of the succeeding month. As a gauge is not complete until the proper stamps have been affixed to the packages, it follows that the distiller will have expressed his intention as to the use of the brandy to the collector before such stamps have been affixed and the report on Form 15 has been rendered.

In this connection attention is called to the fact that brandy is the completed product of distillation, and that singlings is the incomplete product, to be returned to the still for redistillation. The mere gauging of singlings does not change the spirits to brandy, nor should ungauged brandy be reported as singlings, neither should a whole month's product be held for gauging until the close of the month. Where a gauger is assigned to a distillery the product should be kept drawn off and gauged as soon after production as is practicable.

Location of scales where brandy is removed by pipe line.—When brandy for immediate use in fortifying wine is removed by pipe line from a distillery to the winery on the same premises but one weighing of the brandy will be required. The scales on which the tank is placed may be in either the fortifying room of the winery or in the brandy room of the distillery. If said scales are placed in the brandy room, the brandy must be introduced directly into the tank containing the wine to be fortified, but if the weighing is done in the fortifying room, the brandy will be drawn directly into the tank on the scale. In either case, both ends of the pipe will be fitted with a lock valve, which will permit the flow of brandy toward the fortifying room only, and the tank will be fitted with a locked cover. The keys to valves and cover must be in the possession of the gauger at all times when the winery is in operation. No pipe line may be used until it has been inspected and approved by the collector.

Forms 546.—The use of Forms 546a and 546c has been discontinued, but forms 546 and 546b have been continued in use, and the purpose of these forms will be the same as heretofore—that is, Form 546 as a label for tanks containing eligible sweet wine material and Form 546b as a label for tanks containing distilling material. When a tank is emptied of its contents the label thereon should be effaced.

Collectors are directed to issue instructions to those interested applicable to conditions in their own district at an early date, if found necessary to an intelligent and complete understanding of the subjects herein outlined.

Respectfully, Robt. Williams, Jr.,
Acting Commissioner.

Mr. August E. Muenter,
Collector First District, San Francisco, Cal.

Argentine Wine Industry

THE following concerning the wine and sugar industries of Argentina is from a recent publication, values being given in American currency:

There are 3,409 wine-making establishments in the Republic, of which 1,601 are owned by foreigners, 972 by Argentinians, 11 are mixed, and 825 are not classified. The total capital employed in the industry, exclusive of the value of the vineyards, is calculated at $27,758,866. The total annual production of wine in the Republic is calculated as being about 380,000,000 liters (3.7854 liters equals 1 gallon), valued at $25,476,000. Besides the wine, nearly 2,000,000 liters of alcohol are produced, the value of which is calculated at $281,458.

The number of persons employed permanently in the industry is 9,635, while the services of more than 36,000 others are needed during the wine-making season.—From Consul-General R. M. Bartleman, Buenos Aires.

W. C. T. U. Scored for Its Tenets

EDITOR REVIEW: Will you kindly permit me through the columns of your widely read journal to protest against some of the actions of the W. C. T. U. at their recent state meeting in Berkeley.

I make this protest in the interest of true temperance. As is generally the case with our temperance friends, the speeches made and papers read abounded in sentimental statements. It must be admitted, however, that some of the women had their pieces down pat and looked exceedingly sweet while delivering them. Sentiment is all right, but oceans of it will not pay for a pound of coffee. Emotion is a good thing in its place, but it is sadly out of place in discussing an economic proposition.

In the first place, I protest against the women using the name "Chrisitan" so long as many of them are perambulating fashion plates, and until they can prove that Christ was a Prohibitionist—an enemy of the "red poison." If he was, why did he, in his first miracle, turn three barrels of water into wine?

I protest not only against their unscriptural doctrine of prohibition, but doubly so against their un-American doctrine of a state religion, for that is what Bible reading in the public schools mean.

If the women are wise and sincere, and the latter I most freely grant, they will not press their Bible reading proposition, for the Bible does not teach the principle of total abstinence from intoxicants.

I was early tanght to drink from the gospel geysers—to read my Bible diligently and carefuly, and I assert without the fear of successful contradiction that water is not much of a Bible beverage. I recall but one instance in the Old Testament where its use as a beverage is insisted upon, and then it is to be mixed with dirt and drunk by women who have jealous husbands. Numbers, v. 12-31. And in the New Testament I fail to find mention of but one person who, wishing a drink, asked for water, and he was in hell.

I protest against the main object of the W. C. T. U., because it is economically unsound.

I grant that intoxicants breed evils that language fails to describe; so do corsets and soda biscuits.

Now, in what manner will the W. C. T. U. provide for the million or more men and women who will be thrown out of employment by the overthrow of the business of the W. C. T. U. is pledged to destroy? There is an idle army now in America vainly seeking employment that the W. C. T. U. cannot give, and prohibition would only intensify the competition already existing in the labor market—thus increasing the paths that lead to poverty, prostitution, pauperism and crime.

The W. C. T. U. should go below the surface—learn the lesson of human rights, and when they do they will see the truth of the great discovery of one of the ablest and noblest women who ever lived, a lady of whom they may have heard and one who about 28 years ago I, as a young man, had the proud privilege of presenting to the first audience she ever addressed in California—Miss Frances E. Willard. Her great discovery, after 25 years of temperance work, was "that poverty is the main cause of intemperance." FAIRFAX TELFAIR.

On October 10th Supreme Court Justice Crane handed down a decision refusing to take the recent Federal census of Brooklyn's population as a reason for an increase to $1,200 on the certificates, as claimed by the Excise Department, and determined the tax on Brooklyn to be $975 on the theory that the last State census figures are controlling. Yesterday was the last day for the paying of the liquor tax, and the saloonkeepers, it is said, will save nearly $1,000,000 by the ruling.

Mr. Bryan's New Issue

AND while this was going on in Ohio, or thereabouts, that peerless leader, William Jennings Bryan, was most grievously put upon, not to be sat upon, by the Democrats of his own State, Nebraska, in platform convention assembled. To make it clear just what happened to Mr. Bryan a little history must be recited. Mr. Bryan is always in need of a paramount issue. He has tried several, with no flattering results so far as his own fortunes are concerned, and all political. Now, the list of political paramount issues in a country where the crops are generally good and the people, except when they read about themselves, as among the downtrodden, are generally satisfied is, of necessity, rather short. And Mr. Bryan, as conditions have arisen, has played out the string.

Hence it was his task to secure for himself a paramount issue of a new type, for it is impossible for Mr. Bryan to exist except as an advocate of something, just as it is impossible for Mr. Roosevelt to exist except as an agitator of something. Mr. Bryan cast about and lighted on temperance, which he took for his own in the shape of county option. Nebraska now has a local option liquor law that shuts the saloons at eight o'clock in the evening and allows them to open at eight in the morning—it may be seven to seven in some localities—it is eight to eight in Omaha—and provides stringent penalties. Mr. Bryan decided he would paramount with county option, which would not give the municipality or town a chance to vote for or against liquor selling, but would have that voting done by county units.

He came out for county option in his paper and campaigned for it before the platform convention. Other leading Democrats, including some former close friends of Bryan, were against the plan, and they were so powerful that they not only defeated the Bryan plan in the convention, but shut off his flow of oratory about it—a most deplorable circumstance, as all will admit. Bryan went home and declared himself satisfied. He had lost on his county option plan, but he had saved the initiative and referendum, he said.

Satisfied is as relative a term as pleased. The degree of Mr. Bryan's satisfaction must be measured by his idea of how far he got with his paramount issue. If he succeeded in identifying himself with it, for such an inseparable time as he may need it, he will be in a position to make a fight along similar lines at the next Democratic National Convention, as those who know him well, or some of them, insist he surely will do, not in the hope of carrying it through this time, but in the expectation of building up with it so he can use it in 1916, provided nothing paramounter occurs to him in the interim. Those persons who think Mr. Bryan does not play politics with both eyes on the far-distant future think a very poor brand of thought.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

David S. Rose has recently returned from a lecturing tour on behalf of the Oregon Home Rule Association. Of his experiences he says: "I found fanatical intolerance in every dry community. The leading business men are buffaloed, and I never saw such cowardice about coming out on a public question. The business men are professedly 'wet' on the quiet. I have lectured in 171 cities and always found the quiet votes 'wet.' The Prohibitionists are like a lot of frogs. You can put two or three of them into a pond and they will make a noise like a million. They are belligerent. Business men are in favor of home rule as against constitutional amendment for state-wide prohibition and I believe home rule will carry by a substantial majority."

According to reports received from Fresno county wine men, being now better able to compute the result of crushing, believe that in that section the output of sweet wines will be considerably short. The crushing of second crop Muscats will keep the wineries going until about the middle of November.

The Review's Buyers' Directory

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Geo. West & Son, Incorporated....Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association.....
.....180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Theo. Gier Co 575 Eighth St., Oakland, Cal.

Wetmore-Bowen .....
.....42-44 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian Vineyard Co.....
.....1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....
.....112-116 12th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co.....La Manda, Cal.

Barton Vineyard Co., Ltd.....Fresno, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow .....
....809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. H. Lancel Co.....
.....509 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Alta Vista Wines Co.....
.....112-114 Tenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Paul Masson Champagne Co..... San Jose, Cal.

Lachman & Jacobi .....
.....706 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

French American Wine Co.....
....1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony.....
.....1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Valley Winery.....Sacramento, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

Lang & Stroh Co..104 Clay St. San Francisco, Cal.

John Wieland Brewery.....
.....204 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co.....Sacramento, Cal.

Fred Krug Brewing Co.....Omaha, Nebraska

American Mercantile Co.....
.....514 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Henry Weinhard Brewery.....Portland, Oregon
.....494 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.

Albion Ale & Porter Brewery.....
.....494 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.

Frank Fehr Brewing Co.; Louisville, Ky
Jas. De Fremery & Co., Agents,
.....519 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co.....San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co.; Seattle, Wash.
John Rapp & Son, Agents.
..8th and Townsend Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co.; Sacramento, Cal....
G. B. Robbins, Manager,
..14th and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

A. P. Hotaling & Co.....
.....429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siebe Bros. & Plagermann.....
.....430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co.....
.....326 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb.....1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood .....
.....41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

John Sroufe & Co...41 Drumm St., San Francisco

Cartan, McCarthy & Co.....
..Battery and Com'l Sts. San Francisco, Cal.

William Wolff & Co.....
.....52-58 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co.....
.....431-435 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Taussig & Co.....
....Main & Mission Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

George Deloporte .....
.....820 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

IMPORTERS.

Chas. Meniecke & Co.....
.....314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. Taylor & Co.....29 Broadway, N. Y.

Simon Levy & Co.....
...346-48 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood .....
.....41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Wm. Wolff & Co.....
.....52-58 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.....
.....427-31 W. Broadway, New York

Alex. D. Shaw & Co.....
.....214 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

American Mercantile Co.....
.....514 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

J. F. Plumel & Co.....
.....63-65 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chapman & Wilberforce.....
....705-707 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

TANKS, COOPERS, COPPERSMITHS, ETC.

Pacific Tank & Pipe Co....Wine and water tanks, boxes, irrigation pipe and pipe for water systems.
318 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.; Equitable Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.; Kenton Station, Portland, Oregon.

Geo. Windeler; wine and water tanks.....
.....144-154 Berry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Oscar Krenz, Copper and Brass Works.....
.....212-214 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Copper Works .....
573 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sanders Copper Works .....
..Beale and Howard Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

DISTILLERS.

E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons.....Frankfort, Ky.

Julius Kessler & Co....Hunter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Wm. Lanahan & Son.....Baltimore, Maryland

Hiram Walker & Sons.....Walkerville, Canada

Western Grain & Sugar Products Co.....
.....110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Susquenac Distilling Co.....Cincinnati, Ohio

Kirby Distilling Co.....Fowler, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERNAL REVENUE BROKERS.

F. E. Mayhew & Co.....
N. E. cor. Battery and Washington Sts.,
.....San Francisco, Cal.

Youngberg & Son.....
.....511 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

WINE PRESSES, CRUSHERS, ETC.

A. Rossi & Co..322 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.

Toulouse & Delareux .....
.....405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, BOX FIXTURES

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.....
.....767-771 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

WINE AND BREWERS' HOSE, ETC.

Goodyear Rubber Co.....
587-591 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

SURETIES.

U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.....
Wells Fargo Nevada Nat'l Bank Bldg.,
.....San Francisco, Cal.

BLENDING CORDIALS.

Barrett Co .....43 Front St., New York

BOTTLE WRAPPERS, ETC.

Zellerbach Paper Co.....
..Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

FILTERS.

Loew Manufacturing Co.....Cleveland, Ohio

BITTERS.

Lash Bitters Co.....
.....1721 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.....
.....427-31 West Broadway, New York

MINERAL WATER.

Aug. Lang & Co.....
..18th and Alabama Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

CIGARS.

Boltz, Clymer & Co.....San Francisco, Cal.

S. Bachman & Co.....
Battery and Com'l Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

Review Buyers' Directory Continued

HOTELS.

Capitol Hotel; Golden Eagle Hotel.....
.....Sacramento, Cal.

Hotel Victoria..7th & Hope Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

Hotel Madera .....Corte Madera, Cal.

Hotel Montrio .....Monte Rio, Cal.

WINE PUMPS, MOTORS, ETC.

Woodin & Little .....
.....70-72 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

BOTTLES AND BOTTLERS' SUPPLIES.

Lindeman, Sloman & Co.....
.....389 Tenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

RETAILERS AND CAFES.

The Yellowstone .....
.....22 Montomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thos. J. Walsh & Co.....
.....346 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Russ..247 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. P. Dunne..1 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chronicle Bar....6 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Waldorf..648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

"Jellison's".....10 Third St., San Francisco, Cal.

Matt Grimm's .....
.....130 Liedesdorf St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bank Exchange .....
Mont'y and Wash'ton Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

"The Cabin" .....
.....105 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Market Cafe .....
.....540 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

Caley's....333 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

James Raggi .....
.....624 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Cutter ....709 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Hoffman Cafe .....
....2d St. below Market, San Francisco, Cal.

W. F. Roeder's Cafe .....
.....834 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Original Coppas Restaurant .....
.....Pine St., nr. Kearny, San Francisco, Cal.

"Escalles" .....Escalle, Marin Co., Cal.

Boost Your Trade Payer

IN addressing the Advertisers' Club of Cincinnati recently, Mr. W. A. Stanger of Chicago declared the trade paper to be one of the greatest trade factors in modern business. He cites the fact that the trade paper has difficulties of its own and is a powerful force creating the demand with the retailer, and while it has a restricted circulation by being kept out of the hands of the consumer, it nevertheless gets closer to the people that read it than any other class publication.

Mr. Stranger points out the fact that the trade paper is the paper that the retailer reads as the devotee reads his Bible, and claims that to the retailer it is the only means he has of getting an unbiased view of what is going on in his field. He holds that thousands of circulars and elegantly printed advertising matter circulated by a manufacturer among its dealers has a certain effect, but the mere fact that it proceeds from jobber or manufacturer has a tendency to belittle its influence and importance.

Continuing, Mr. Stanger stated that the retailer looks to his trade paper to learn the facts and secure real reliable information in reference to various lines of merchandise to the market conditions, and to all other divisions of his business. The trade paper is the medium introducing the new things to the retailer who serves the interests of the consumer, and in this way it is the greatest commercial force known.

An order from a retailer is worth many orders from individual consumers. The dealer buys in quantities and sells in single pieces; thus advertising through a trade paper, while it does not produce numerically as many returns as general advertising, each individual order represents a quantity of steady buying, whereas the average consumer ordering goods through a magazine advertisement orders once and probably never again.

The trade paper is the best booster that the salesman of today possesses.

No matter whether a man is on the street, on the road or behind a counter, the trade paper is working for him day and night. It is inspirational and is the medium of expression for his views and for the interchange of ideas. It helps the road man because it introduces his goods to the prospective buyer before the salesman reaches him. In this way it lessens his task and prepares the way, so that the salesman has less trouble in finding the grounds on which to meet him. It also boosts the men who do things, and helps them both with their employers and their customers.

It is the great force that puts the intelligent ideas, the new things, the new thoughts before the retailer, the jobber and the manufacturer in the most condensed and crystalized form, and it has built up this great fraternity of men who are engaged in manufacturing, jobbing and retailing.

The trade paper is the cement that holds the business structure together, and every man in business should be a booster for the trade paper in his line.

Trade Marks Sought to be Registered in the Patent Office

Washington, Oct. 1910.

THE following trademarks have been favorably acted on by the Patent office and will be registered at the expiration of 30 days unless objected to. Any person who believes he would be damaged by the registration of a mark is entitled by law to oppose it within the said time. All inquiries should be addressed to Edward S. Duvall, Jr., Patent and Trade Mark Lawyer, Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C., who will furnish information how to proceed.

Serial No. 46,179.—Representation of a gloved-hand waving a hat with two plumes or feathers. Owner: O'Neil & Weill, Toledo, O. Used on blended rye whiskies.

50,549.—Word: Ashland. Owner: Ashland Brewing Company, Ashland, Wis. Used on beer. Used ten years.

44,008.—An oblong fanciful border within which are arranged the words, Versandt Bier, Gabriel Sedlmayr, Brauerei zum Spaten Munchen. Owner: Gabriel Sedlmayr, Munich, Bavaria. Use don beer. Used ten years.

49,897.—Word: Zanco. Owner: W. W. White & Co., Norfolk, Va. Used on fruit-flavored ciders.

51,063.—Word: Mahogany. Owner: Daniel Clemens, Fort Wayne, Ind. Used on straight whisky.

51,064.—Words: Plank Road. Owner: The same as No. 51,063. Used on straight whisky.

51,065.—Words: Old Toll House. Owner: The same as No. 51,063. Used on straight whisky.

51,066.—Word: Optimo. Owner: The same as No. 51,063. Used on straight whisky.

51,188.—Word: Virgin Brand. Owner: The Rosenblatt Co., San Francisco, Cal. Used on brandy.

49,160.—Word: Plezee. Owner: Conrad C. Gautier, Greencastle, Ind. Used on carbonated tonic beverage and syrup for making same.

50,229.—Representation of design for label in black with white center, the latter having fanciful scroll border, within which are arranged the words: R. Carli, Vine De Las, Cuatro Perlas Jerez; beneath the design several medals of award being arranged in line. Owner: Sobrinos De Dox Domingo Rodriguez, Habana, Cuba. Used on Sherry wine.

44,044.—Representation of design for label in white with fanciful picture of soldiers and black scroll, over which are the words: Old Heidelberger. Owner: Preiss & Wimmer Brewing Co., St. Cloud, Minn. Used on beer.

49,574.—Representation of design for label with fanciful scroll and words: Mitchell's, Cruiskeen Lawn, Old Irish Whisky arranged in it with the words: Mitchell Co. of Belfast, Ltd Distillers, Belfast, Ireland. Owner: Mitchell & Company o Belfast Limited, Belfast, Ireland. Used on Blended whisky.

J. F. Plumel Co.

63-65 ELLIS STREET

PHONES: KEARNY 3557 / C. 5894

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... Sole Pacific Coast Agents for ...

VAN DEN BERGH & CO.

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Ahrens-Bullwinkel Co.

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San Francisco, Cal.

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Old Pal Kentucky Bourbon.
Celebrated Chief Tonic.
Hiawatha Bitters. Chief Bitters.
Diamond Star Rye and Bourbon.
Tillawood Bourbon.

IMPORTERS

Slater V. O. Scotch Whiskey, Scotland, Thorpe & Co.
Mermaid Old Tom Gin, London.
P. Van der Kamp, Fine Old Wood Cock Gin, Holland.
Mouraille Freres Cognac, France.

Lachman & Jacobi



California Wines and Brandies

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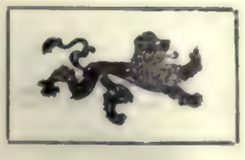
No Beer, no matter the name, make or reputation, is so highly approved by the connoisseur. For home use our Bottled Beers are especially adapted; nourishing, pure and delicious. Aged and cured by time as time only can accomplish. Its rapid growth in popular favor at home and abroad proves its superiority.

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Louisville, Kentucky

James De Fremery & Co.
Pacific Coast Distributors
519 Mission Street, San Francisco

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YOSEMITE LAGER



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ENTERPRISE BREWING CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A SUIT FOR LIBEL

HAS been instituted by us against JULIUS LEVIN COMPANY, of San Francisco, in the United States Circuit Court. Said JULIUS LEVIN COMPANY advertised a certain brand of Canadian Whisky in these words:

> "The only Canadian Whisky that was not seized by the
> "United States Government **for containing injuri-**
> "**ous ingredients** at the time the Pure Food Law
> "took effect."

We believe that **no** Canadian Whisky was seized on such grounds. Certainly CANADIAN CLUB WHISKY **never was.**
The reason given for seizing CANADIAN CLUB was that **it did not contain as much** FUSEL OIL **as so-called** STRAIGHT WHISKIES **contain.**

THIS IS STRICTLY TRUE, WE ARE GLAD TO SAY, FOR WE HAVE ALWAYS INTENDED THAT OUR WHISKY SHOULD CONTAIN THE LEAST POSSIBLE AMOUNT OF FUSEL OIL CONSISTENT WITH THE DESIRED FLAVOR.

President Taft decided, after a full review of the evidence and the history of Whisky, that it is not necessary that the noxious Fusel Oils should be left in Whisky.

Any persons who, to our knowledge, make false statements about our brand, either directly or indirectly, will do so at their peril.

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London New York Chicago Mexico City Victoria, B. C.

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GOLD MEDAL, Dublin, Ireland, 1892

GOLD MEDAL, Turin, 1898
GOLD MEDAL, CAL. MIDW. FAIR, 1894
SILVER MEDAL, BORDEAUX, FRANCE, 1895

GOLD MEDAL, PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, 1901
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Issued Monthly

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R. M. WOOD, - - - - - PRESIDENT AND EDITOR
E. F. WOOD, - - - - - SECRETARY AND TREASURER

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Wilson Building : Room 304-305 : Phone Kearny 2597. Home C2559.

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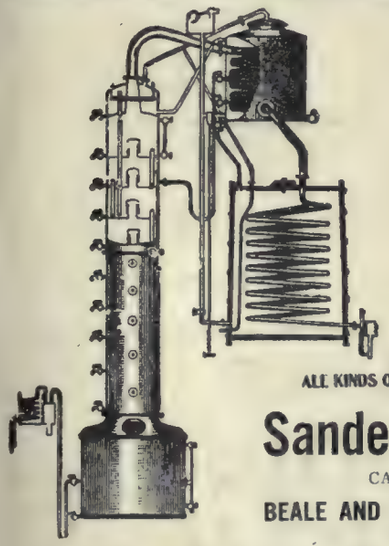
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